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SYNOPSIS

OF A

GRAMMAR OF THE KAREN LANGUAGE,

EMBRACING BOTH DIALECTS,

SGAU AND PGHO, OR SHO.

BY F. MASON.

TAVOY:

KAREN MISSION PRESS.

1846.

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" *Printed and Published at the* KAREN MISSION PRESS, *by* C. BENNETT, *for the American Baptist Mission*, TAVOY."

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PREFACE.

"DAVID," it is written, "after he had served his own generation, by the will of God, fell on sleep, and was laid unto his fathers." The man who makes the first translation into a strange language, or first attempts to show the principles which prevail in speaking that language, cannot reasonably expect to do more than is here attributed to David,—"serve his own generation." It is true he raises the tumulus on which his successors stand and obtain the correcter, and more enlarged views; but it devolves on them to correct their predecessors landscapes, or what is often much easier, paint them over anew. The pioneer that first hews a track through the dense forest, may have a more laborious task than those who smooth and straighten his path in succeeding years; yet the traveller will justly esteem the finished labors of the latter more valuable, than the rough drudgery of the former. Still the consciousness of being a useful drudge, carries with it its own reward, and the man that like David, is prepared to be of service to his own generation in any capacity, like David, will say, "I had rather be a door keeper in the house of my God, than dwell in the tents of wickedness."

BRETHREN of the Maulmain Mission, having urged the writer to print his Karen Grammar, and the Tavoy Mission having formally requested it; he concluded to comply with their wishes so far as to publish a Synopsis of the work, making those parts fullest, in which the present necessities of the Mission required most information. The result is the following pages. He is unwilling to undertake the publication of a complete Grammar, until he is better acquainted with the language as spoken out of the Provinces. In the interval, he trusts the present work may be of utility to students of the language. It will be seen, then, that it is written with a view to temporary utility only, and is expected to be superceded in a few years, by a more complete and finished work, from some one, if not by the present writer. Owing to there being no Pgho type in the office when the printing was commenced, the first half of the work is much more incomplete than the writer wished. Still, as a blank is left for the Pgho particle, it can be easily filled in by the reader, for in the Sgau Index he will readily find the corresponding Pgho word.

As many of those who study the language, are more familiar with the

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English Grammar, than with any other, it was thought that its acquisition would be most generally facilitated by giving in the first part all the principal particles, classified according to the parts of speech to which they belong, or which they form ; and in the second, the principles of government or agreement which appear to exist in the language, together with the figures both Grammatical and Rhetorical that are in use. The first part is denominated Etymology, the second Syntax. The Karen roots, however, are so independent of the parts of speech, that it is not practicable to give a full view of their nature and uses under these heads, and to do this, a third part has been added, entitled Essays on the particles, in which, it is intended, to give all the various uses of each particle. These three parts constitute the Grammar.

In selecting examples to illustrate the language, it was deemed important to select those containing the words and expressions that the student would be most likely to use the most, so that he would not be taxed as is often the case, to acquire the signification of words in his Grammar, which he would so rarely require in his communications with the people, that they would soon slip from his memory, and need to be learned over again when he made further progress in the language and required them.

M. Stanislas Julien, says, "supposing that the most complete of our Dictionaries, contains, as is said, a hundred and twenty-four thousand words, we may say without fear of contradiction, that a foreigner who knows only three or four thousand, would be able to read the majority of French authors." Now as it was necessary to prepare extensive Indexes of the words used in the Grammar, it occurred to the writer, that if he were to add a brief definition to each word, and so extend them as to embrace the most common words in the language, the usefulness of the work would be greatly increased. A Missionary brother, to whom the plan was submitted, wrote, "Your plan for an Index is a most capital one, and will aid the getting of the language better, it strikes me, than any plan I have ever seen. It is simple, and the utility admirable." For a further development of his plan, the reader is referred to the 'Preface to the Indexes,' page 299, and to the 'English Index,' page 445.

They are by no means intended to supercede Dictionaries, though the Pgho Index may serve a temporary turn in this way, as it contains most of the words in common use, and all that are in the printed books, or are usually heard in native preaching, besides many others, especially the names of natural productions. The examples too, in connection with those contained in other parts of the work, will be found to embrace a mass of native writing in which the words that most need illustration from native usage are illustrated.

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The writer has a large mass of native stories in both Pgho and Sgau, and in the event of publishing a complete Grammar, he proposes to print several of each in numbered paragraphs, and illustrate the usage of the particles as much as possible, by reference to those paragraphs; thus reducing the number of isolated examples to the minimum of what is consistant with the usefulness of the work. 'The clandestine Marriage,' has been printed to illustrate this feature of the plan. See page 299*.

A part of the plan for the Index, is to exhibit the manner in which words are formed from the monosyllabic roots, and thus show their derivation to the eye. To accomplish this purpose, the plan pursued by Gesenius in his Hebrew Thesaurus, of exhibiting the derivatives under each root, has been adopted; a plan, too, which has long been pursued in old elementary works in Greek and Latin. Though not well adapted for a Dictionary, it is very suitable for a Grammar, in which the principles of the formation and derivation of words are taught. Where a word consists of two roots, it will be often found defined under both. The repetition will save the reader labor, and takes little more room in the book, than would the necessary reference without a definition.

In defining Sgau words, the writer has constantly availed himself of the labors of Mr. Wade, and wherever it would answer his purpose, has adopted the language used by Mr. Wade, in his printed or manuscript works, and marked the quotation by inverted commas; but he has more frequently taken the idea and expressed it in his own language, in order to suit the specific manner in which the words are used in the Grammar.

In both Indexes, particular attention has been paid to the different pronunciation of words in different localities. For much of this information in the Sgau part he is indebted to Mr. Vinton, and his family, and for most in the Pgho, to Mr. Bullard. The part entitled "Essays on the Pgho or Sho particles," was read and criticised by Messrs. Brayton and Bullard last dry season; and the writer has availed himself of their valuable criticisms in the subsequent publication of the "Pgho or Sho Index." His sincere thanks are here tendered for their labors. If every member of the mission will devote a like amount of labor on the work now presented to them, the Mission may expect to have a valuable work in a few years.

It has been supposed that those who speak these monosyllabic languages, do not vary their pronunciation with their emphasis, so as to change the inflection of the word. This is however, a mistake, and many of the differences in the writing of words, that is attributed to difference of dialect, is merely the

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difference between pronouncing the word with, or without emphasis. Evidence of this is afforded under the articles ခစ္, ဂ္, and ဏ္, and more is afforded in the following remarks of a native on a few other words.

ခစ္.

ခစ္ ဒ ဖမ္ ကဖ ဃ ချိဳ့ ဉ္ bအံ့ ဗံ့, ပ သ္ ပ သ ဒဩ l ဉ္ bဃ လ ပ စံ့ ဝိ ခစ္. ပ သ ဒဩ ဉ္ bဃ လ ပ စံ့ ဝိ ခဖ္.

ဒွံ့.

ဒွံ့ ဒ ဖမ္ ကဖ ဃ ချိဳ့ စ္ဩ့ ဉ္ bအံ့ ဗံ့, ပ သ္ ပ သ ဒဩ l ဉ္ bဃ လ ပ စံ့ ဝိ ဒွံ့. ပ သ ဒဩ ဉ္ လ ပ စံ့ ဝိ ဒွံ့.

ဝအံ့.

ဝအံ့ ဒ ဖမ္ ကဖ ဃ ချိဳ့ စ္ဩ့ ဉ္ bအံ့ ဗံ့, ပ သ ဒဩ l ဉ္ bဃ လ ပ စံ့ ဝအံ့. ပ သ ဒဩ ဉ္ လ ပ စံ့ ဝိ.

bအံ့.

bအံ့ ဒ ဖမ္ ကဖ ပ သ ဒဩ l ဉ္ bဃ လ ပ စံ့ ဝိ bအံ့. ပ သ ဒဩ ဉ္ လ ပ စံ့ ဝိ bဒိ.

မအံ့.

ဃ l ဖ် စံ့ ဃ ဝိ မအံ့ ကဖ ဟ သ bအံ့ ဗံ့, ဖ် ဒဩ ချိဳ့ မာ လ ဖ် စံ့ ဝိ မအံ့. လ ဖ် ဒဩ ချိဳ့ ဇဖ္ လ ဖ် စံ့ ဝိ မဒိ.

bဃ.

ဖ် စံ့ ဃ bဃ l ဘံ့ ကဖ ဟ ဒ သ bအံ့ ဗံ့, ဖ် ချိဳ့ မာ လ ဖ် စံ့ ဝိ ဒ bဂ. ဖ် ချိဳ့ ဇဖ္ လ ဖ် စံ့ ဝိ ဒ bဃ.

ခဩ.

ဖ် စံ့ ဃ l ဃ ခဩ ကဖ ဟ သ bအံ့ ဗံ့, ဖ် ဒဩ ချိဳ့ မာ လ ပ စံ့ ဝိ ခအံ့. ပ ချိဳ့ ဇဖ္ လ ပ စံ့ ဝိ ခဩ.

ပမ္.

ပ ဒဩ ချိဳ့ မာ လ မဒိ ပမ္. ပ ဒဩ ချိဳ့ ဇဖ္ လ မဒိ ပမ္.

မ့ဂ်.

တဂ်လာမ့ဂ်နှဉ်ပမ့ဂ်ကထိုက်မှဉ်ဖြစ်ပစ်းဖြစ်မ့ဂ်. ပမ့ဂ်ကထိုက်ဆဉ်ဖြစ်ပစ်းမ့.

နှဂ်.

တဂ်လာပစ်းတဂ်လာနှဂ်တဘိအံ့ပမ့ဂ်ကထိုက်မှဉ်ဖြစ်ပစ်းနှဂ်. ပမ့ဂ်ကထိုက်ဆဉ်ဖြစ်ပစ်းဖြစ်နှဉ်.

ဝဂ်.

တဂ်လာပစ်းတဂ်လာဝဂ်အံ့. ပကထိုက်မှဉ်ဖြစ်ပစ်းလာဝဂ်. ပမ့ဂ်ကထိုက်ဆဉ်ဖြစ်ပစ်းလာဝ.

မိဂ်.

ပစ်းတဂ်လာမိဂ်အံ့. ပမ့ဂ်ကထိုက်မှဉ်ဖြစ်ပစ်းဖြစ်မိဂ်. ပမ့ဂ်ကထိုက်ဆဉ်ဖြစ်ပစ်းဖြစ်မိ.

ဝဂ်.

ပဂ်အဂ္ဂဂ်နှဉ်ဖ်အံ့. ပမ့ဂ်ကထိုက်မှဉ်ဖြစ်ပစ်းလာပဂ်. ပမ့ဂ်ကထိုက်ဆဉ်ဖြစ်ပစ်းလာပါ.

Roots with ဉ, and ံ, followed by the nasal, are pronounced alike. The same is true of ဓ, and ဲ, with a nasal. Some natives make a distinction, but others pronounce ဒ, ဩ, and ဍ, when followed by the nasal, all alike. When a word, then, formed from such roots, is not found under one mode of spelling, it may be looked for under the other. It is much to be desired that in the printed books a uniformity of spelling, in all such cases, were adopted. That desirable point remains yet, however, to be reached. To reach it, the writer has done all he possibly could in the present work, see article ခစ္, and that he may do all in his power, he stands ready to abandon any spelling he has adopted, should he print any thing else in the language, if uniformity will be thereby attained.

The reader is indebted to the researches of Capt. Phayre, for the specific names of most of the birds, and the Mammalia that occur in the work, a gentleman who has done more to make known the Fauna of this country, than all the rest of the residents put together, since the Burmese war. In a letter to the writer, he says, "I have sent up from Arracan, at different times, I believe about *three hundred* different species of birds; and perhaps some *sixty* of Mammalia." The Burmese names, however, which are given to these an-

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imals in Arracan, are often unknown in Tavoy, and when known, are sometimes applied to different species, and occasionally, even to different genera ; so that to identify Capt. Phayre's name with certainty, requires after all, an actual examination of the beast or bird designated.

For instance, in Arracan, ကျဖြီးဆွဲ is "the small black bird called king-crow, by Anglo-Indians. *Dicrurus Indicus*, vel *Edolius albirictus*, Hodgson." At Tavoy this name is exclusively applied to "the pied Starling, *Sternus contra.*" So, in Arracan တင်ကျီ is the name for the Darter, "*Plotus vaillanti*," and the same name is given a species of Darter at Tavoy, but which does not, on examination, correspond with the description given in the books of *P. vaillanti* ; and Capt. Phayre writes, "from your description of the Darter, it appears to be different from our *P. vaillanti.*"

To avoid error, which is worse than ignorance, the name of the species has usually been omitted. To give it correctly, besides the necessity for a specimen, and some knowledge of the natural sciences, a large and expensive library is indispensable. For instance, while writing, a small bird is brought in, which I easily recognize as a species of *Diceum*, but there are many species of that genus, and I have no work that describes the species of birds; there is none in town, perhaps not one in the Provinces. All then that I can say of it with certainty, is, that it is a species of Diceum, yet could I refer five minutes to the proper work, I might give the species with equal certainty. From the Journals of the Asiatic Society, I learn that there is a species called *Erythronotum*, and as the bird before me is red down the back from the head to the tail, the etymology of the word suggests that it belongs to that species ; and this conjecture is strengthened by the fact, that Mr. Blyth says, '*D. erythronotum* is found in the Tenasserim Provinces.' In similar instances, and many occur in the book, the thing is stated as probable.

For the definitions of other objects of Natural History, the fish, shells, insects, trees, flowers, and minerals, the writer is alone responsible.

In defining words, no regard has been paid to the order of primitive and derivative significations. Those who understand one dialect only, may read the English definitions consecutively, without regarding the words of the other dialect that occur between them. Thus for example, ၁၀၇ in the Pgho Index, may be read as defined thus, 'gold, a prison, a thousand, to strike with the elbow, a raft, a creeper having a red plum, *Elæagnus conferta.*' But the person who reads both dialects, will understand that the Sgau word which corresponds to ၁၀၇ when used in the signification of gold, is ထူ ; in that of a prison ထိ ; in that

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of a thousand ကထိ ; in that of strike with the elbow တနး ; in that of a raft ထိ ; and in that of ***Elæagnus conferta*** သထူး In like manner ဒိ in the Sgau Index, may be read as defined, 'to beat, to compare, a comparison, a numeral affix, the midrib of a leaf.' But it will be understood that in the signification of to beat, the corresponding Pgho word is ဝံၢ ; in that of to compare, ဝၢ့ ; in that of a numeral affix, ၢ်ၢ့ ; and in that of the midrib of a leaf, ၢၢ့.

The work has cost the writer many a weary hour, and yet it will probably cost the reader very few, to discover in it all sorts of errors. But no marvel. As it was in the beginning, it is now.—"Adam begat a son in his own likeness, after his image."

.....

ALPHABET.

§1. CONSONANTS.

က	ၼ	k	ကွ	ၼွ	kw	ကျ	ၼျ	kl	ကြ	ၼြ	kr		ၼ	ky
ခ	ၽ	kh	ခွ	ၽွ	khw	ချ	ၽျ	khl	ခြ	ၽြ	khr		ၽ	khy
ဂ	ဂ	gh												
ဃ	ဃ	kh		ဃွ	khw									
င	င	gn		ငွ	gnw					ငှ	gnr			
စ	စ	s	စွ	စွ	sw				စြ		sr	စှ	sgh	
ဆ	ဇ	hs	ဆွ	ဇွ	hsw				ဆြ		hsr	ဆှ	hsgh	
ရှ	ဒ	sh		ဒွ	shw									
ည		ny	ညွ		nyw									
တ	ဂ	t	တွ	ဂွ	tw				တြ		tr			
ထ	ဘ	ht	ထွ	ဘွ	htw				ထြ		htr			
ဒ	ၼ	d	ဒွ	ၼွ	dw									
န	ၼ	n	နွ	ၼွ	nw								ၼ	ny
ပ	ပ	p	ပွ	ပွ	pw	ပျ	ပျ	pl	ပြ	ပြ	pr	ပှ	pgh	ပှ py
ဖ	ဖ	ph	ဖွ	ဖွ	phw	ဖျ	ဖျ	phl	ဖြ	ဖြ	phr	ဖှ	phgh	ဖှ phy
ထ	ၽ	b	ထွ	ၽွ	bw	ထျ	ၽျ	bl	ထြ	ၽြ	br	ထှ	bgh	ၽ by
မ	မ	m	မွ	မွ	mw	မျ	မျ	ml	မြ		mr	မှ	mgh	မှ my
ယ	ဗ	y	ယွ	ဗွ	yw									
ရ	ရ	r	ရွ	ရွ	rw									
လ	ၶ	l	လွ	ၶွ	lw									
ဝ	ဝ	w		ဝွ	aw									
သ	၁	th	သွ	၁ွ	thw				သြ	၁	thr			
ဆ	ၢ	h												
ဧ	ဧ													

§2. VOWELS.

အ	ဒ		A very short vowel. Prolonged it goes into ၢ, ၨ. It is used as a fulcrum for the other vowels.
အါ	ဒၢ	ါ ၢ	a, Like a in father.
အံ	ဒၢံ	ံ ၢံ	ee, " ee in leek.
အၢ	ဒၨ	ၢ ၨ	eu, pronounced as in the French word *lieu*.
	ဒၣ	ၣ	a sound intermediate between the above and the next.
အူ	ဒၤ	ူ ၤ	u, pronounced like u in the French word *une*.
အူ	ဒၥ	ူ ၥ	oo, Like oo in ooze.
အ့	ဒၦ	့ ၦ	a, Like a in fate.
အဲ	ဒၧ	ဲ ၧ	ai, Like ai in hair, nearly.
အိ	ဒဝံ	ဝ ဝံ	o, Like o in note.
အီ	ဒဝ	ဝ ဝ	au, Like au in audience.

§3. INFLECTIONS AND NASALS.

INFLECTIONS.	NASALS.	NAMES OF INFLECTIONS.	
ၢ် ၢ	ၢ	အၢသံ	ဓမ္မၢၢ့
ၣ် ၣ		အၣ်သံ	ဓမ္မၣ္ဘ
ၤ ၤ		ဖျၢ်ဆံး	ဓမ္မၤဓၥ
ၥ် ၥ	ၥ	ဟၥ်သံ	ဓမ္မၥဟၢ
ၦ ၦ	ၦ	ကၦ်ဖိ	ဓမ္မၦဓမ္မ
	ၨ	ငၤဘံၢ name of the nasal.	

§4. ARBITRARY CHARACTERS.

ၧ်	to be read either	ဒံး	or	ယီၤး
ၨ်	"	ဒီၤ	"	မးး
ၩ	"	ၢၨၢ	"	ဂၨၢ

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BOOK FIRST.

ETYMOLOGY.

CHAPTER I.

THE LETTERS.

The alphabet consists of twenty-four consonants, and eleven vowels.

§1. Consonants.

§2. Vowels.

§3. Inflections and Nasals.

§4. Arbitrary Characters.

§5. Remarks.

1. The letter ခ is ကဟ or k aspirated. "The sound will be best expressed by the junction of *k* and *h* in the English word bric*k*-*h*ouse."

2. The letter ဂ is the Arabic *Ghain*, but is not enunciated quite so rough in Karen as in Arabic.

3. The letter ဃ is pronounced like the Arabic Kha, and the Hebrew Hheth, and as a native of India pronounces *kh* in Bo*kh*ara.

4. The letter ငဲ is used in very few words, except in imitations of sounds. It is a sound that does not exist in English, but is precisely the same as *gn* in the German word *gn*iess, as pronounced by a German. As a final in Pgho, it is pronounced like the English nasal *ng*.

5. The letter ဥ though found among the simple consonants, is a distinct compound of *n* and *y*. It does not exist in Pgho.

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6. The letter ဗ and its aspirate ဘ have a little of the flat lingua-dental sound of *t* or *d*, and are sometimes written *ts* and *hts*. The corresponding letters in the Sanscrit family of languages, are pronounced *ch* and *chh*, and some of the northern Karens incline slightly to this pronunciation.

7. The letter ထ is the aspirate of တ or *t*. It is pronounced "like *t-h* in pen*t-h*ouse."

8. The letter ဖ is the aspirate of ပ or *p*. "It is pronounced like *ph* in ha*ph*azard."

9. The letter ဏ is the Arabic semi consonant *Ain*, corresponding to the rough sound of Ghain ဂ when the inherent g sound is dropped from it. Thus, if the sound of ဏ be called *x*, that of ဂ will be nearly g*x*. Both sounds are expresssed in Hebrew by the letter Ain. The letter ဏ, however, is found in very few significant words in Karen.

10. Though common in Pgho, ၍ s, *sh*, is not found in any genuine Sgau word. Some of the Karens from Burmah, however, pronounce ဆ like *sh*.

11. The Sgau compound ၌ is rendered g*h*, as being the compound of ဂ, but it often seems to be that of ဃ.

12. The vowel ◌ူ is not found in English. It is the common French *u* as heard in *un*, one.

13. The vowel ◌ဳ is also foreign to the English language, but corresponds precisely to the French sound of *eu* in the word *lieu*, place.

14. The Pgho vowel is not found in Sgau, and seems to be an intermediate sound between ◌ူ and ◌ဳ

15. The inflection ◌၊ is a deep, long, even tone; the one that is not marked, is a high sound, pitched above the ordinary tone of conversation, with a rising inflection; ◌၎ is an emphatic falling inflection; ◌၏ is a circumflex inflection; ◌၍ an inflection like ◌၊ broken off short; and ◌ိ represents the short sound of the vowel without reference to the inflection.

CHAPTER II.

NOUNS.

§6. Common Number.

Karen nouns are of the common number, like the English words *deer*, *sheep*, *swine*, *fish*, and others. Thus:

Sometimes the singular number is understood.

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Sometimes the plural is implied.

§7. Plural Number.

The plural number is made by adding to the noun one of the following affixes:

တဖဉ်	Common.
တမု	Infrequent in Sgau—frequent in Pgho.
သ့ဉ်	Usually confined to the vocative.

Or one of their compounds:

တဖဉ်မု	Common.
သ့ဉ်တဖဉ်	"
သ့ဉ်တဖဉ်မု	"

§8. Singular Number.

When the singular number is required to be expressed, it is done by the numeral *one*, and the auxiliary appropriate to the thing mentioned. As,

§9. Gender—Common Gender.

Karen nouns are of common gender, usually, like the English words *parent*, *child*, *servant*, and others. Thus:

§10. Different Words to distinguish Gender.

As in English, the gender of a few words denoting consanguinity is distinguished by different words; as

မိၢ်	Mother,	ပၢ်	Father,
မါ	Wife,	ဝၤ	Husband,
ဖံ	Grandmother,	ဖု	Grandfather,
ဒဲဉ်	Daughter-in-law,	မဉ်	Son-in-law,
မဂၢ်	Aunt,	ဖါတံၢ်	Uncle.

§11. Gender distinguished by Affixes.

The gender is usually distinguished by affixes, and there are different affixes to distinguish the gender of the human species and that of brutes; and the affixes alone, especially the two principal ones that belong to the human species,

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are often used to denote man, woman, and beast. The following are the affixes in use:

ဒိၵမုၵ် မုၵ်	Feminine.	Applied to the human species.
ဒိၵခွါ ခွါ	Masculine.	
ဒိၶ်	Feminine.	Applied to brutes.
ၵါ	Masculine.	

§12. Gender Distinguished by Prefixes.

The gender of proper names is distinguished by the following prefixes, which are also used alone, occasionally, to designate man and woman.

ဒိၶ်	Feminine.
ဒိၤ	Masculine.

§13. Case.

Karen nouns are not inflected to distinguish case. The nominative case is usually known by preceding the verb, and the accusative or objective by following it, as in English; and the genitive or possessive by the noun with which it is construed being preceded by the pronominal particle အ The vocative is marked by the affix ၵေ and the other cases are made as in English by prepositions. Thus:

ပှၤကညီ	Man,
အပှၤကညီ	Man of,
ဒိးပှၤကညီ	With or from man,
လၢပှၤကညီ	With, by, or from man.
ပှၤကညီၵေ	O man!

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CHAPTER III.

ADJECTIVES.

§14. Their formation and position.

Karen adjectives are either verbal or noun roots, used adjectively. They usually follow the nouns they qualify.

§15. Comparative Degree.

The comparative degree of adjectives is made by one or other of the following affixes:

နှဲ၎
တက့၎
နှဲ၎-တက့၎။

§16. Superlative Degree.

The following affixes are used to form the superlative degree of adjectives.

ကတၢ၎
တုဉ်

§17. Numeral Adjectives.

The numeral adjectives are exhibited below:

§18. Numeral Auxiliaries.

Numerals are usually united with an affix, sometimes a noun and sometimes a verbal root, descriptive of some quality or quantity in the noun to which they belong. The following list contains those in most common use:

ကတြိ၎	Applied to things in ***bundles;*** as reams of paper, large books, cloth or clothes folded in bundles, knots of hair, bundles of thread, bundles of young shoots.
ကထၢ	Applied to things conceived of as existing in a ***successive*** series; as mats or leaves lying one upon the other, successive crops, successive discourses, successive diseases.
ကဖြဉ်	Applied to things in ***bunches;*** as sheaves of grain, bunches of ratans, bunches of quills, bundles of bamboos.
ကဒၢ	Applied to plots of ground.

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ကဘျံး	Applied to things conceived of as existing in *thin lamina;* as the leaves of a book, sheets of paper, plates of mica.
ကရၢ	Applied to persons or animals in *companies.*
ကူဝ်	Applied to a Karen female's under garment.
ကျိုၤ	Applied to *directions* in which things exist; as the points of the compass.
ကျိ*	Applied to *streams;* as rivers, brooks.
ကျီ	Applied to *pieces* of timber; as posts, beams, logs of fire-wood, knife handles, and the like. Also to *single* horns of two-horned animals.
ကွံး	Applied to *draughts* of water or any other fluid. Also to draughts of smoke, in smoking segars.
ကွဉ်	Applied to skeins of thread.
ခါ	Applied to traps and snares.
ခိဉ်	Applied to things conceived of as proceeding from one *head;* as tribes of men, clumps of bamboos. Applied also to guns.
ခီ	Applied to the *sides* of things; as the right and left, the points of the compass, fruit or other things cut into two pieces.
ဂၤ	Applied to intelligent beings.
ဂ့ၢ်	Applied to things in *rows.*
ဃိဉ်	Applied to things conceived of as in angular parts; as slices of fruit, piles of fire-wood.
ဒြၤ	Applied to quantities taken up in the fingers.
ဒြီၤ	Applied to quantities grasped up in the hand—*grasps.*
ဆိ*	Applied to things in *pairs;* as shoes, elephant's tusks, suits at law. Also to guns, carts, ploughs.
တွဲ*	Applied to *piles* of thin things; as betel leaves, sheets of paper.
တိဉ်	Applied to the eyes, large seeds.
တၢၤဒုဉ်	Applied to handfuls.
တီ	Applied to loads carried on the head.
တီၤ	Applied to things occurring at intervals.
ထံး။ ထူဉ်	Applied to trees.
ထံဉ်	Applied to words, and sentences.
ထူ	Applied to things in *rolls.*
ထူဉ်	Applied to trees, posts.
ဒၢ	Applied to bird's nests.
ဒု	Applied to quadrupeds. Also to Karen baskets carried on the back.
ဒူ	Applied to bamboos and small trees.
ဒိ	Applied to the leaves of the palm and plaintain families.
ပူၤ	Applied to *places,* and transferred by metonymy to the things contained, as collections of persons or things.
ပဲ	Applied to quantities of things, not fluid, that can be dipped up with the hand, boiled rice, dirt.

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ဖု	Applied to large bodies of men or animals; as companies of people, armies, herds, flocks.
ဖု*	Applied to felled trees, dead bodies.
ဒိး	Applied to flowers.
ဗွဲ့	Applied to tides.
ဗွာ့	Applied to things conceived of as round or cubical—to fruit, pots, measures of capacity, cups, lamps, pagodas, cities, the heart, drops of fluid, chairs.
ဗွိ	Applied to *openings;* as doors, windows.
ဘုဲ့	Applied to things conceived of as *flat;* as garments, thin books, flat fish, birds, coin, umbrellas, ships, thunder, hoes.
ဘိ	Applied to things conceived as *cylindrical;* or long and narrow; as reptiles, cylindrical fish, stems of plants, rings, fish-hooks, roads, streams.
ဘိဲ့	Applied to things bound up, as papers of medicine.
ဘိ	Applied to blows, words and sentences.
ဘွာ့	Applied to things in piles, to things dipped up.
မံ၊	Applied to *kinds* of things, and to things referred to in an indefinite manner.
ယါ	Applied to mouthfuls, as of betel, boiled rice.
ယံ၊	Applied to lengths of thread, or ropes.
ယွာ်	Applied to things following each other in succession, as a range of traps, narratives, couplets of poetry, to names of persons.
ယိး	Applied to loads carried on the shoulder.
လုဲ့	Applied to *splinters.*
လိဲ့	Applied to *streams.*
လိ်	Applied to *places;* as fields, gardens.
ဝံ	Applied to loads on the back.
ဿ	Applied to *coils.*
သိ	Applied to days, including the night.

Examples:

The following examples contain one or more illustrations of the use of each of the preceding affixes.

Remarks.

1. Different affixes, of nearly related signification, are sometimes applied to the same thing. This arises, principally at least, from different conceptions being taken of the same thing, and not that the different affixes are synonymous. In this way the occasional want of correspondence between the Sgau and Pgho affixes may be accounted for. Such of the Pgho affixes as are marked with an asterisk only correspond in part to the Sgau affix with which it is associated; and

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some others, not marked, differ to a small extent in their applications. Thus, a Sgau conceives of a ship as he does of a bird, as a *flat* thing, and hence calls it ကဘိတဘှဉ်။ A Pgho regards it as a thing round or cubical; and calls it
A Burman, again, differs from both, and conceives of a ship as a thing in an extended line; and hence he says သင်္ဘောတစင်း။ In this way both ကတြိ and ကဖိဉ် are applied to the same bundles in Sgau, while only is used in Pgho. So both ဖိဉ် and ဆိ are applied to guns and elephant's tusks, တိဉ် and ဗျာဉ် to eyes and large seeds; and ဘိ and လိဉ် and ကျဲ to streams of water.

2. Things for which no numeral exists repeat the noun after the numeral. With some words usage is variable; an affix being used sometimes, and the noun repeated at others.

ကွံတကွံ။	A lake.
တၢ်သွံတသွံ။	A nest.
ထိဉ်အသွံတဒၢ။	A bird's nest.
ထိၤတထိၤ။	A bridge.
ထိၤတဘိ။	"
ကဘိတကဘိ။	A ship.
ကဘိတဘှဉ်။	"
ဝှၢ်တဝှၢ်။	A city.
ဝှၢ်တဗျာဉ်။	"
အမံၤခံမံၤ။	Two names.
အမံၤခံယ့ၢ်။	"

3. Rarely the numeral is prefixed to the noun as in western languages; as

ကိၤထၢတကဘိ	A foreigner's ship.
ဓယိၢ်ဆံဉ်အဘိန့ဉ်တထ့ဉ်ဓိဓိ။	One small box of basilicon.

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CHAPTER IV.

PRONOUNS.

§19. Personal Pronouns.

The forms of some of the personal pronouns when used alone differ from the forms which they have when joined to a verb or noun. They are all exhibited at one view below.

Case absolute, or emphatic state.	Nominative.	Genitive.	Objective.	Reflective.
ယ၊။ ယဝဒၢ်။ ယဲဒၢ်။	ယ	ယ၊	ယ၊	ယကစၢ်။ ယကစၢ်ဒၢ်ယဲ။
I, or as regards me.	I,	Mine,	Me,	Myself.
န၊။ နဝဒၢ်။ နဲဒၢ်။	န	န၊	န၊	နကစၢ်။ နကစၢ်ဒၢ်နဲ။
Thou, or as regards thee.	Thou,	Thine,	Thee,	Thyself.
အဝဒၢ်။	ဝ	အဝ	အိ၊	အကစၢ်။ အကစၢ်ဒၢ်ဝ။
He, or as regards him.	He,	His,	Him,	Himself.
ပဝဒၢ်။	ပ	ပှ၊	ပှ၊	ပကစၢ်။ ပကစၢ်ဒၢ်ပဝ။
We, or as regards us.	We,	Ours,	Us,	Ourselves.
သုဝဒၢ်။ သုဝသွၢ်။	သု	သု	သု	သုကစၢ်။ သုကစၢ်ဒၢ်သုဝ။
You, or as regards you.	You,	Yours,	You,	Yourselves.
အဝဒၢ်။ အဝသွၢ်။	ဝ	အဝသွၢ်။	အိ၊	အကစၢ်။ အကစၢ်ဒၢ်ဝ။
They, or as regards them.	They,	Theirs,	Them,	Themselves.

Remarks.

1. ပှ၊, sometimes abbreviated to ပ, is often used for the third person nominative case, both singular and plural.

2. တၢ်, is often used for the indefinite third person nominative case.

3. အတၢ်, is also used like the above, but definite.

4. At the close of a sentence တကူၢ်သွၢ် is sometimes used in the signification of the third person plural; and affixed to the regular forms, is found occasionally at the beginning.

5. သါ is used in quoting the language of another.

6. စ and စဝဒၢ် are often used instead of ယ and ယဝဒၢ်.

7. The plural affixes of nouns are often added to the plural forms in the table.

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8. ခဉ်, is frequently omitted in all the forms.

9. The objective forms of the pronouns are used for the nominative case, when the nominative follows the verb.

10. ယဲ and နဲ are abbreviations of ဃဝဲ and နဝဲ; and ပဝဲ is sometimes abbreviated to ဝဲ.

11. To all the forms in the table except စ, ဃ, ; နှ, ; and ပ ; the demonstrative adjective pronoun အံၤ, ; or နဉ်, is usually affixed.

§20. Relative Pronoun.

When a relative pronoun is used it is made by ဃၤ and which, according to the connection, may be *rendered*, by either *who*, *which*, *what*, or *that*.

§21. Possessive Pronouns.

The possessive pronouns are made by prefixing the personal pronouns in their nudest state to the thing possessed.

ယလံး	My book.
နလံး	Thy "
အလံး	His " (or her, or its book.)
ပလံး	Our "
သုလံး	Your "
အစဲသွဉ်လံး	Their "
ပှၤအလံး	" "
သါလံး	(He says it is) his book, (or he, she or it,) or (They say it is) their book.

§22. Idiom to express the word *own*.

By affixing ခဉ်, to the noun, and following it by the emphatic form of the appropriate personal pronoun, the signification of *own* is expressed, in addition to the possessive pronoun, as,

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§23. Correlative Pronouns.

The following interrogative pronouns, and pronominal adjectives, may be exhibited at one view as correlatives:

Interrogative,	မတၤတဂၤလဲၣ်း	Who?
	ဖဲလဲၣ်ဂၤလဲၣ်း,ဖဲလဲၣ်ဂၤဂၤလဲၣ်း	Which?
	မနူၤတမံၤလဲၣ်း	What?
Demonstrative,	အအံၤ	This.
	အနၣ်း	That.
Distributive,	ကိးဂၤဒဲး	Every one.
	တဂၤလၢ်လၢ်	" "
	ကယဲၢ်ပှၤတဂၤလၢ်လၢ်	" "
	ကယဲၢ်ပှၤတဂၤဂၤ	Whosoever.
	ကယဲၢ်မ့ၢ်ပှၤတဂၤဂၤ	"
	ဖဲဒၣ်ပှၤတဂၤဂၤ	"
	စုၣ်စုၣ်,စုၤစုၤ	Each.
	တဂၤ-တဂၤ	"
	တဂၤဂၤ	Either, referring to one of two or more definite.
Reciprocal,	သကိးသကိး	Each other.
	ကဒဲကဒဲ	"
Indefinite,	မတၤတဂၤ	A certain one.
	တဂၤဂၤ	Some one, referring to one of an indef. number.
	ထိဒိၤတဂၤ	Any one.
	အဂုၤအဂၤ	Another.
	ဃၢ်ဃၤ	"
	ခံဂၤလၢဉ်	Both.
	၅ၤဂၤ	Few.
	တနိၤ	Some.
	တဘျုၤဂၤ	Several.
	အါဂၤ	Many.
	ခဲလၢဉ်	All.
Negative,	နီတဂၤ	None.

Remarks.

1. The forms defined *whosoever*, may be often rendered *any one*. In some instances both are required to give the full sense—*any one, whosoever*.

2. The form ကဒဲကဒဲ, is said to be Taleing, and is quite unnecessary in Sgau, သကိးသကိး being of precisely the same signification; but it is introduced here because it is the only word of the kind that the writer has not met with in Pgho.

3. The forms ထိဒိၤတဂၤ, are also said to be Taleing, but they are used sometimes where it is difficult to find other terms *precisely* equivalent.

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§24. Correlatives of Manner and Quantity.

The following are fuller in their forms, especially in Sgau:

Interrogative.	*Assertive.*	*Demonstrative.* *Common.*	*Intensive.*	*Relative.*	
			Of Manner or Kind.		
ဒ်လဲဉ်။	ဒ်လဲဉ်ဒ်လဲဉ်။	ဒ်အံၤ။	ဒ်ဒ်အံၤ။	ဒ်အံၤသိး။	ဒ်အံၤဒ်နူၤ။
		ဒ်နှဉ်။	ဒ်ဒ်နှဉ်။	ဒ်နှဉ်သိး။	
How? what?	How. what.	Thus.	Thus.	Such.	How, what, whatever:
			Of Quantity.		
ပှဲၤလဲဉ်။	ပှဲၤလဲဉ်ပှဲၤလဲဉ်။	ပှဲၤအံၤ။	ပှဲၤပှဲၤအံၤ။	ပှဲၤအံၤသိး။	ပှဲၤအံၤပှဲၤနူၤ။
		ပှဲၤနှဉ်။	ပှဲၤပှဲၤနှဉ်။	ပှဲၤနှဉ်သိး။	
How much?	How much.	So much.	So much.	As much as.	How much.
			Of Size.		
ထဲလဲဉ်။	ထဲထဲဉ်ထဲလဲဉ်။	ထဲအံၤ။	ထဲထဲအံၤ။	ထဲအံၤသိး။	ထဲအံၤထဲနူၤ။
		ထဲနှဉ်။	ထဲထဲနှဉ်။	ထဲနှဉ်သိး။	
How large?	How large.	So large.	So large.	As large as.	How large.
			Of Superficies.		
နီလဲဉ်။	နီလဲဉ်နီလဲဉ်။	နီအံၤ။	နီနီအံၤ။	နီအံၤသိး။	နီအံၤနီနူၤ။
		နီနှဉ်။	နီနီနှဉ်။	နီနှဉ်သိး။	
How extensive?	How extensive.	So extensive.	So extensive.	As extensive as.	How extensive.
			Of Length.		
တုၤထဲဉ်။	တုၤလဲဉ်တုၤလဲဉ်။	တုၤအံၤ။	တုၤတုၤအံၤ။	တုၤအံၤသိး။	တုၤအံၤတုၤနူၤ။
		တုၤနှဉ်။	တုၤတုၤနှဉ်။	တုၤနှဉ်သိး။	
How long?	How long.	So long.	So long.	As long as.	How long.
How far?	How far.	So far.	So far.	As far as.	How far.

Remarks.

1. Instead of ထဲ or ပှဲၤ the Sgaus often use တဘၢး which is said to be Taleing. The Pghos use the corresponding word with still wider latitude, as may be seen in the examples that follow:

2. The interrogative forms that are wanting in the table are supplied by ဆိး in the signification of *how*, followed by the appropriate verbal root.

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CHAPTER V.

VERBS.

Karen verbs may be regarded as possessing three voices; the active, middle, and passive to some extent;—five moods; the indicative, imperative, potential, optative, and subjunctive;—four tenses; the aorist, perfect, first future, and second future;—three persons; and two numbers.

§25. Particles of Conjugation.

They are conjugated by the aid of the following particles and the personal pronouns.

Affix,	လိၤ	Marks the close of a sentence.
"	သး	" optative mood, or passive, or middle voice.
"	ဘဉ်	" potential *may*.
Pref.	"	" (1) " *must*.
"	"	" (2) passive voice—befalling.
"	ဒိး	" " " receiving.
Affix,	တကွၢ်	" imperative,
Pref.	မ်	" " precative.
"	သု-တဝှၤ	" " prohibitive.
Affix,	ကဉ်နဲ့ဉ်	" " permissive.
Pref.	မိဉ်	" optative.
Affix,	သွ	" potential, natural ability.
"	ကဲ	" " ability confined to the subject.
"	ပှဲၤ	" " " to complete.
"	ဗျုး	" " " to reach unto.
Pref.	မှၢ်	" subjunctive—*if*.
"	တုၤ	" " *when*.
"	ဒ်းဒံးသိး	" " *that*.
Affix,	လံ	" perfect tense.
Pref.	က	" future "
Affix,	ဒိး	" continuative participle.
"	ဝံၤဒိး	" perfect "

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§26. Synoptical Tables of Conjugation.

Any verb may be conjugated by the aid of the following tables, by merely supplying the verb in the blanks.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	Singular.			Plural.		
	1st Person.	2nd Person.	3d Person.	1st Person.	2d Person.	3d Person.
Aorist,	ယ—	နှ—	—ဝဲ	ပ—	သူ—	—ဝဲ
Perfect,	ယ—လိ	နှ—လိ	—ဝဲလိ	ပ—လိ	သူ—လိ	—ဝဲလိ
F. Future,	ယက—	နှက—	က—ဝဲ	မက—	သူက—	က—ဝဲ
S. Future,	ယက—လိ	နှက—လိ	က—ဝဲလိ	မက—လိ	သူက—လိ	က—ဝဲလိ

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Precative,	မ်ယ—တက့်	မ်နှ—တက့်	မ်အ—တက့်	မ်ပ—တက့်	မ်သူ—တက့်	မ်အ—တက့်
Commanding & beseeching,		—နှဲတက့်			—သူတက့်	
Prohibitive,		သူတ—နှဲတဂ့်			သူသူတ—တဂ့်	
Permissive,		—ကန်နှန်	—ဖန်ဝဲတက့်		—ကန်နှန်	—ဖန်ဝဲတက့်

POTENTIAL MOOD—Aorist tense.

Optative,	တ်မိန်—ထသး	တ်မိန်—နသး	တ်မိန်—အသး	တ်မိန်—ပသး	တ်မိန်—သူသး	တ်မိန်—အသး
Ability,	ထ—သ့	နှ—သ့	—ဝဲသ့	ပ—သ့	သူ—သ့	—ဝဲသ့
Ability—*neg.* form.	ထ—တသ့	နှ—တသ့	—ဝဲတသ့	ပ—တသ့	သူ—တသ့	—ဝဲတသ့
Necessity,	ယဆန်—	နှဆန်—	တန်—ဝဲ	မအန်—	သူဆန်—	ဆန်—ဝဲ
Permissive,	ယ—တန်	နှ—ဆန်	—တန်ဝဲ	မ—ဆန်	သူ—တန်	—တန်ဝဲ

FUTURE TENSE.

Optative,	တ်ကမိန်—ထသး	ကမိန်—နသး	တ်ကမိန်—အသး	တ်ကမိန်—ပသး	ကမိန်—သူသး	တ်ကမိန်—အသး
Ability,	ယ—ကသ့	နှ—ကသ့	—ဝဲကသ့	ပ—ကသ့	သူ—ကသ့	—ဝဲကသ့

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

	ယမ့်—	နှမ့်—	မ့်—ဝဲ	ပမ့်—	သူမ့်—	မ့်—ဝဲ

PARTICIPLES.

Continuative,	—ဖိး
Perfect,	—ဝံးဖိး

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PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICES.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	1st Person.	*2nd Person.*	*3d Person.*	*1st Person.*	*2nd Person.*	*3d Person.*
Aorist,	ယ—ယသး	နဲ—နသး	—အသး	ပ—ပသး	သူ—သူသး	—အသး
"						
Perfect,	ယ—လံယသးလံ	နဲ—လံနသးလံ	—လံအသးလံ	ဖ—လံဖသးလံ	သူ—လံသူသးလံ	—လံအသးလံ
"						
F. Future,	ယက—ယသး	နက—နသး	က—အသး	ပက်—ဖသး	သူက်—သူသး	က—အသး
"						
S. Future,	ယက—လံယသးလံ	နက—လံနသးလံ	က—လံအသးလံ	ပက—လံဖသးလံ	သူက—လံသူသးလံ	က—လံအသးလံ
"						

PARTICIPLES.

Continuative, —အသးဖိး

Perfect, —အသးတံဖိး

§29. Paradigms.

ACTIVE VOICE.

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§28. Other Relations of Verbs.

The following prefixes and affixes affect the verb or subject, as indicated below:

မၢ	Prefixed, affects the verb so as to *make* the act indicated by it to be performed. If the verb be neuter, it usually makes it active.
ဘိး	Prefixed to a few verbs has a similar power.
ထိန်	" " "
ဝံန်	" " "
မၢ	Prefixed to the verb and its subject, affects the subject so as to cause him to perform the act; if performed at all; but the act is not necessarily performed from the use of မၢ, Nothing is more commonly heard than ထမၢတန့်ဘန်။ "I do not succeed in causing."
ရး	Prefixed to the verb, *permits* or *causes* the subject to perform the act. မၢ, and ရး, may be both regarded as causing, yet there is a marked distinction. မၢ, makes *efforts* to cause the act to be performed, while ရး, more usually does nothing more than give *permission*. မၢ, endeavors to accomplish the work whether the subject be willing or not; while ရး. usually consults the wishes of the subject, and merely *consents*.
ပျဲ	Prefixed to the verb permits its performance by removing obstacles out of the way.
ဟွန်	*Give* is prefixed to the verb, and its subject much after the manner of the corresponding verb in Hebrew, in the signification of *permitting* the subject to act. In those sections of the country where ဟွန် is much in use, ရး, is less so, and *vice versa*.
ဒန်	Affixed to the verb shows that the subject acts on his own responsibility, uninfluenced by others. တိန် and သံသး are sometimes prefixed to ဒန် to give the idea of independence a greater emphasis.
ဒန်ကလိန် န်ကယၢန်	Affixed, denotes that the subject remains to perform it; an interval, by implication a short one, when he will proceed to do another one, expressed or implied, and which he would naturally have done, but for this interruption.
ကဒန်ယၢန်	Affixed, grants or admits the being, doing, or suffering.
သါဓိန်	Prefixed to a verb has the force of ဒန်, with the addition, sometimes, of a slight wish.
ကွၢ်	Affixed to the verb indicates that the act is performed by way of trial.
လိ	Affixed, shows that the act is performed in or for imitation.
ကြၢး	Is often used, like ဝ့ၢ below, but is regarded by both Pghos and Sgaus as a Taleing word.
ဝ့ၢ	Prefixed, denotes that the act *ought* to be done, or is proper to be done.
ပူန်	Affixed, denotes that the act is performed with care and deliberation.
ကဒါ	Affixed, may be usually rendered by the English adverb *back*; but sometimes *on the contrary*, is a good rendering.

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ကဖိး	Affixed, denotes that the act is repeated, done *again*. It may be by the same subject, or it may be by a different one.
ကူး	Affixed, denotes that there is a *returning* of the subject to the action of the verb. It may be he has performed it before, or it may be that he has refused to do it. It is often combined with ကဖိး above.
ယူး	Affixed, denotes that the act is performed by the subject in the way of assisting another.
သခၠ	Affixed, indicates that the act is performed by the subject, leaving or forsaking another.
ဆုၚ်	Affixed, denotes that several persons or things act together.
သကိး	Affixed, affects the verb generically in the same manner as ဆုၚ်, but differs specifically. ဆုၚ် usually refers to the same place, while သကိး refers to the mutual action, and is most commonly found with the imperative.
လဝ်	Affixed, denotes that the act is performed by two or more parties, reciprocally.
ထိၚ်	Affixed, denotes that the act is literally, or figuratively, done *upward*.
ထိ	Applied to verbs of motion, indicates a movement to a higher part of the country, or higher position.
ဆိး	Affixed, denotes that the act is done in a *horizontal* direction, literally or figuratively.
လိး	*Affixed*, denotes that the act is literally or figuratively performed downwards. *Prefixed*, it indicates that the subject receives the action of the verb by falling into it, literally, or figuratively. In other words he falls into the state indicated by the verb.
ပဉးပဉစၢး	Affixed, denotes that the act is done beforehand.
ပဉ်	Prefixed, denotes a placing of the action as if done, but it may be only in appearance. As သံ to die, ပဉ်သံအဆး he placed himself as dead, when he only appeared to die.
ဍး	Affixed to the aorist denotes that the act was done unintentionally.
တုဂ်	Affixed, shows that the performance of the verb is hastened.
သိ	Affixed, denotes that the act is beginning to be performed.
လိး	Prefixed to verbs with the negative indicates that the act is performed imperfectly, or in a slight degree.
ဝဂ်	Affixed to verbs with the negative produces the same effect as လိး above.
ထဉ်	Affixed, is found with a few verbs that separate, as by cutting, falling, and the like, in the signification of *off*. It is much more specific than the word ကွံဉ် that follows, and is usually confined to applications of a more literal character.
ကွံဉ်	Affixed to the verb denotes that it is completed by *separation*, with the force of an English preposition used adverbially, as *by, away, up, off;* or of a Greek preposition in composition, which gives emphasis to the word without being equivalent to an English particle.
နုဂ်	Affixed to the verb denotes the action is completed by obtaining.
ပၢဂ်	do. do. do. do. by reaching unto.

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ထုၤ	Affixed to the verb denotes the action is completed by arriving.
ဘး	do. do. do. do. by ascending.
ဃာ်	do. do. do. do. by making secure.
နိုဉ်	do. do. do. do. by observing.
တထံဉ်	Affixed to the clause denotes that the act will be performed for a short time only.
တဘိ	do. do. do. do.
တသါ တကျဲ	Affixed to the clause indicates succession. The former usually, but not always, that the same act is performed by a different subject. The latter, another act by the same subject, in consequence of a previous one, but not universally so. Occasionally both တသါ, and တကျဲ, are affixed to the same verb.
ထုဉ်	Affixed, denotes that the act is done with carefulness, or in a stealthy manner.

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CHAPTER VI.

ADVERBS.

The language abounds in adverbial particles, or in words used adverbially. A few, in most common use, will be enumerated.

§29. Adverbs of Number.

The adverbs of number have no form of their own. They are made by the cardinal numbers and an affix, in the form of a numeral affix; as,

တဘို့	once, one time.		ခံဘို့	twice, two times.	
တဖာ	do.	do.	ခံဖာ	do.	do.
တစု	do.	do.	ခံစု	do.	do.
	do.	do.		do.	do.
တခိုဉ်	do.	do.	ခံခိုဉ်	do.	do.
တကဒါ	do.(1)	do.	ခံကဒါ	do.(1)	do.
”	do.(2)	[as much] again	”	(2)	[as much] again.
တစး	do.	do. do.	ခံစး	do.	do. do.

§30. Adverbs of Order.

Except the following, the adverbs of order are formed from the cardinal numbers, like those of number.

ဆိ	first.	ခံကတၢါ်	last, or lastly.
ဂံၢ်	do.		

§31. Correlative Adverbs of Place.

A few of the adverbs of place may be treated as correlatives.

ဖဲလဲဉ်းဖဲလဲဉ်ခိလဲဉ်း	ဖဲအံၤး	ဖဲနှဉ်း	ဖဲအံၤဖဲန္ဉး	ဖဲလဲဉ်ဖဲလဲဉ်း	နိတပူၤး
ထၢလဲဉ်း	လၢအံၤး	လၢနှဉ်း	လၢအံၤလၢန္ဉး	လၢလဲဉ်လၢလဲဉ်း	
Where? whence?	Here,	There,	Where,	Where,	No where.
ဆူလဲဉ်း	ဆူအံၤး	ဆူနှဉ်း	ဆူအံၤဆူန္ဉး	ဆူလဲဉ်ဆူလဲဉ်း	
Whither?	Hither,	Thither,	Whither,	Thither.	

§32. Adverbs, like those in English, with *be* Prefixed.

A few adverbs of place are formed by prefixing ထၢ, as in some instances *be* is prefixed in English.

ထၢညိၤ	Before.	ထၢခံး	Behind.
ထၢအံၤဒိး	On this side.	ထၢထးဒိးလၢဝ်ဒိး	On that side.
လၢထးဒိး	Above.	လၢထဉ်ဒိး	Below.
ထၢထးနှဉ်း	do.	လၢထဉ်နှဉ်း	do.
ထၢထဉ်ထၢခံး	From one end to the other.	ထၢထးလၢဇဉ်း	High and low.
ထၢအံၤလၢဝဉ်း	On one side and the other.		

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§33. Adverbs of Time—Regular Forms.

A few of the adverbs of time have regular forms.

မှာ၊ မ,		Is prefixed to form adverbs of *past* time.
ခ		do. do. *future* "
ကိန်		Is affixed often to the adverbs of *future* time.

With the following forms of past time, လ is often prefixed:

မတ္တိ၊		Yesterday,	ခမတ္တိ၊		This evening, } future.
မနှ၊		Last night,	ခမနှ၊		To night, } future.
မဂိ၊	past.	This morning,	ခဂိ၊		To morrow,
မဆိ၊	past.	To day,	ခမဆိ၊		To day—future,
မကိန်၊	past.	Just now,	ခကိန်၊		Hereafter,
မတ္တိထိ၊		Time past, indef.	ခကန့်ဉအံ၊		Now,
			ခလဉ်၊		When?
			ခလဉ်ခလဉ်၊		When.

Remarks.

1. With a few လ is prefixed, in the signification of *by*.

လမနှ၊		By night.
လမဆိ၊		By day.

2. Sometimes လ is prefixed to form adverbs of indefinite future time, but ဆ is more usually used.

လခံ၊		(1) Hereafter, (2) with a couplet, formerly.
ဆခံ၊		do.
ဆည်၊		do.
တုၤအံၤဆည်၊		From this time.
လိ်ခံ		Afterwards.

3. Adverbs signifying *all* day, *daily*, and the like, are formed as below:

သ့တနံၤကျၤ၊		All day,	သ့တနၤကျၤ၊		All night,
သိတနံၤကျၤ၊		"	သိတနၤကျၤ၊		"
ဒိနံၤည်၊		"	ဒိနၤည်၊		"
သ့သ့တနံၤ၊		Daily,	သ့သ့တနၤ၊		Nightly,
		"			"
ကိးမှ်နံၤ၊		"	ကိးမှ်နၤ၊		"

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§34. Irregular Forms.

The following in common use are more irregular in their formation:

အစိုးစိုးအဃဉ်ဃဉ်။	Forever.
လိုးထူလိုးယိုင်။	" eternally.
ထိုဘိ။တဘိယူ၎်ဃီ။တဘိဃီ။	Continually.
တထံဉ်ဃီ။	"
ကိုးမး။	Soon, (a prefix.)
ကကိ၎်ခါ။	Immediately.
ချသဒံ။	Quickly.
ပစု၎်။	"
လာအဆိအချ။	"
လာဂိုးလာဟါ။	"
တစုစု။ဘဉ်တစုစု။	Sometimes.
တခိဉ်ခိဉ်။ဘဉ်တခိဉ်ခိဉ်။	"
ကဘျိဘျိ။ဘဉ်တဘျိဘျိ။	"
အါခိဉ်။အါစု။အါဘျိ။	Many times, often.
တလိ၎်လိ၎်တလိ၎်လိ၎်။	Repeatedly, frequently.
ကယိုးကိ။ယံ၎်ယံ၎်။	Long [time.]
ဃဲးဃဲး။	"
ဓိ၎်ကိ၎်။	Short [time.] shortly.
တယံ၎်တဓိ၎်။	Not long.
အတိ၎်ပူး။	While.
အဓာမု၎်။	"
လား။	No more, [with the neg.]
စိုးရိုး။	Never.
လာဖျားလာသိ။	At first, anciently, formerly.
လာဖျားလာအခိဉ်ထံး။	At the beginning, "
တဘိဃီ။	At once, at the same time.

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ADVERBS OF QUALITY.

§35. Adverbs of Quality from Double Roots.

Adverbs that usually correspond to those which in English end in *ly*, are often made in Karen by doubling the verbal root. Thus:

ချီချီ။	Quickly.
ကချိကချိ။	Cleanly.
နှၢ်နှၢ်။	Truly,
ဆူဉ်ဆူဉ်။	Strongly.
ဘဉ်ဘဉ်။	Properly.
ကစၢ်ကစၢ်။	Softly, slowly.
ကဘဲးကဘဲး။	" "
ကဒုကဒု။	" "
ကယာ်ကယာ်။	" "
ကယီကယီ။	"
ကြူးကြူး။	Diligently.
ကြိကြိ။	Uselessly.
ကလိကလိ။	"
ကွၢ်ကွၢ်။	Successively.
ထံထံဆးဆး။	Accurately.
အံဉ်အုၢ်အံဉ်အုဉ်။	Waveringly.
ဒုးဒုး။	Frequently.
ဆၢဆၢ။	Infrequently.
ဝးဝး။	Round and round.

§36. Adverbs of Quality formed by a Prefix.

Some adverbs of quality corresponding usually to those that end in *ly* in English, are formed by prefixing to a verbal root, ဒ့ၢ်, ; or ၆, ; or နှၢ်, ; or မ့ၢ်, as,

ဂ့ၤ	Be good,	ဒ့ၢ်ဂ့ၤ	Well.
သ့	" able,	ဒ့ၢ်သ့	Ably.
ဘဉ်	" proper,	ဒ့ၢ်ဘဉ်	Properly.
ဖိး	" in harmony.	၆ဖိး	Harmonously.
ထံ		ဒ့ၢ်ထံ	Accurately.
ဂ့ၤ	Be good,	၆ဂ့ၤ	Well.
ဆူဉ်	" strong,	၆ဆူဉ်	Strongly.
ဂၢၢ်—ကျၢၤ။	" firm,	၆ဂၢၢ်ကျၢၤ	Firmly.
ချ	" quick,	နှၢ်အချ	Quickly.
ဖျဉ်	"	နှၢ်အဖျဉ်	"
မုာ်	" happy,	နှၢ်အမုာ်	Happily.
ဂ့ၤ	" good,	နှၢ်အဂ့ၤ	Well.
ဘဉ်	" proper,	နှၢ်အဘဉ်	Properly.
ဆူဉ်	" strong,	မ့ၢ်ဆူဉ်	Strongly.
ထံ		မ့ၢ်ထံ	Accurately.

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§37. Adverbs of Quality—Irregular Forms.

The following are more irregular in their formation:

ကစုဒု။	Privately.
ကသွံဒံ။	" as in a whisper.
လီၤတံၤ်လီၤဆဲး။	Accurately.
သပှၤ်တၢၤ်။သပှၤ်ပှၤ်။	Earnestly, to the purpose, really.
ခူတလှၤ်။	Boldly.
ဟိကလိၤ။	Openly.
အၢနှၤ်ကၤ်သံ။	Imperfectly.
မး။	Intensive with affirmations.
ဝဲး။	" " interrogations.

Remarks.

Of the nature of adverbs of quality are the repeated roots used to qualify sounds. They are too numerous, however, to be introduced here, but a copious list of some three or four hundred, with examples, will be found in the Appendix.

§38. Adverbs of Quantity.

လှၤတကှၤ။	Wholly.
ဘုစဃု	"
စီဖှကလှ	"
ဃဉ်ဃဉ်။	About.
သိကဘဲး	Wholly.
သိ	"
တစဲး	Little.
တစဲး–တစဲး	By little and little.

§39. Adverbs of Comparison.

ဒံးသိးသိး။	Alike.
ကၢ။ကျၢ။	Very.
ကိၤ်။	"
နး။	"
ကဲဉ်ဆိး။	Too.

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§40. Adverbs of Interrogation.

မ့ၢ်။	Prefixed in asking usually the *indirect* question.
ထဲဉ်။	Affixed do. do. do.
ဘဉ်။	Prefixed sometimes in asking the *direct* question.
ကိးဖါ။ခ့ၢ်ဖါ။ခ့ၢ်ကိးဖါ။ဖါ။	do. do. do.
မနူၤထဲဉ်။ဘဉ်မနူၤထဲဉ်။	Why?
ဆံး	How?
မိဉ်။မိ။	Asks for approbation. Colloquial.
နဲၤ။	do. do. do.
ဟိဉ်။ဟဉ်။	Asks for the language to be repeated, as when not heard distinctly. What?

§41. Adverbs of Affirmation.

အၢဉ်။	Used to express consent. *Yes.*
ယၢဝ်။	Affixed to affirm with some emphasis.
သၢဉ်	do. do. as a matter of course.
မ့ၢ်။	*True*, yes.
နဲဝ်။	Affixed to express emphasis.
သနဲဝ်။	do. do. do.
နဲဉ်။သဲ။ဖဲ။ဖၢ်။ဖဲဉ်။	do. do. do. disrespectful.
သမိး။	Affirming with emphasis and surprise.

§42. Adverbs of Negation.

တ—ဘဉ်	Not.
တ—ဇ့ဝ်	do.
ဗျာ်လဲဉ်။ပြာ်လဲဉ်	Probably not.

§43. Adverbs of Doubt.

ဘဉ်တဘဉ်။	Perhaps.
ဘဉ်ခၢးတဘဉ်ခၢး။	do.
ဘဉ်ဂ့ၢ်တဘဉ်အဂ့ၢ်။	do.
သ့ဉ်သ့ဉ်။	do.
မ့ၢ်သ့သ့။	do.

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CHAPTER VII.

PREPOSITIONS.

§44. Prepositions Proper.

The following prefixes may be treated as prepositions:

ဒိး	With, together with.
လ၊	From, to, with.
ဆူ	Towards.
ပ၊်	To.
တူ၊	" unto.
ဒ	Denotes companionship.
ဒ—ညာ	Throughout.
ဖျိ	Through. Of limited application.

§45. Words equivalent to Prepositions.

Like the Burman and some other Eastern languages, words are affixed to nouns or pronouns to perform the office of prepositions. Before the noun or pronoun လ၊, is usually, but not always written. With verbs of motion ဆူ in Sgau is usually used instead of လ၊. Thus:

လ၊ပှ၊ကညီအဖိုဉ် } *To* or *from* [the place.] the being of man.

လ၊ပှ၊ကညီအမဲ်ညာ } *Before* man.
" "

လ၊ပှ၊ကညီအလိ၊ } *On* man, i. e. on the surface.

By filling up the blank in the following list with any noun or pronoun, the various relations expressed in the margin will be indicated.

လ၊—	အဖိုဉ်	To, or from, the [place] of being.
လ၊—	အဂီ၊ထံး	By—near the form.
လ၊—	အခိဉ်ထံး	" " " feet.
လ၊—	အဃာ၊	" " " side.
လ၊—	အမဲ်ညာ	Before.
လ၊—	အမဲ်သဉ်ပူ၊	" nearer than the above.
လ၊—	အလိ၊်ခံ	Behind.
လ၊—	အချာဃံ	At the back of.
လ၊—	အချာ	Upon—on the back.
လ၊—	အလိ၊	" —on the surface.
လ၊—	အပူ၊	In.
ခဲ—	အပူ၊	" at.
လ၊—	အဖိခိဉ်	Above, besides.
လ၊—	အခိဉ်	Upon, at or upon the head.

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လ၊—	အဖိုလ်	Under, below.
လ၊—	အဖ၊လ်	" "
လ၊—	အဖါလ်	" "
လ၊—	အကျ၊	Among.
လ၊—	အဆ၊၌စ၊၊	Between.
လ၊—	အကဆူး	"
လ၊—	အဃ၊၊ဝဲးဝး	Round about.
လ၊—	အဘူး	Near.
လ၊—	အဂိ၊်	For, instead of, share of.
လ၊—	အဃိ	" on account of.
လ၊—	အဂ့်အဂိ၊်	On account of, concerning.
လ၊—	အဂ့်အကျ၊	" "
လ၊—	အသိး	Together with, in the same place.
လ၊—	အဂုံလ်	Beneath.
လ၊—	ညါခိ	Within.
လ၊—	အဖံးခိဉ်	Without.

CHAPTER VIII.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Words equivalent to conjunctions are numerous, and may be classified as below.

§46. Copulative.

ခိး၊ခို၊၊ခို၊ခိး၊	And, also.
ခိး—ခိး၊ခို၊—ခို၊၊	Both—and.
တး၊တးခိး၊	And.
ခွ်ကိး၊ခွ်၊	Also.
မ၊ကခိး၊တခု၊	Again.
အအံ၊ခူ၊အံ၊၊	Moreover.
လ၊အံ၊အဓ်ညါ၊	Furthermore, besides,
လ၊နှဉ်အဓ်ညါ၊	" "
လ၊အံ၊အဖိခိဉ်၊	" "
လ၊နှဉ်အဖိခိဉ်၊	" "
တချုး၊	Before.
သလိ်၊	Before, distant in time usually.

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§47. Adversative.

မ့မ့ၢ်။	But. Lit. *if be.*
သါဒိဉ်။	But.
မ့တမ့ၢ်ဆဉ်နှဉ်။	Or. Lit. *if not that.*
ဒ့ၢ်—ဒ့ၢ်။ဒါ—ဒါ။ဒေ်—ဒေ်။	Either—or.
ဂ့ၢဂ့ၢ—ဂ့ၢဂ့ၢ။	Whether—or.
ဂ့ၢ—ဂ့ၢ။	" "
မ့ၢ်ဂ့ၢ—မ့ၢ်ဂ့ၢ။	" "
သ့ဉ်—သ့ဉ်။	" "

§48. Exceptive.

လၢ်နါ။လၢ်နီၢ။	Though.
ဘဉ်ဆဉ်။	"
နှဉ်သက့။	"
မ့ၢ်နှဉ်သက့ဒ်နှဉ်ဒိး။	Notwithstanding.
	"

§49. Causal.

မ့ၢ်အဂ့ၢ်ဒ်ထဲဉ်။	For.
ဝ်—ဒိး	Because.
မ့ၢ်လီၢ—ဒိး	"
မ့ၢ်လၢ—ဒိး	"
အကူၢ်မ့ၢ်—ဒိး	" on account of.
သတးဒိး	"

§50. Illative.

တုၢနူၢတစု။	Then.
တုၢနူၢတဘျီ။	"
တုၢမ့ၢ်အနှဉ်တစု။	"
တုၢမ့ၢ်အအံၢတစု	"
ဝ်ဒ်နှဉ်ဒိး	Therefore. Lit. it being thus.
မ့ၢ်ဒ်နှဉ်ဒိး	" "
အကူၢ်မ့ၢ်ဒ်နှဉ်ဒိး	" on account of it being so.
မ့မ့ၢ်ဒ်နှဉ်ဒိး	" if it be so.
မၢအသးဒ်နှဉ်ဒိး	" it taking place so.
မၢအသးဒ်နှဉ်သိး	" "
အအံၢဒိး	" this and.
အနှဉ်ဒိး	" that and.

§51. Hypothetical.

မ့ၢ်	If.
တုၢ	When.

§52. Intentional.

လၢ	That.
ဒံးထိး။ဒ်	" in order that

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§53. Comparative.

၆—လိုး	As.
အမိန်တလိန်	More than.
ပန်ကထိန်	" "
တမ္မာ်ထဲ	" " not merely that.
ဒံး—ဒံး	As—so.

CHAPTER IX.

INTERJECTIONS.

§54. Interjections.

The following are some of the particles that are used as interjections:

အန်လါ	Alas!
တာ်အံၤဇါ	Ah! this.
ဇါ	Ah!
အာ	Particles uttered when startled, or amazed.
အာအာၤ	
အာၤအာၤ	
အာန်	
ဧာဧာန်	
အွ	
အန်ဟါ။	Particles indicating displeasure.
အန်ဇါ။	
ဧါ်ဟါ	
လာၤ	
အိန်အီၤ	Used on recollecting one's self.
အိ	Oh! Indicating pain.
ကွာ်	Behold!
ကွာ်ကွာ်	"
လး	Wonderful!

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CHAPTER X.

DERIVATION.

§55. Verbal Roots.

The great mass of Karen roots are verbs, as

ဟံး	Take, hold.	အ့ဉ်	Bite.	ကဲး	Cry out.
စိဉ်	Carry.	လ့ဉ်	Taste.	ဟိဉ်	Cry, wail.
တ့	Form, create.	ဘိး	Vomit.	နဲၤ	Be quieted.
ထါ	Weave.	ဆံး	Sneeze.	သိဉ်	Make a noise.
ဆး	Sew.	စံဉ်	Leap.	အုဉ်	Sing.
ချံး	Fold.	ဃ့ၢ်	Run.	သးဝံဉ်	"
စၢ	Tie.	ဖိၤ	Drag.	ပ္ဒၤ	" as a bird.
ဃ့ဉ်	Loose.	ယူၤ	Fly.	နံၤ	Laugh.
ဖှံ	Sow.	ယွၤ	Flow.	ဃိ	Be silent.
သူဉ်	Plant.	ဃဉ်	Turn.	အူ	Blow.
ရူဉ်	Dig.	သုး	Move.	သါ	Breathe.
ပ္ဒၤ	Buy.	စ္ဒါ	Crawl.	နၢ	Smell.
ဆါ	Sell.	ပုး	Creep.	မံ	Sleep.
စိဉ်	Wet.	ဟိ	Drive away.	ဆ့ဉ်နိၤ	Sit.
သူ	Dry.	အိး	Open, a box.	ဆၢထၢဉ်	Stand.
စုဉ်	Steep.	အဲး	" the mouth.	ဂဲၤ	Arise.
ဖူ	Anoint.	စံး	Say.	ခွံ	Comb.
ပှံၢ်	Melt.	ဃ့	Ask, beg.	ဆိကဖိဉ်	Think.
ဆဲး	Stab, spear.	လွဲ	Persuade.	သ့ဉ်ညါ	Know.
အိဉ်	Eat.	ဒူ	Reprove..	ထါ	Worship.
အိ	Drink.	ဆိဉ်	Swear.	နှဉ်	Believe.
ယူၢ်	Swallow.	ကိး	Call.	မုၢ်လၢ်	Hope.

သိး Clothe, as with a jacket or tunic when the arms are in the sleeves.
ကူ Clothe with any garment that is fastened around the hips.
ဝ့ၢ်သါနါ Clothe, as a Karen female when she fastens her garment above her bosom.
ကၤ Clothe, as with a Karen wrapper, putting it about the shoulders like a shawl.
ဖၢဉ် Put on a turban.
ကုဉ် " hat.
ဖျိဉ် " shoes, stockings, or pantaloons.
ကံၢ် Gird with a girdle.

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§56. Verbal-Adjective Roots.

A large class of words that are adjectives in other languages, are verbs in Karen, embracing the adjective and the verb to be; as

ဆ၊	To be sweet,		ဆံ့	To be sour.	
ဟိ	" salt,		ဘျိ	" fresh.	
ခါ	" bitter,		တး	" spicy.	
ဈူ	" hot,		ဝံ့	" savoury.	
ဆး	" acrid,		ကံး	" astringent.	
ဃ၊	" heavy,		ဖုံ	" light.	
ကိ၊	" hard,		ကဘူး	" soft.	
တိဉ်	" thick,		သူ	" thin.	
ထီ	" long, tall,		ဇုဉ်	" short.	
ထိဉ်	" deep,		ဖြဉ်	" shallow.	
အံဉ်	" narrow,		လဲ၊	" wide.	
ဆံး	" small,		ဖြဉ်	" great.	
ဆွံ	" clear,		ဒု	" muddy.	
ဝါ	" white,		သူ	" black.	
ဘိ၊	" cold,		ကီ၊	" hot.	
ကိ	" difficult,		ညြ	" easy.	
ဘျါ	" tame,		ဆျါ	" wild.	
ဒ၊	" domesticated,		မံ၊	" "	
သိ	" new,		လိ၊လံ၊	" old.	
ဘျာ	" straight,		ကွဉ်	" crooked.	
ဃဲ့	" dry,		သံကစဲဉ်	" green.	
ကာဉ်	" lazy,		ခု	" industrious.	
ဒြဉ်	" in adversity,		ဘိဉ်	" in prosperity.	

§57. Compound Verbs.

Many new verbs are formed by compounding different roots; as

အ၊	Bad,	လိ၊		Descend,	အ၊လိ၊		Degenerate,
ခု၊	Few,	လိ၊		"	ခု၊လိ၊		Lessen,
အါ	Many,	ထိဉ်		Ascend,	အါထိဉ်		Increase,
မ၊	Make,	ဘူ		Paddy,	မ၊ဘူ		Harvest.

§58. Abstract Nouns.

Some nouns, as ကူ a shell, တံဉ် a house, and others, are probably primitive; that is, they do not appear to be derived from other words in the language; but a large body of the nouns are derived from verbal roots. Abstract nouns are formed from verbal roots.

1. By affixing a verbal root to a personal pronoun; as

နဉ့၊	Thy beauty, or thy goodness.
နတိ	Thy righteousness, or thy faithfulness.
အဖျာဉ်	Its roundness.
အဝါ	Its whiteness.

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2. By prefixing တၢ်, to a verbal root; as

တၢ်ကထိၤ	Word,
တၢ်ဆါ	Sickness,
တၢ်ကမၣ်	Transgression.

3. By putting the verbal root in the case absolute; as

နှၢ်နှၣ်	The obtaining, from,	နှၢ်	To obtain.
လဲၤနှၣ်	The going, "	လဲၤ	To go.

§59. Nouns of Agency.

Nouns of agency, such as in English end in *er*, *ar*, *or*, are made in Karen from verbal roots by prefixing ပ, ပှၤ, ; as

ပှၢ်	Old,	ပပှၢ်	Elders,
ဒိၣ်	Great,	ပဒိၣ်	The great, rulers,
ပံၢ်	Covetous,	ပှၤပံၢ်	Misers,
မၤကမၣ်	Transgress,	ပှၤမၤကမၣ်	Transgressors,
မၤအၢ	Do evil,	ပှၤမၤအၢ	Evil doers.

§60. Instrumental Nouns.

Nouns that denote the instrument of the action are often formed by prefixing နိၣ် to verbal roots; as

တိၢ်	To strike,	နိၣ်တိၢ်	A cudgel,
ဝၢ်	" paddle,	နိၣ်ဝၢ်	A paddle,
ကွၢ်	" scrape,	နိၣ်ဒိးကွၢ်	A scraper,
တၢၤ	" grasp with the hand,	နိၣ်တၢၤ	A spoon.

§61. Nouns denoting the Place of Action.

Nouns that denote the place of action are sometimes formed by prefixing လိၢ် to verbal roots.

မံ	Sleep,	လိၢ်မံ	A bed,
ဆှၣ်နိၤ	Sit,	လိၢ်ဆှၣ်နိၤ	A chair.

§62. Gentiles and Diminutives.

Gentile nouns and some diminutives are made by affixing ဖ to noun roots with or without ပ, ပှၤ, prefixed. In the same manner are formed from verbal roots, nouns which participate in the being, doing, or suffering, of the verb.

ဝှၢ်	City,	ဝှၢ်ဖ	Citizens,
သဝိ	Village,	သဝိဖ	Villagers,
ကဘိ	Ship,	ကဘိဖ	Sailors,
ထံ	Water,	ထံဖ	Inhabitants of the water,
ဗျၤ	Hades,	ဗျၤဖ	" Hades,
ကိၢ်	Country,	ကိၢ်ဖ	" Country,
မုၢ်ထိၣ်	East,	မုၢ်ထိၣ်ဖ	" East,
ကစၢၢ်	Mountain,	ကစၢၢ်ဖ	Mountaineers,
ဆဲၢ်	Cleaver,	ဆဲၢ်ဖ	A little cleaver.
ဟံၣ်	House,	ဟံၣ်ဖ	" house,
သံ	Die,	သံဖ	Persons subject to death,
မူ	Live,	မူဖ	" " life.

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§63. Apellative Nouns.

Some appellative nouns are formed by prefixing an adjective to a noun; as,

ဒိၤ	Red,	ဒိၤဖံး		Bos, the red skin,
လါ	Black, or blue,	လါဖံး		Bison, the black skin,
			"	the yellow horns.

§64. Adjectives.

A few compound roots are formed by prefixing ဇး, to express the quality denoted by the bare root in such an absolute manner as to exclude its use with the degrees of comparison or with comparative adverbs. Such compound roots are most commonly used as adjectives, but they are occasionally used as verbs.

ဇးဖြဉ်	Great,	ဇးလဲၣ်	Wide,
ဇးထီ	High,	ဇးဃိဉ်	Deep,
ဇးဆံဉ်	Sour,	ဇးဆၢ	Sweet.
ဇးအါ	Numerous,		

§65. Adverbs.

1. Some adverbs are formed by affixing ကလဲဉ် to a repeated verbal root, to express intensity. Literally, a *lengthening* of what the root denotes; as

ဖြဉ်ဖြဉ်ကလဲဉ်	Very great,
ဂ့ၤဂ့ၤကလဲဉ်	" good,
နးနးကလဲဉ်	" bad,
အါအါကလဲဉ်	" numerous,
ယံၤယံၤကလဲဉ်	" far,
မုဉ်မုဉ်ကလဲဉ်	" happy,
ကိၣ်ကိၣ်ကလဲဉ်	" hot,
ဝါဝါကလဲဉ်	" white,
ထိထိကလဲဉ်	" high, or long.

2. Both ကလဉ် to *boil*, and ကလံဉ် to *entice*, are used occasionally in the same manner as ကလဲဉ် above. All three are used sometimes with single verbal roots; as,

ဃိကလဉ်	ဃိကလံဉ်	ဃိကလဲဉ်	Immovably, still,
ဘျိဉ်ကလဉ်			Silently,
တြိကလဉ်	တြိကလံဉ်	တြိကလဲဉ်	"
ခြိၣ်ကလဉ်		ခြိၣ်ကလဲဉ်	Clearly,
ခြွိၣ်ကလဉ်		ခြွိၣ်ကလဲဉ်	"
တ့ကလဉ်			Tightly.

3. To words thus formed by ကလဉ်, သျိ or သ is often prefixed to the verbal root; as

သပြိးကလဉ်	Immediately,
သဇးကလဉ်	Suddenly,
သစီးကလဉ်	Stealthily.

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4. Other roots are sometimes affixed to verbs, in an adverbial signification; as ၆ to be *whole*, from which are formed,

ကသိ၆	Wholly, clean,
ကနိ၊၆	Wholly, even,
က၆၆	Properly.

5. To roots signifying *narrow, small, few*, as well as to adverbs of time that are near, ကိ၁ *neck* is affixed as an intensive in the signification of *very*.

အံ၌	Narrow,	အံ၌ကိ၁	Very narrow,
၌၊	Few,	၌၊ကိ၁	" few,
ဆံး	Small,	ဆံးကိ၁	" small.

§66. General Principle.

It seems to be a general principle in the language to form specific words from generic ones, by affixing a word used adjectively characteristic of the species.

1. Thus from the root ရွိ၌, which designates any Moluscus animal, are formed the specific names of all those animals known to the Karens; as

ရွိ၌တးထိ၌	Cyclostoma pernobilis,
ရွိ၌တးထိ၌တူ၁်ကိ၁်	" " young, lip not formed.
ရွိ၌သမ့်၌းဖိ၌်	" *perhaps* tuba,
ရွိ၌သမ့်၌်	" two species not determined.
ရွိ၌သမ့်၌်တူ၁်ကိ၁်	"
ရွိ၌သမ့်၌်ပြီ၊	" three species not determined.
ရွိ၌နၢသံး၌းဖိ၌်	" sectilabrum.
ရွိ၌ယ၁်	" "
ရွိ၌နၢပြီ၊	Clausilia insignis.
ရွိ၌ဘု	Helix (caracolla) gabata. [anceps.
ရွိ၌ချ၁်	(1) Helix infrendens, (2) H. procumbens, (3) H.
ရွိ၌ပထု၊တူ၁်ကိ၁်	" "
ရွိ၌ဘုဖိ	Helix retorsa.
ရွိ၌ထၢ၌်ထံ	Streptaxis Petii.
ရွိ၌ဂီ၊ဖိ	Bulimus, species undetermined.
ရွိ၌ကံ၌ဃု့	" inversus.
ရွိ၌ဘိ	" atro-callosus.
ရွိ၌ပထု၊၀း၌ဖိ၌်	Vitrina prœstans.
ရွိ၌ဓု၊တီ၊	Melania—four species.
ရွိ၌ဓု၊တီ၊ဃိဃဲး	" thiarella.
ရွိ၌လး၀၊်	Unio Tavoyensis.
ရွိ၌လး၀၊်ဘိ	Cyrena—species undetermined.
ရွိ၌တကူ၌်ကူ၌်ကု	Unio—three species.
ရွိ၌ပန၊်အံ၌်၀း၌ဖိ၌်	Paludina doliaris.
ရွိ၌ပန၊်အံ၌်ပြီ၊	" petrosa.
ရွိ၌အ၌်ထီလၢ၊်	" "

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2. In a similar manner the different species of animals and plants are usually made from generic terms. On this principle, also, all the parts of a member of the body are formed from the generic name of that member. For example:

စု	The arm and hand,	စုဓိဉ်	The fist,
စုနာဉ်ခံ	" elbow,	စုညါသး	" palm,
စုဒုဉ်	" lower arm,	စုမှုၤစုနာ	" fingers,
စုဒွ	" wrist,	စုမှုၤဒိဉ်	" thumb,
စုလဉ်	" hand,	စုမွဉ်	" nails.

3. In like manner the words that denote the affections and emotions of the mind, are formed from သး, *heart*, or mind; as the following, with a multitude of others:

သးအုး	Grieve,	သးဟွ	Hate,
သးဖှံ	Rejoice,	သးဒွဒိ	Doubt,
သးထီဉ်	Be angry,	သးပုၤနိုဉ်	Forget,
သးကွံ	Covet,	သးကိၤ	Be hard-hearted.

§67. Dissyllabic Roots.

A formative smooth mute is often found prefixed to a root, and a new root formed of two syllables.

ကစၢ်	Lord, master.
ကဆိ	Elephant.
ကတာ်	Obstruct.
ကတံာ်	Straighten.
ကတဲာ်ကတိၤ	Prepare.
ကဒံကဒါ	Turn over.
တလါ	A box.
ကဝိၤ	The small blue-flowered *Commelina.*
ကစုၢ်	The monkey tiger. *Ictides ater.*
ကဆှ	The slow Loris, or Sloth of Bengal. *Lemur tardigradus.*
ကဒု	A shade.

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§68. Words in Natural Families.

1. Words related to each other in signification are often related to each other in form. Thus the principal words used in the signification of *striking*, are made from consonants belonging to the *linguals:* as,

တိန်	*Strike* with a stick or other instrument.
ထိ	" with the fist, horizontally—*box*.
သိ	" with the fist, vertically, "
တနး	" with the elbow.
ထူ	" with the sole of the foot—*kick*.
တကျွန်	" with the heel of the foot, "
ဒဲ	" with the open hand—*slap*.
ထွန်	" *push* with the hand.
သွီ	" right and left with a stick or cutting instrument.
ဒြ	" *beat*, as gongs.
တိန်	" " as with a pestle, to crush to pieces.
ထံး	" together, as cymbals.
ထိး	" lightly—*touch*.

2. A portion of the verbs in the general signification of *cutting*, are made from *gutterals;* as,

ကူန်	Cut down, fell, as trees. A generic term.
ကူး	" in two, reap.
ကါ	" slice.
ဂဲန်	" open, thin things which are doubled, as the leaves of a book.
ကျီ	" smite with the sword; cut and slash.
ဆြီ	" chop into small pieces. (ဆြီ=ဆဂီ)
ဆီ	" into form; cut smooth.
ကွဲး	" make slight incisions, engrave.
ကှ	" split into small strips. ကှသှန်ဖး။

3. Another portion are made from *labials;* as

ပန်	Cut, generic, embracing ကူန်။ကူး။ကါ။ကျီ။ဆီ။ဘျီ။ဖဲး။ပျူန်။ဘျန်။ထူ။သွီ။ဒြန်။
ဖဲး	" generic, but less so than the above. Clear land by cutting down
ဗျး	" chop with an axe, strike as a musquito. [trees in any way.
ပျူန်	" chop off. [instrument which brings down at every stroke.
ဘျီ	" cut and slash, like ကျီ, but uninterruptedly and with a sharp
ဖြဲး	" rip open.
ဘျန်	" off thin splits, as bamboo ဆှါ.
ဘာန်	" hollow out.
ဖး	" split.

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Related in signification and form, are

ကၢ်	Break, a generic term,	ဖြ	Tear,
ဓၢ်	" as the teeth,	ဖှၢ်	Separate,
ကုၢ်	Bark trees,	ဖှံၢ်	Pick apart.

The other words in common use belonging to this general signification, belong principally to the linguals:

ပထါ	To skin, [spoken of the greater.
ဒိၢ်	Chop off, like ဟူၢ်, but confined usually to little things; while that is
သွဲၢ်	Point, cut down to a fine point.
လိၤ	Split into large strips, as bamboos. လိၤသှၢ်ဖး is the opposite of ကှသှၢ်ဖး
စိး	Peck, or hew with an axe, as in making a boat.
ထု	Smooth, as a flat board.
ဩး။သဲး	Polish with a knife.
တၢၢ်။စၢၢ်	Lop off, cut in two.

5. The instruments of cutting:

ဆဲၢ်	A cleaver,	ကျၢ်	Pruning hook,
ကွါ	Axe,	ဒြ	A knife,
ထါဝဲၢ်	Sickle,	နး	Sword.

6. Verbs of motion where there is a returning to the place of commencing the action, either in a circular manner or by repetition, are frequently expressed by words made from the letter ဝ ; as

ဝၢ်	Paddle, flap the wings.
ဝံၢ်	Fan.
ဝၢ်	Scratch, paw. ကဝၢ်။ စဝၢ်။
ဝဲး	Scratch, as a hen, throw water into the mouth with the hand.
ဝံၢ်	Twist.
ထဝံ	Go around spirally.
ထွံ	A rolling motion, as in winding thread.
ဝဲၢ်	Parch, as corn.
ဝး	Shake backwards and forwards.
ဗိၤ	Encircle.
ဝှၤဗိၤ	Wave or go to and fro.
ကနွၢ်	Roll from side to side, as a dog lying on his back.

7. The letter ဝ being a semi-consonant related to the vowels *u*, and *o*, it is not found in combination with any of the vowels of this class. Thus, there are no significant words made from ဝၢ, ဝု, ဝူ, or ဝ; but we find these vowels associated with an aspirate, or a stronger gutteral, used to denote motion like the above; as,

ဟူး	Shake.
ဂူၢ် or ဂူၢ်ဂၢ	" triturate, involves irregular circular motion.
ဂုၤ or ဂုၤဂၤ	" quick circular motion, as that of a winnowing fan.
ဂံၤဂုၤ	" or jostle, as a basket of grain to make it more compact.

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8. Many words descriptive of motion to and fro, together with the allied idea, of being unsteady and liable to such motion, are made from the letter လ. The following words with their definitions are nearly all taken from Mr. Wade's dictionary.

လံ်လူ်	Rub the palms of the hands together with a brisk motion to and fro.
လံ်လာန်	Shake, roll, as a boat.
ကလံ်ကလာန်	do. do. do. with ဝး prefixed.
လဲ်လီ်လဲ်လာ်	A see-saw motion of the body, as in singing.
လှ်လိုး	Go backwards and forwards.
လံးလူး	Be unsteady, go from thing to thing.
ကလံးကလူး	do. do. do.
ကျာ်ကျ်	Short, rapid nodding.
ကျဲ်ကျိ်	Move or work a thing rapidly one way and the other.
တဟျ်တဟျ်	Flap, as a bird its wings.
တဟျ်တဟျီး	do. do. do.
ရှုဖျိ	Wag, as a tiger his tail.
တကျူ်ကျူ်စိ	To move the body up and down.
ကျှ	To sharpen by rubbing—a rapid motion to a fro.
ကျံ်ကျ်	Rock, as a cradle.
စံ်တကျံ်စံ်တကျဲ်	Bound along, alternately striking and rising again.
တကျိ်	Frequent rapping or tapping.
ကလံ်	Make motion up and down, to and fro, as in dancing.
ကလဲ်ကလီ်	Moving to and fro, as a tall, slender tree in a strong wind.
ကလိ်ကလီ်	Moving to and fro, as a drunken man.
ကလာန်ကလုး	The rolling of liquid globules, or of the eyes in their orbits.
ကလူး	Suddenly changing the position, or turning this way and that.
ကလိ်ကလဲ်	Denotes the motion of any thing not firm in the socket.
ကလဲ်ကဝ်	Totteringly.
ကလိ်လိ်ကလိ်လိ်	Again and again.
ကလဲ်ကလဲ်	Repeatedly, time after time.
ကလိ်ကလဲ်	do. do. do.
ကလိ်ကလ်	Attempt first one thing and then another.
ကလိ်ကလိ်	do. do. do.
ကလံးကလး	Look about suspiciously.
သလူး	Qualifies words of shaking.
ကျးကျူး	do. do. do.
ကျီးကျီးကျးကျး	do. do. do.
မျိုးမျဲး	With ဝး prefixed, wave to and fro, as any thing pendant when moved by the wind.
သလန်	With ဝး prefixed, the circular rippling produced by throwing a stone into the water.

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ကလဲကလဵ်	Commix, mingle.
ကျဲကျိ	do.
လဲ	Change.
ကလံကလူ	Unsettled.
ကလၢ်ကလံ်	Unstable, moveable.
ကလုဵ်ကလိၤ	Be excited, unsteady.
တလိၵ်လိၵ်ဒိၤ	Unsteady, joking.
ကလိဵ်ကလဵ်	A gibberish manner.
ကလွါ	In a hurried manner.
ကလုၢ်	Successive, by little and little.
ကလိဵ်	Stir up a liquid which has a sediment in it. Wallow.
ကလၢ်	Feel about for any thing by placing the hand lightly on one thing and another.
ကလံး	Excoriate, make gestures with the mouth and eyes.
ကလံၤ	Denotes change, alteration.

9. The passage from these, to words denoting rolling motion is not distant, and here again we find words made from လ prevail; as

တလုဉ်	Roll over.
ကလၢဉ်	Roundish, and the motion to which such bodies are liable.
ဏၢဉ်သလၢဉ်	Round.
ကလူၢ်	Convex.
ကလိး	Be slightly indented.

10. Nearly related to these, are words signifying to descend, and then to go forth; and here too there is the same relation in form.

လိၤ	Descend.
သလူဉ်	" gently.
လၢ်	Incline, as the roof of a house.
ကလံဵ်	Slip.
သလူးသလု	Slip or slide down.
ကလွၤ	Obliquely.
လဲၤ	Go.
ကျဲ	A road.
လဲျ	Go out of the way.
ဟ့ၢ်	Send away, dismiss.
လူၤ	Follow.
လူ	Bore, pour out.
ဏၢ်	Appear, i. e. come forth.
ဘျၢဉ်	Push, gore, as an animal with the horns.
သလဲ	Displace, strip up.
ကလဲး	Decorticate, scale off.
လိၤကလိၤ	Scaling off.
ဖျိး	Go off as a ball from a gun. Gurgle, as a spring.
လုၢ်	Emit, issue.
ကလုၢ်	Sound, voice, word.
ချိ	Quick.

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CHAPTER XI.

COMPARISON OF THE SGAU AND PGHO DIALECTS.

§69. Inflections.

1. Many words with the inflections ၁, ၅, ၃, ၆, remain unchanged; as

2. The heavy falling inflection (၎, ၁) is often changed to the high rising inflection; and vice versa; as

3. The high rising inflection in Sgau is not infrequently the circumflex inflection in Pgho; as

4. A few words are more irregular in their mode of changing the inflection.

§70. Vowels.

With the inflections as in §69, the vowels are subject to the following changes:

1. The vowel ◌ in Sgau, is often in Pgho; as

2. The Sgau vowel ◌ is frequently the same vowel with a nasal in Pgho; as

Occasionally the Pgho has or instead of ◌; as

3. The Sgau vowel ◌ is sometimes in Pgho; and vice versa.

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4. With the change, as in remark 3, vowels of the ē class, i. e. ◌ံ, ◌ွ, ◌ဲ့, in Sgau, are often interchanged and used with a nasal in Pgho; as

5. The Sgau vowel ◌ိ is often ◌ီ with the nasal, i. e. in Pgho; as

6. The vowel ◌ိ in Sgau is sometimes in Pgho; as

7. Occasionally the vowels are changed in a more irregular manner; as

§71. Consonants.

Rem. 1. With the inflections as in §69, and the vowels as in §70, a smooth mute in Sgau is often its corresponding aspirate in Pgho; as

Rem. 2. A formative smooth mute in Sgau is often wanting in Pgho; the remaining consonant as in *Rem.* 1.

Rem. 3. The letter ဍ in Sgau is usually in Pgho; as

Rem. 4. The letter ဏ in Sgau is sometimes in Pgho.

Rem. 5. The letter ဟ in Sgau, is sometimes in Pgho; as

Rem. 6. When followed by a vowel of the *u* or *au* class, ဟ in Sgau is sometimes in Pgho.

Rem. 7. The compounds ဿ and ဿ are often or in Pgho.

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Rem. 8. Sometimes they are in Pgho.

Rem. 9. The consonant in a compound is sometimes dropped; as

Rem. 10. The letter o in Sgau in sometimes in Pgho.

Rem. 11. A middle or flat mute is sometimes changed for a rough, or smooth mute.

Rem. 12. Sometimes, especially when the word consists of two or more syllables, there is a more irregular change in a consonant, and yet the words are manifestly of common origin; as

Rem. 13. There is a small class of words which differ from each other more widely, but among these some are probably of common origin. Of this class the following are examples:

§72. Proportions of the different Classes of Words.

Rem. 1. To ascertion the proportion that the words in Pgho, which do not appear to have a common origin with Sgau words, bear to those that do, the writer took Mr. Stevens' little elementary book, printed at Maulmain, and wrote down in alphabetical order all the words it contains, with their definitions, in Sgau and English. It was found to contain ***two hundred and eighty-two*** different roots, and all excepting ***twenty*** appear to be of common origin with their corresponding Sgau words. Thus giving the proportion of ***one fourteenth*** for the words in Pgho which are not common to Sgau.

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Rem. 2. The following list contains the names of all the parts that pertain to the human body, in both Pgho and Sgau, for which independent roots exist.

မိန်	Head,	ကံန်	Thighs,
မိန်သူ	Hair of the head,	ခိန်	Leg or foot,
နၢ်	Ear,	မ့န်	Nails,
မဲန်	Eye,	သး	Heart,
နးဒ့	Nose, [a bird.	သူန်	Liver,
ထးမိန်*	Mouth, [နိန် the bill of	သဘုး*	Pleura,
မဲ	Teeth,	သဒံ	Gall.
ပျူ	Tongue,	ကမိ	Spleen,
ပျူး	Lips,	ကလ့ၢ်	Kidneys,
ခန်	Chin,	ပှံန်	Intestines,
ဘိး*	Cheek,	ကသိန်	Lungs,
ကိန်	Neck,	ကဖု	Stomach,
ဖံဘန်*	Shoulder,	ထူန်	Veins,
စု	Hand,	သွံန်	Blood,
သးနါပှၢ်	Chest,	ညန်	Flesh,
နူၢ်	Breasts,	သိ	Oil, or fat,
ကပၤ	Side,	ကဟး*	Phlegm,
ဂုန်ဃံ	Ribs,	သါ	Breath,
တၢဖၢ	Abdomen,	ကပၢၤ*	Perspiration.
ယိၢ်ဒ့	Loins,	ဆံန်	Urine,
ပျိၢ်	Spine,	အ့န်	Fœces,
ဒ့	Navel,	သလီ	Membranes,
ချၢ	Back.	ဃံ	Bones,
ဆဲ	Each side of the spine.	ဆူန်	Hair, on the body,
ခံ	Buttocks,	ဖံး	Skin,
ထ့န်		နူန်	Brains,
ဒံန်		နူန်ကံၢ်	Marrow,
လံၢ်		ဆၢ	A joint.

Here are *fifty-six* different words, of which the *six* marked with an asterisk are not of common origin. Of these six, however, three are formed from one root in Pgho; and that root used in Sgau in a related signification. We cannot, then, consider more than *four* different roots in the *fifty-six* words, and that gives us the proportion of about *one fourteenth* of the roots in Pgho which are not common to the Sgau, as above.

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BOOK SECOND.

SYNTAX.

CHAPTER I.

NOUNS.

§73. Common Number.

In expressing general propositions the noun is usually used without an affix of number; as

REMARKS.

1. Where the plural would probably be understood, the noun is often used without a plural affix, and made to agree with a plural pronoun.

2. The noun without an affix is often used in like manner for the singular, where the number is left to be gathered from the connection.

§74. Plural Number.

The plural number is sometimes used with singular nouns. The plurality of persons, in such instances, is implied, though not expressed; as

§75. Singular Number.

A plural noun is occasionally made to agree with another noun or pronoun in the singular.

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§76. Gender.

When in fable human attributes are attributed to animals, the affixes that distinguish the human species are sometimes applied to them; as

REMARKS.

1. When nouns in the masculine and feminine gender succeed each other, the feminine noun precedes the masculine; as

§77. Nominative Case.

Although the nominative case usually precedes the verb; yet it occasionally follows; as

REMARKS.

1. When following the verb it is often preceded by ꝺ, but in such instances it usually points out something remarkable or unexpected; as

§78. Accusative.

Occasionally the accusative precedes the verb; as

REMARKS.

1. Sometimes to point out the accusative case with emphasis, ꝺ precedes it; as

2. When ꝺ follows the verb, ꝺ often precedes the accusative case, if one follows immediately.

3. Sometimes the ꝺ is omitted; as

4. When the accusative is preceded by a possessive pronoun, and that pronoun and ꝺ refer to different persons, the ꝺ is usually omitted; as

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5. Sometimes the ထ is written; as

6. If the ဝ and the possessive pronoun refer to the same person or thing, the ထ is usually written; as

7. Sometimes the ထ is omitted; as

§79. Genitive.

1. Most usually the word which in other languages governs the accusative has အ prefixed to it; as

2. Sometimes, as in other languages, two nouns stand together, of which one is in the genitive. See §82:3

§80. Dative.

When a verb is followed by a noun in the dative and another in the accusative, sometimes one, and sometimes the other stands nearest the verb without a preposition, while the second noun, whether it be the dative or accusative, is preceded usually by ထ .

REMARKS.

1. A dative of advantage is often expressed by ၣၢ affixed to the verb, where in English *for* would be used.

§81. Vocative.

The noun in the vocative with its affix is repeated much more frequently in Karen than in other languages.

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REMARKS.

1. The vocative is sometimes made by ꤥ.

2. Sometimes in Sgau poetry the vocative affix is ꤦ, and the Pgho affix is usually at Tavoy.

3. The vocative affix is not unfrequently omitted; as

§82. Nouns in Juxtaposition.

When two nouns stand in juxtaposition, without a conjunction expressed or understood, they require to be rendered, according to the signification, in three different ways:

1. If one noun signifies the material of which the other is composed, that noun is equivalent to an adjective; as

2. If both nouns signify the same thing, one being added for specification, they stand in apposition.

3. When the two nouns signify different things with the relation of possession existing between them, one of them is in the genitive or possessive case.

§83. Nouns used for Pronouns.

Nouns are frequently used in Karen where a pronoun would be used in other languages.

§84. Peculiar use of Nouns.

It is usual with proper names to affix or prefix the name of the class of things to which they belong. If it be a city, city accompanies the name; if a tree, tree; and the like.

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REMARKS.

1. There are numerous exceptions. In some cases the exceptions may be found more numerous than the rule.

CHAPTER II.

ADJECTIVES.

§85. Position of Adjectives.

Although the adjective usually follows the noun it qualifies, yet in some instances it precedes the noun; as

§86. Numeral Affixes.

These affixes are usually omitted with large numbers, or if used they are prefixed.

REMARKS.

1. Occasionally they are affixed to the large numbers; as

§87. Numeral Affixes and Affixes of Number, when used or omitted.

When one of these affixes has been used, it is very common to omit it when the noun is mentioned again in the same connection.

§88. Their Position.

These affixes are often separated by several words from the noun to which they belong.

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§89. Their use to denote Distribution, and express the pronominal *each.*

The numeral affixes when repeated in pairs with their numerals denote ***distribution***, and express the signification of the pronominal adjective ***each;*** as

REMARKS.

1. Sometimes the affix of the first pair is not repeated, and that of the second is repeated without the numeral; as

2. Sometimes both of the second are without the numeral.

3. Sometimes the affixes are used in a single pair without repeating; as

4. Sometimes the affixes are repeated without the numerals; as

§90. Their use to express *one after another.*

When a verbal root is inserted between the repeated affixes with their numerals, succession is denoted; and ***one after another*** expressed.

§91. Their use to express the pronominal *either.*

When a single numeral affix is repeated without the numeral, and the selection of one thing from two referred to is denoted, the pronominal adjective ***either***, or ***either one or the other*** is expressed; as

§92. Their use to denote *some one.*

When the selection is one from a large indefinite number, ***some one***, or ***any***, is denoted.

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CHAPTER III.

PRONOUNS.

§93. Personal Pronouns.

1. The form of these pronouns, marked case absolute or emphatic form, is always emphatic; but more especially so when following the verb, where it is equivalent to a strong emphasis in English; and to the use of these pronouns in the nominative in Greek.

2. By a peculiar idiom of the language ယ၊ယ၊ပှ၊ပှ၊ is often used in the signification of *each one of us;* as

§94. Idiom to express *the one—the other.*

When အ, or အဝဲ, with or without the singular affix, or the singular affix alone, is repeated in parallel clauses, the first denotes *the one,* the latter *the other;* as

§95. Reciprocal Pronouns.

The form marked "reciprocal" in the table, is used to indicate that the person acts in distinction from others. When he acts of himself uninfluenced by others, the idea is denoted by ဒၣ် being affixed to the verb; and when the action is reflective it is denoted by သး preceded by the common form of the personal pronoun being added to the verb. The reciprocal pronouns are often, however, combined with ဒၣ် in the signification of ဒၣ်; and ဒၣ် is often combined with the reflective form, and in the reflective signification.

စကတိၢ်	I will strike.
စကတိၢ်ယဲ	*I* will strike.
စကတိၢ်စကစၢ်ဒၣ်ယဲ	I myself will strike.
စကတိၢ်ဒၣ်တၢ်	I will strike of myself.
စကတိၢ်စသး	I will strike myself.

§96. Relative Pronoun.

As stated in §20, the only relative in the language is made by လ၊, and the antecedent usually precedes it without intervening words.

REMARKS.

1. Occasionally it refers to a verbal clause used substantively, immediately following, and may then be rendered by *what.*

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2. Sometimes the verb *to be*, has to be, supplied after it.

3. In some instances, intervening words appear to occur between the relative and antecedent.

4. Most instances, where a verb and its adjuncts are used adjectively, require to be rendered into English by supplying a relative.

§97. Possessive Pronouns.

A possessive pronoun, with a noun in the accusative case, is often found where, in other languages, a dative of the personal pronoun would be used; as

REMARKS.

1. When speaking of things appropriately belonging to human beings, as parts of the body, clothing and the like, it is common to prefix ပ where in English the definite article would be used; as

2. In speaking of other things အ is frequently used, where in English the indefinite article would be used.

§98. Demonstrative Adjective Pronouns.

အံၤ ။နှဉ်

These particles correspond in part to *this* and *that*, *these* and *those* in English. The Pgho form and corresponding to the Sgau အအံၤ and အနှဉ် are probably abbreviated from and အဝဲအံၤ and အဝဲနှဉ် in Sgau.

REMARKS.

1. အံၤ refers to the things last mentioned, and နှဉ် to the things first mentioned.

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2. When the reference is to one class of objects ᨾᩮᩣ is often used where *this* or *these* is used in English; as

3. Sometimes ᨾᩮᩣ is used where the reference is indefinite, where *one* or *another* would be used in English.

4. These particles are sometimes doubled for emphasis in conversation; as

5. Like the Greek article, they are usually used on mentioning again an object that has previously been spoken of; but if frequently occurring they are omitted when subsequently mentioned.

6. They are usually used with the case absolute; as

7. They are used with words mentioned as words; as

8. When used with the plural they are sometimes affixed to the noun, though more usually to the affix.

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CHAPTER IV.

VERBS.

§99. Passive and Middle Voices.

Grammarians say the passive voice is the suffering or the receiving of an action, by which definition it includes the case wherein the action suffered is performed by the sufferer called the middle voice. The two voices being so intimately related are often expressed by the same forms. Thus in Greek, the present and all the past tenses, except the aorist, have but one form for these two voices, and it is only from the context that the signification of a verb in these tenses can be determined. In like manner the conjugation Niphel is used in Hebrew sometimes in the signification of the passive voice, sometimes in that of the middle voice, and sometimes to express reciprocal action.

In like manner the form in Karen is applied to express both the passive and middle voice; and with ၵၼ် affixed, reciprocal action.

Examples.

1. Middle voice.

2. With the middle signification ၵၢ် is often added to the verb; as

3. With the middle voice ၵၼ် is often used, but the signification of that affix is usually retained; as

4. As noticed above, the same form with ၵၼ် affixed expresses reciprocal action; as

5. The passive signification is denoted sometimes by the form in သး ; as

6. When the suffering is received by choice, ဒိး is prefixed to the verb, or the Taleing တူၼ်, or the Burman ခိၼ် ; and sometimes သး with its pronoun is dropped; as

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7. When the suffering does not proceed from choice, the passive is often made by ထိ prefixed to the verbal root, or verbal noun, and the သး with its pronoun omitted; as

8. With a few verbs the passive is made by တုၤ arrive, and the verbal noun.

9. With some verbs လိၤ is prefixed, in the signification of falling into the state or suffering; equivalent to the passive signification of the verb.

10. The form in သး is occasionally used where the active voice is used in English; as

11. It is also used with a few neuter verbs; as

§100. Imperative Mood.

The verbal root without an affix is often used imperatively; as

REMARKS.

1. Sometimes လိ or စိ is affixed to the verb in the imperative, in the signification of beseeching; as

§101. Subjunctive Mood.

Supplying the place of a stop in English, the subjunctive clause is usually followed by one or other of the following particles.

§102. Potential Mood.

1. *Ability.*

There are several specific words to denote the ability expressed by the potential mood, among which သ့ is by far the most generic, and is often used where the others might be, when the writer or speaker does not choose to be particular. In its more restricted sense, however,

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it denotes that ability which arises from skill; but, with the negative, is often used where the instrument of action is wanting, and thus embraces cases that involve natural impossibilities.

The next word of most frequent occurrence is ကဲ, which denotes ability, moral or physical, in the subject, supposed to be in possession of all the faculties necessary for the action, but which may be so diseased as to render the performance naturally impossible. Hence it is applied in reference to sickness and bodily weakness from any cause, but not where a limb or member of the body is wanting with which the act is performed. It is also used, with the negative, of that inability which arises from indolence, reluctance to endure that which is painful or unpleasant, and is sometimes equivalent to unwillingness.

Another word, by no means uncommon, is နိုင်, which has reference to the ability of obtaining. In other words, it denotes ability to overcome the obstacles that are offered by the object. ကဲ contemplates the subject; နိုင် the object. It is applied to lifting and carrying things that are heavy; to crossing streams with a strong current; to inducing indolent or unwilling persons to action, and the like.

Of more specific signification is ငြား which, like နိုင် contemplates the object, but does it with direct reference to its quantity.

In the same general signification of referring to the object ရွေး is used, but it has reference to reaching unto an object as at a distance.

In some instances either of two or more of these affixes may be used with equal propriety; not that their significations coincide, but because two, or more, different conceptions may be taken of the same subject. Thus of a load, when I contemplate my own feelings I use ကဲ, but when I look at the weight of the object, I use နိုင်.

The following examples illustrate the use of different affixes to the same thing:

a. ကဲ and သူ used interchangably.

b. ကဲ and နိုင် used interchangably.

c. ကဲ and ငြား used interchangably.

REMARKS.

What particular affix should be used in a given instance must be determined in a great measure by the writer or speaker's observation of native usage. The following examples may serve to show with what precision they are used by correct writers:

2. *Necessity.*

The signification of *must* is obtained by prefixing ဆပ် to the verb, as in the paradigm.

Sometimes တော့မှ is added which makes the necessity more imperious.

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3. *Permissive.*

The form in the paradigm cannot always be rendered by *may*, although the fact that the act is permitted to be done is usually implied.

4. *Should, Would.*

There are no words in Karen corresponding to these English auxiliaries, but they are expressed by the future tense when aided by the connection.

§103. Infinitive Mood.

There is no form of the verb that can be denominated the infinitive, but there are some constructions which require, or admit of being rendered by the English infinitive, as one of compound verbs, see §109, and the verb when used with ɔu

TENSE.

§104. Use of the Aorist.

The simplest form of the verb here denominated aorist, denotes the existence of an action in the most indefinite manner. It may be finished or unfinished, present or past. Time does not appear to enter into its elements, but from the nature of the case, to exist it must be connected with the present or the past.

1. Sometimes it denotes *present* time.

2. It is often equivalent to the English imperfect tense; embracing both the Greek imperfect and aorist in part.

3. It is used where the perfect tense is sometimes used in English, but such instances are usually susceptible of being rendered by the imperfect.

4. It is used by the prophets for the future tense; the event being represented as present, or past.

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§105. Use of the Perfect Tense.

The perfect tense, in the active voice, denotes an action as completed.

1. When used absolutely, the action is represented "as completed, in reference to the present time."

2. "When the particular time of any occurrence is specified," this tense is frequently used, where in English "the imperfect is necessary." When used, it indicates the completion of the action in reference to that time; but when the aorist is used in such cases, as it may be, there is *usually* an *in*completeness implied.

3. When the act was completed before some past event mentioned, it is used to express the English pluperfect tense.

4. When the act would have been completed but for something intervening to prevent, it is used for the *pluperfect tense* of the *potential mood—should,* or *would have.*

5. With passive and neuter verbs, it is ambiguous. The act may or may not be completed; and hence admits of being rendered variously. Qualifying words are used when deemed important to be definite.

§106. Use of the Future Tense.

1. "It designates an action to take place at any future period indefinite."

2. Sometimes it denotes that the act is about to take place.

3. It is sometimes used for the *imperfect tense* of the *potential mood—should, would.*

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4. Sometimes it is used for the *pluperfect* tense of the *potential mood—should*, or *would have.*

5. Analogous to the formation of the Paulo-post future in Greek, it is used with the characteristic of the perfect tense to express the English second future.

§107. Participles.

1. In relating consecutive events, the consecution is marked by ὅτι It is, however, omitted often, and the verbs are connected by ϐι which is also used to connect verbs that are contemporaneous.

2. The following examples illustrate the use of ϐι as giving a participle character to the verb preceding it.

§108. Case Absolute.

As in Hebrew, any part of a sentence may be made prominent, and emphasis given to it, by putting it in the case absolute. To the case absolute ∞ϥ is often affixed.

1. *Nouns.*

2. *Pronouns.*

3. *Verbs and Clauses.*

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§109. Verbs Construed with or without Prepositions.

1. Many verbs are construed in Karen without prepositions that in English are construed with them; and some are construed both with and without.

2. A preposition is often used for emphasis.

3. Sometimes there is a difference of usage in different sections of the country.

4. Sometimes a verb varies its signification according as it is construed with or without a preposition.

§110. Compound Verbs.

Compound verbs admit of various renderings.

1. The last may be rendered in the infinitive mood. Especially when the verbs are consecutive, and the acts are not spoken of as finished, the last may be rendered by the infinitive: still a different rendering is sometimes admissible.

2. A conjunction is understood between the roots; especially when speaking of acts that are past; or with the imperative mood when the acts are all to be performed by the person addressed.

3. The last may be rendered by a present participle. Especially is this rendering required when the verbs are represented as contemporaneous.

4. The last has the force of an adverb.

§111. Repetition of Verbs.

1. Repetition of the verb denotes continuation or repetition of the act.

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2. When different nominatives are used, repetition of the verb denotes distribution.

3. When the verb is repeated with ဒိး or ဒိၢ် the first root takes the character of a verbal noun in the case absolute.

§112. Verbal Roots used for Nouns.

Verbal adjective roots are sometimes used for substantives, having the character of adjectives, with the noun implied.

§113. Verbs used for Adjectives.

A verb and its adjuncts often stand as an adjective to qualify a noun. Such constructions, however, may be usually rendered verbally by supplying a relative pronoun.

1. The verbal clause stands *before* the noun it qualifies.

2. The verbal clause stands *after* the noun it qualifies.

§114. Verbal Roots used Adverbially.

Verbal roots are sometimes used singly, in the signification of the corresponding adverb.

§115. Impersonal Verbs.

Impersonal verbs are formed in Karen by using တၢ်, or ပ for the nominative case.

§116. Verb to be.

The verb *to be* is expressed,

1. By အိန် when denoting existence.

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2. By မှန် or ဝ် when used as logical copula, connecting the subject and predicate.

§117. Verb to have.

The verb *to have*, is expressed by the verb အိုင်။

1. By putting the article possessed for its nominative, connected with a genitive of the person possessing.

2. By putting the person possessing in the nominative, and the thing possessed in the dative.

§118. Use of the Negative.

1. When two verbs follow each other in the negative form, the first is often equivalent to an affirmative, with the particle *without*.

2. A thing is affirmed and denied in the same sentence, to express uncertainty, or to indicate a medium.

3. Sometimes, instead of the negative, verbal-adjectives expressive of opposite qualities are used to convey the same idea.

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CHAPTER V.

GRAMMATICAL FIGURES.

Ellipsis, Plconasm, and Enallage, the common grammatical figures, are all used in Karen.

§119. Ellipsis.

Under the head of Ellipsis, are brought all the examples that are popularly referred to this figure, although some would be thrown by many writers under the heads of Asyndeton, and Breviloquence.

1. *Ellipsis of the Nouns and Pronouns.*

The object of the verb is often omitted where in English it would be expressed.

a. It is omitted when it precedes as a *case absolute*, and where it would also be correct to write it.

b. It is omitted when it is expressed in a preceding part of the sentence.

c. Sometimes ɔ is found where the object of the verb would be written in English, being implied from a previous clause.

2. *Ellipsis of the Verb.*

1. There is an ellipsis of a verb in various constructions, as may be learned from the following examples:

2. Where there are two similarly constructed questions or affirmations, there is often an ellipsis of the verb in the second.

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3. In replies there is often an ellipsis of the verb that occurred in the question.

4. The verb *to be* is sometimes omitted.

3. *Ellipsis of Particles.*

The disjunctive *or* is implied,

1. Between numeral auxiliaries of different numbers.

2. Between two interrogations that stand in contrast.

3. A conditional particle like *if*, or *when*, is often omitted.

§120. Pleonasm.

The following examples illustrate the use of this figure, which is common in most languages.

§121. Paired Words or Couplets.

1. In Karen, by a species of pleonasm, it is common to use words in pairs in the same signification as that of one of the words used. They are called "fellow male and female words." တၢ်ကထိၤဒိမိၢ်ဖါ။

2. These paired words are usually separated by some particle or word. If the significant word has a prefix or affix, the couplet is put in apposition with the same.

3. Noun couplets are most frequently separated by one of the possessive pronouns, but when these are not admissible, ဝိၤ is often affixed to both words; especially when they precede the verb with which they are connected.

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4. When following the verb, the verb is often repeated.

5. Sometimes the two words are used in the signification of the first.

6. In some instances the two words are used in the signification of the second.

7. The couplet often seems to be chosen from some connection, or resemblance in signification between it and the word with which it is coupled.

8. The couplet is sometimes a foreign word, signifying in the language from which it is taken the same as the Karen word with which it is coupled.

9. Occasionally the two words are two parts of a foreign word.

10. The couplet is often a word, or sound, chosen apparently for the sake of euphony, without reference to its signification.

11. Some words have two or more couplets. In such cases, they often serve to distinguish the different significations of the same word; one couplet being used with the word in one signification, and another in another.

12. But in other instances the different couplets are used indiscriminately, without reference to any difference in signification.

13. Couplets used with other couplets are often separated and used in alternate order.

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14. In poetry, the coupled words are often found in different lines.

15. The coupled words are construed as one word, or two, at the pleasure of the writer.

§122. Enallage.

This figure is not infrequent in poetry. The following are examples:

CHAPTER VI.

RHETORICAL FIGURES.

Most of the figures of rhetoric are used occasionally by the Karens. In the following pages examples will be found of Metaphor, Allegory, Simile, Metonymy, Synecdochy, Prosopopœia, Apostrophy, Hyperbole, Irony, Enumeration, and Enigma; together with the tropical use of single words.

§123. Metaphor.

This figure is not very common, the simile usually occupying its place. The following examples afford specimens:

§124. Allegory.

1. Long allegories are not common. The following are among the longest:

2. Short allegories, such as take the form of proverbial expressions, are common. The following are specimens:

§125. Simile.

The simile is a very common figure. The following are a few specimens:

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§126. Metonymy.

Under this head are included some examples of synecdochy.

§127. Prosopopeia.

This figure occurs in poetry occasionally.

§128. Apostrophe.

This figure is not very common. The following are examples:

§129. Hyperbole.

This figure is used occasionally.

§130. Irony.

This figure is of common occurrence in conversation.

§131. Enumeration.

This is a very common figure in Karen.

§132. Enigma.

This figure is not uncommon.

§133. Tropical use of Words.

§134. Poetry.

1. Poetry is usually written in rhyme of seven syllables in each line, as

2. Sometimes in lines of five syllables, but not usually.

3. It is common for several lines to end in the same vowel.

4. The same word is often repeated in the same line for the sake of euphony.

5. Karen poetry is usually written in parallel members, in which the one line corresponds to another in sentiment. The couplet or parallel member is called စည်း or သည်း. The second line often corresponds to the first; as

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6. Often the third line is parallel with the first, and the fourth with the second.

7. Sometimes the change in the members consists merely in a change in the arrangement of the same words.

8. Often the change is in a single word of the same meaning, in one line of the parallelism, and the words merely arranged differently in the other.

9. Sometimes the idea in the parallel clause is varied a little.

10. Sometimes there is a double parallelism, a number of lines being parallel among themselves; and then the idea is repeated in another set of parallels.

11. Sometimes the repeating couplets commence alike, but vary the idea at the close.

12. Sometimes one distich is connected with the preceding by repeating one or more of its words.

13. In closing a sentiment, or piece of composition, the last line or couplet departs from the parallelism.

14. In closing a distich an additional line without a couplet is sometimes added.

15. Many of their poetical compositions are made to be sung in alternate distiches by men and women.

16. Poetical compositions sometimes take a dialogue character, though not written to be sung by men and women, like the preceding.

17. Prose often partakes of the poetical character, so far as the parallelism of sentiment and measure is concerned.

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BOOK III.

ESSAYS ON THE PARTICLES.

PART FIRST.

THE SGAU PARTICLES.

§135. ကျ

1. This letter is a formative particle prefixed to syllabic roots to form other roots, usually in a related signification. (See sec. 67.) It is used in this way much more extensively in Sgau than in Pgho.

2. It is prefixed to verbs to form the future tense. It will be observed that although the Sgau particle is the same as above, the Pgho is wholly different. (See sec. 25.)

REMARKS.

1. Before several verbal affixes, especially those that mark the potential mood, this characteristic of the future tense is written, instead of being used before the verb. (See sec. 26 and 27.)

Examples.

2. Occasionally it is written before both the verb and its affix.

Examples.

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§136. ကစၢ်။

This word, as a noun, primarily signifies *master*, or *lord:*

1. It is often used in respectful addresses, either with or without the second personal pronoun.

Examples.

2. It is used with the personal pronouns in the signification of *self*, to form reciprocal pronouns. In Sgau it usually follows the verb in this signification, but in Pgho it as constantly precedes it. (See sec. 19.)

Examples.

3. It is used as a verbal affix with the imperative, in which something of the signification of *self* seems to be retained, although it will not usually admit of that English rendering. It implies that the person addressed should give himself to the act denoted by the verb without regard to any thing else which might be adapted to deter him.

Examples.

ကစၢ်ကစၢ်

4. Reduplicated, it is used as an adverb, in the signification of *softly, slowly.* (See sec. 35.) It will be observed that the Pgho root is not the same as the above, and the Sgau word is doubtless of a different origin, though in form the same. It is probably derived from ဗၢ်, to be *soft*, and thus coincides in its origin with the Pgho.

Examples.

§137. ကဆူး။ ။အကဆူး:အကတူး။

As a verb ဆူး signifies—1. *to burn, set fire to*, as a field.—2. to *suck*, as a child the breast, where the Pgho word is From this signification would seem to be derived the noun ကဆူး an *interstice;* and intimately connected with its signification as a noun, it is used with တၢ prefixed to the noun, or pronoun, so as to be equivalent to the English preposition *between.* (See sec. 45.) It will be observed that the Pgho and Sgau do not come from the same root, and that while the former remains unchanged, the latter takes a formative က on becoming a noun. It is sometimes used with its couplet ကတူး။

Examples.

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§138. ကတၢ်။

A a verb, ကတၢ် signifies—1. to *resemble*, as the countenances of different persons, synonymous with တွဲ; and—2. *to cut*, or lop off the end of a twig, synonymous, some say, with စၢ်။ Some use this word in the signification of to cut with scissors, but တိဒ် is the more usual word to denote this act. In a related signification with No. 2, it is used to denote the pulling out of hairs, as the beard, with tweezers. By prefixing the formative particle က, is formed ကတၢ်, which, with the Pgho word signifies as a verb to *reach the end* of a thing, and as noun, the end itself. From this last signification comes—

1. ကတၢ် the characteristic of the superlative degree of adjectives, to which it is affixed. (See sec. 15.)

Examples.

2. ခံကတၢ် or လၢကခံကတၢ်, an adverb of order, in the signification of last, or lastly. (See sec. 30.)

Examples.

§139. ကတြၢ်။

This root as a verb signifies to be *loose*, or *slack*, as a rope. It is used as a numeral affix to loose bundles, as cloth or clothes in folds, reams or quires of paper, bunches of false hair, and bundles of the young shoots of plants used for greens. It is occasionally applied to the same bundles that ကဖြဉ် is, but is more generic. The Pghos have only one word, or for both the Sgau affixes, and that is manifestly of common origin with the Burman ထုပ်။ (See sec. 18.)

Examples.

§140. ကထၢ။

The root ထၢ signifies as a verb to *pick up*, as a bird its food. With the formative prefix က, it becomes a noun, signifying a *layer*, or *series;* and is hence used as a numeral affix to things conceived of as existing in successive *layers*, or *series*. The Pgho affix is more generic, embracing both these cases and those where ကဘျုး is used in Sgau. (See sec. 18.)

Examples.

§141. ကဒါ။ ကခံကဒါ။

As a verb, ဒါ signifies to *spread out;* and with the formative က prefixed, primarily, to *turn over*, in distinction from ဃဉ်, which signifies to *turn* about.

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1. As a verbal affix, it is used much like the English adverb *back*.

Examples.

2. It is used, with the numerals, as a numeral adverb. (See sec. 29.)

Examples.

§142. ကဒဲးကဒဲး။

This is a Taleing word, signifying *each other*. It is the common word in Pgho; but the Sgaus more commonly use သကိးသကိး with which it is synonymous. (See sec. 23.)

Examples.

§143. ကဒိဉ်။

This root is affixed to ဃ့, *bind*, in the signification of binding bundles, or sheaves of grain; and as a numeral affix is applied to bundles and bunches, of which a sheaf of grain may be conceived of as the type. (See ကတြိ and sec. 18.)

Examples.

§144. ကဒိး။ကးဒိး။ကးဒိး။ကး။

1. This verbal affix, variously written as above, of which the first is the most common form, denotes a repetition of the act without reference to the subject. If the act be repeated by the same subject, it is then equivalent to the English adverb *again;* but in other cases will not usually admit of being rendered by this word. (See sec. 28.)

Examples.

။မၤကဒိးတစု။

2. This compound particle, formed from the above, is used at the beginning of sentences, like the English conjunction *again*, and in the same signification. (See sec. 46.)

Examples.

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§145. ကဘျံး။

This root, as a verb, signifies to *exfoliate;* as a noun, the leaf or thing exfoliated; and as a numeral affix, it is applied to things conceived of as partaking of the character of the noun. In this way it is applied to *leaves*, *sheets* of paper, *leaves* of books, and the like. The Pghos do not distinguish between this word and ကထၢ, using for both. (See ကထၢ, and sec. 18.)

§146. ကယဲၢ်။

This root is used as a prefix with several of the adjective pronouns and participles, in the signification of the one with which it is associated.

1. Followed by ခဲလၢဝ် it signifies *all.*

Examples.

2. Followed by ကိးဝၢဒဲး it signifies *every one.*

Examples.

3. Followed by ပှၢတဝၢဝၢ or မှၢ်ပှၢတဝၢဝၢ the whole signifies *any one*, or whosoever.

§147. ကရၢ။

This root, as a verb, signifies to *enclose, fence in;* and then, by a natural metonymy, it comes to signify the thing inclosed. In this way it is used as a numeral auxiliary to bodies of persons or things existing in a place, or settlement, usually inclosed. The Pghos do not use this word, but use in its stead. (See sec. 18.)

§148. ကဝိၢ။

Both ဝိၢ and ကဝိၢ are used as verbs in the signification of to *encircle.* As a noun the latter signifies a *circle*, and is used as a numeral affix to plats of ground which may be conceived of as circular although often rectangular. (See sec. 18.)

§149. ကၢ်။ ကဉ်။

1. This verbal affix, written and pronounced ကၢ် at Tavoy, but ကဉ် at Maulmain, is most usually used with ခဲ့ဝ် appended to it, to indicate a slight com-

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mand; or to grant permission. It may be regarded as commanding a person to do, what it is understood he wishes to do. A Karen comes and says ယာလဲးဒိး။ "I will go," by which he means to imply a slight begging of permission to go. The appropriate answer to this question is လဲးကါနှဉ်။ "go," or "you may go." Permission is asked by expressing a determination to do what is asked, and permission is granted by giving a command to do the thing desired. It is of much more frequent use at Tavoy than at Maulmain.

Examples.

2. If other words follow the verb, the ကါ is immediately affixed to the verb, the other words follow next, and the နှဉ် is affixed to the end of the clause.

Examples.

3. Occasionally these affixes are used to indicate a strong determination.

Examples.

4. When ကါ is followed by သၢ or သၢဉ်, uncertainty is indicated; and the speaker means to say that he merely *supposes* the thing stated.

Examples.

5. Occasionally ခဲ or ခဲဉ် is appended to ကါ, in the same signification as နှဉ်။

Examples.

§150. ကၢ။ကျၢ။

This particle, ကၢ at Tavoy, but ကျၢ at Maulmain, is affixed to adjectives in the signification of *very*. It is in very common use at Tavoy, but is seldom heard at Maulmain, where ဟး takes its place, as it often does at Tavoy.

Examples.

§151. ကူ။

This root, as a verb, signifies primarily to be *complete*, in the signification of having all the apparatus complete for a given work. Thus, in the question, "are you complete for writing?" this word would be used, and the reply, if ကူလံ,

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"complete," would convey the idea that the speaker had pen, ink, paper, penknife, and every thing else necessary for the work. The Pghos, it will be seen, use the word corresponding to the Sgau ကိး; and the Sgaus often use the same word instead of ကူ။ The signification of to *clothe*, possessed by this word, is probably derived from the primary signification to be *complete*, as above.

။ကူမံၤကူကစၢၤ။

With မံၤ and ကစၢၤ it is used in the signification of *every thing;* synonymous with ကိးမံၤဒဲး။

Examples.

§152. ကူ၎။

This root is used in the signification of *grace* or *favor*, in a manner synonymous with ဘျုး, and is said to be of Taleing origin. It forms a part of two conjunctions where it is used in the signification of *cause*, or *reason.*

1. အကူ၎မ့၎ဒ်နုဉ်ဖိး။ is used in the signification of *therefore;* lit. "on account of its being thus," or "so." (See sec. 50.)

Examples.

2. When in the place of ဒ်နုဉ်။ a verbal clause is inserted, the particle has the signification of *because*, or *on account of.* (See sec. 49.)

Examples.

§153. ကူဉ်။

This root, as a verb, signifies to *hew down* or *fell* trees; but is used as a numeral affix to the petticoats of Karen females. The derivation is not very apparent, and the two words are perhaps of different origin. This is rendered the more probable from the fact that the two Pgho words are spelled a little differently, the verb being written (See sec. 18.)

Examples.

§154. ကဲ။

This root, as a verb, signifies to *return;* and as a verbal aflix it denotes a *returning* to the act of the principal verb. It may be there is a repetition of the act by the same subject, and then it may be rendered like ကဖိး။ by *again*, with which in such cases it is often combined; but it may be that the act has only been presented to the subject, and he took no action, yet if on a subsequent presentation he acts, ကၢ is affixed to the verb which expresses the action. Thus,

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a teacher goes into the jungle and no one believes, but on going again ပှၤနှဝ်ကူၤ။ people believe. Many Karens, however, are unable to see any distinction between the verb with or without ကူၤ, in such instances. In Pgho there are two particles. The first corresponds in its derivation to the Sgau word, and is used whenever the word *again* is susceptible of being used in rendering; while the second word will not usually admit of any English rendering. (See sec. 28.)

Examples.

§154. ကဲ။

This root, as a verb, with the couplet လိန်, signifies to *become*, and with the couplet ကိၤ, to be in health. As a verbal affix, it is used with the potential mood to designate that kind of ability which *becomes* or *exists with* the subject. (See sec. 25, 27, and 102.)

Examples.

§156. ကဲဉ်ဆိး။

1. This compound particle is used in the signification of the English adverb *too*. The Pgho word indicates a derivation from to *become;* but the Sgau roots are spelled differently.

Examples.

2. It appears to be used occasionally to denote a very great degree, without conveying the idea of beyond proper bounds. (See sec. 39.)

Examples.

§157. ကိဝ်။

This root, as a noun, signifies *neck*.

1. It is used as an affix to a few adjectives to denote a small degree of the quality expressed by the adjective. (See sec. 39, 65 : 5.)

Examples.

2. It is used as an affix to form a few adverbs of time. In this signification it is spelled ကၢဝ်, at Tavoy. See sec. 33.)

Examples.

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§158. ကိ။

This root, as a verb, signifies to *call.*

1. Prefixed to nouns or numeral affixes it is used in the signification of *every.*

Examples.

2. To the noun or numeral affix, ဒဲ is usually appended. (See sec. 23.)

Examples.

ကိ်မ။

3. With မ affixed, it is prefixed to verbs, or verbal clauses, in the signification of *soon.* The nominative, if expressed, is usually placed between it and the verb. The Pgho word corresponds to the Sgau ဖိ်ကိ်။

Examples.

ကိ်မ်ကိ်မ်။

4. Sometimes ကိ်မ် is repeated before the verb as above, and then it has the signification of *frequently.*

Examples.

§159. ကီ။

This particle is used occasionally, but very seldom, when it seems to have the signification of *even.* It is not improbably an abbreviation of စ္စ်ကီ။

Examples.

§160. ကြာ။

This word is often used as a prefix to verbs in the signification of *worthy,* or *ought;* but it is of Taleing origin, and the Karen word ဝှၢ *good,* supplies its place very well. (See sec. 28.)

Examples.

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§161. ကျိ ။အခိဉ်အကျိ။

This word primarily signifies *among*, but to translate it into good English, it is sometimes required to be rendered by *in;* as the examples will show. To the noun or pronoun to which this particle is affixed, လ၊ is usually prefixed. Sometimes it is used with the couplet ဖိဉ်, as in the form above. (See sec. 45.)

Examples.

§162. ကျိ။

This word is used as a numeral affix applied to *streams.* At Tavoy the Sgau affix is confined in its application to small streams, and Mr. Brayton says this is the usage of the Pgho particle also. To large streams လိဉ်, are most commonly applied; but at Maulmain ကျိ is applied to both large and small streams, လိဉ် being seldom if ever used there. The Pgho affix is manifestly of common origin with the Burman ချောင်, and the Sgau word is probably of the same derivation, for the Burman ဝ and ရ in composition often go into လ when they pass into Sgau. Thus, အကျိုးအကြောင်း "*an effect*, a *cause, or concerning*," is written and pronounced by the Sgaus အကျိုးအကျိဉ်း Possibly, however, it is derived from the Karen ကျိ, which, as a verb, signifies to have an *opening* or *channel of communication*, as between different countries. Thus formerly the Karens say, Tavoy and Siam တကျိလိဉ်ဘဉ်အသးဘဉ်း i. e. "there was no communication between them," but now ကျိလိဉ်လံအသးလံ။ "there is a mutual communication with each other." But between the country of men and that of Hades ကျဲတကျိလိဉ်ဘဉ်အသးဘဉ်း "there is no road that intercommunicates with each other." As a verb, some of the Karens say, it is synonymous with ဖျိ "*to have a hole*, or *passage through.*" They differ, however, in their application. The objection to this derivation is, that the Pgho verb and particle are not the same root as they are in Sgau, the verb it will be seen from the example above being while the particle is Some Pgos, however, say that though in use, is not a genuine Pgho word, but the Sgau ကျိ, while the proper Pgho word is (See sec. 18.)

Examples.

§163. ကျိ၊။

1. This root, as a noun, is used to designate inartificial passages. A ထံကျိ၊ is a channel, or passage, in a river or stream of water, but a ကျိ၊ on land is usually a path trodden by the beasts of the forest, though sometimes a natural track practicable for travelling is thus designated. A road trodden or made

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by man is a ကျဲ; but a track made by beasts is a ကျိုး As a numeral affix it is used to designate the different directions in which persons or things exist; as the different points of the compass. The Pghos do not seem to have any specific word in this signification, but use the generic (See sec. 18.)

Examples.

2. It is used as a couplet to ဝ့ၢ် in အဝ့ၢ်ကကျိုး when equivalent to the preposition *concerning*. In this signification it is doubtlessly derived from the Burman ကျိုး "*an effect.*" The Pgho word approaches the Burman much nearer than the Sgau. (See sec. 45.)

Examples.

§164. ကျီ။

This Sgau root, as a verb, signifies *to cut* down, as at a single blow, and the Pgho, though corresponding to a different root, ကူဝ်, is used in a nearly related signification. As a numeral affix, it is used primarily of things that have been thus cut down, as logs of timber, house posts, bamboos, sticks of sugar cane, axe handles, knife handles, pestles, and the like. Occasionally it is applied to things, as sugar cane, and the long tubers of a species of arum, before the axe or knife has been applied to them. It will be easily seen that although ဝန်တဘိန် and ဝန်တကျီ are often used indiscriminately, that it is not on account of any similarity in the signification of the affixes, but in consequence of a different mode of viewing the bamboo. (See sec. 18.)

Examples.

§165. ကွၢ်။

This root, as a verb, signifies to *look.*

1. It is prefixed to sentences in the manner and signification of the English interjection *behold!*

Examples.

2. It is affixed to verbs in the signification of *try;* indicating that the subject tries to perform the act denoted by the principal verb, and which may be usually rendered by the infinitive mood. The Pgho root it will be observed is wholly different from the above, although there is no difference in Sgau.

Examples.

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ကျွ—ကွ်။ ကှ—ကွ်။

3. In the same signification as No. 2 above, ကှ as at Maulmain, or ကျွ as at Tavoy, is sometimes prefixed to the verb in addition to the affix.

Examples.

ကွ်ကွ်။

4. Sometimes when prefixed in the signification of ***behold***, it is repeated in Sgau, but on a glance at the Pgho expression, it will be seen that the word is not repeated for emphasis, but that the first ကွ် is a verb, and the second ကွ် an affix in the signification of No. 2.

Examples.

§166. ကွဉ်။

This root, as a verb, signifies to ***wind thread*** into skeins, and as a numeral affix is applied to skeins of thread. The Pghos do not seem to have any such specific word. Some use and others in its stead. (See sec. 18.)

Examples.

§167. ကွံဉ်။

This word, as a verb, signifies to ***cast away***, and as a verbal affix this primary idea may usually be traced. It does not admit of being rendered by a single word, but always adds intensity to the verb, and may be often rendered by an English adverb, especially a preposition used adverbially. When such a rendering is inadmissible, its effect on the verb may be compared to the Greek preposition in composition. A verb with or without this affix is like, in English,

To sell, and to sell ***off;***
To eat, and to eat ***up;***
To hide, and to hide ***away;***
To go, and to go ***by;***
To forget, and to ***quite*** forget;
To kill, and to kill ***outright.***

Examples.

§168. ကွံး။

This word is used as a verb to denote the act of ***tucking up behind*** the native garment when brought up between the legs. The Pghos, however, do not use the word in this signification, but in its place. As a numeral affix it is applied to taking ***draughts***, either of water or any other liquid, as well as to taking draughts in smoking segars. (See sec. 18.)

Examples.

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§169. ခါ။

This word, as a verb, signifies to *step;* lifting up the foot, as in going up stairs, or in stepping over any thing in the way; and then to *spit out* any thing from the mouth. Some Pghos say that in the signification of step is confined to *stepping over* any thing, while is the word for ordinary stepping; and in Sgau the corresponding word ထွဲ is used in the same signification. As a numeral affix, it is applied to traps and snares; things made to be stepped into. (See sec. 18.)

Examples.

§170. ခံ။

This word, as a noun, signifies the ***buttocks***, and then the hinder extremity of any thing.

1. It is often affixed to a noun or pronoun in the objective case, in the signification of the objective case of that noun or pronoun.

Examples.

ထွဲအခံ။

2. In the signification of ***imitating*** or ***following***, ထွဲ to *step*, or in Pgho to ***follow***, is often affixed to the governing verb.

Examples.

3. With လၢ or ဆူ prefixed, it is used to form adverbs of time.

လၢခံလၢခံ။လၢခံလၢလိ။

a. These forms signify, according to the connection, either ***hereafter*** or ***formerly.***

Examples.

လၢခံလၢည်။ဆူခံဆူခံ။ဆူခံဆူည်။

b. There forms signify ***hereafter.***

Examples.

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လာခံလာပျာ။လာခံလာသိ။

c. These forms signify ***formerly.***

Examples.

လာအသိုက်ခံ။

d. When အသိုက် is inserted between the လာ and the ခံ the compound signifies ***afterwards.***

Examples.

4. With လာ prefixed, it is also used to form one or two adverbs of place.

လာခံ။

a. This form is used to express the adverb ***behind.***

Examples.

လာထင်လာခံ။

b. This compound signifies from ***one end to the other.*** The Pgho word, it will be seen, differs here from the other places, being instead of

Examples.

§171. ခဲ။

This word is used as a neuter verb to signify the ***being covered with a thick undergrowth,*** or jungle. It is also used as a couplet to ကိ to ***be difficult;*** but neither of these uses seems to cast any light upon its signification as a particle, where it beats a strong resemblance to တူ ***to, unto.***

ခဲလဲဉ်။

1. This form is used in interrogation in the signification of ***when?***

Examples.

ခဲလဲဉ်ခဲလဲဉ်။

2. This form is used out of interrogation in the signification of ***when,***

Examples.

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3. It is used as a prefix to form various adverbs, and a few nouns of *future* time. (See sec. 33.)

ခဲကနဉ်အံၤ	*Now*, in future, from this time.
ခဲညါ	*Hereafter.*
ခဲမုၢ်ဆါ	*To-day*, future.
ခဲမုၢ်ဟါ	*This evening.*
ခဲမုၢ်နၤ	*To-night*
ခဲဂီၤ	*To-morrow.*
ခဲတဂီၤ	*Day after to-morrow.*
ခဲမဖျါတနံၣ်	*Next year.*
ခဲတဘိတနံၣ်	" "

Examples.

4. Others are formed by affixing ကိၵ် at Maulmain, or ကၢၵ် at Tavoy, to ခဲ။

ခဲကိၵ်	*Hereafter.*
ခဲကိၵ်တဘျိ	*Some future time.*
ခဲကိၵ်တဃဉ်	*A future state.*
ခဲဂီၤကိၵ်	*To-morrow.*
ခဲကိၵ်တနံၣ်	*Next year.*

Examples.

ခဲလဲၤခဲလဲၤ။

5. Followed by လဲၤ and both repeated as in the form above, it is used in the signification of ***frequently***, or ***repeatedly.***

Examples.

ခဲလၢၵ် or ခဲလၢၵ်ခဲဆ့။

6. Followed by လၢၵ်, to ***be ended***, it is used in the signification of the pronominal adjective ***all.***

Examples.

§172. ဖိဉ်။ အဖိဉ်အနှၤ်။

1. This root, as a noun, signifies the ***head***, but is spoken of the ***top*** of any thing, and is occasionally used with လၢ before the noun or pronoun, where the preposition ***on*** or ***in*** would be used in English. (See sec. 45.)

Examples.

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2. It is used as a numeral affix, applied to things contemplated as proceeding from one *source* or *head*; as *tribes* of men, *clumps* of bamboos or plantains, and the like. It is also applied occasionally to *guns* and *umbrellas*. (See sec. 18.)

Examples.

အခိုက်တလိုက်။

3. Followed by တလိုက် it is used in the signification of *more than*. (See sec. 53.)

Examples.

§173. ခီ။ တခီ။

1. This word, as a noun, signifies *side;* and with တ prefixed, is used as an affix to antithetical clauses in the signification of *on the one side—on the other side;* as in English, *on the one hand—on the other hand.* Sometimes the *one side* is not expressed, but implied.

Examples.

ဒိုးတခီ။

2. Preceded by ဒိုး it is used in the manner and signification of the conjunction *also* or *but.*

Examples.

3. It is used as a numeral auxiliary applied to things in *sides*, denoting often, when used with the numeral *one*, the half of the thing mentioned. (See sec. 18.)

Examples.

ယာ်ခီယာ်ခီ။

4. Preceded by ယာ် and repeated, it is used in the signification of *both sides;* and sometimes *alternately*, in its appropriate rendering.

Examples.

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§174. ခြေ။

1. This root, as a noun, signifies *foot* or *leg*, but like that which signifies the *hand* or *arm*, it is used to denote repetition.

a. It is required to be rendered *time* or *times.*

Examples.

b. With numerals it may be rendered as an adverb of number, *once, twice, thrice*, and the like. (See sec. 29.)

Examples.

တခြေတခြေ။တခြေခြေ။

2. It is repeated with the numeral *one*, in the signification of *sometimes*, or *occasionally.* Sometimes the numeral is not repeated. (See sec. 34.)

Examples.

ဘဝဝဲခြေခြေ။

3. Often ဘဝ် is prefixed to the above form, in the same signification.

Examples.

ခြေထိုး

4. With ထိုး affixed it signifies *at the foot* or *feet* of any thing.

a. Referring to *place*, with လ၊ prefixed to the noun or pronoun with which it is connected, it signifies *near.*

Examples.

လ၊အခြေထိုး။

b. Referring to *time*, it signifies *at the beginning*, or *at the first.*

Examples.

§175. ချ။ အခြေအချ။

1. This root, as a noun, signifies *back*, and this signification may be traced in all its uses, though the idiom of the English language sometimes requires us to render it by *on*, and sometimes by *behind.*

Examples.

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ချာစံ။ အချာဒိဉ်ချာစံ။

2. When စံ is affixed, it is required to be rendered by *behind* more constantly.

Examples.

§176. ချုံး။

1. This root, as a verb, signifies to follow on so as to *reach unto*, and as a verbal affix with a negative it is used where in English we use *cannot*, implying always that the cannot arises from being unable to reach unto the *act;* usually, but not always, because something of greater importance must be done first. (See sec. 25.)

Examples.

တချုံး။

2. As a verbal prefix, with တ as above, it is used in the signification of the conjunction *before.* (See sec. 46.)

Examples.

§177. ဖွါ။

1. This root is used as an affix to mark the *masculine* gender in the human species.

Examples.

ဗိသွါ။ ဗိသွါဗိသတ်ါ။

2. Preceded by ဗိသ it is used frequently for *man.* In this signification it is sometimes used with its couplet ဗိသတ်ါ as in the form above.

Examples.

§178. ဝ။ ဒု-ဝ။

1. This root, as a numeral affix, is applied to *intelligent* beings. Sometimes it is used with the couplet ဒု ; as ကိးဒုကိးဝ၊ every person. (See sec. 18.)

Examples.

အဝုၤအဝ။

2. Coupled with ဝုၤ it is used in the signification of *another*, or *others.* (See sec. 23.)

Examples.

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§179. ဝံ့။

1. This root, as a noun, signifies *root*, and is used as a verbal affix in the signification of *first*. At Maulmain ဝုံ့ is sometimes used in the same signification. Probably it is a different spelling of the same word.

Examples.

လာဝံ့။ လာဝံ့လာနို့။

2. With လာ prefixed, it is sometimes used in the signification of *at first*.

Examples.

§180. ဝှဲ။

1. This root, as a verb, signifies to seek the protection of one, as a child when afraid runs to its parents. It is prefixed to verbs to indicate that great efforts are put forth to perform the act—that the subject is *absorbed* in the work.

Examples.

ဝှဲလဲ။

2. The ဝှဲလဲ of any thing is the part beneath its side. With လာ prefixed to the noun or pronoun, it is sometimes used in the signification of *beneath*, *below*, or *under* the side of a person or thing, and is often used figuratively to denote one following the wishes of another.

Examples.

§181. ဝှဲ။

To ဝှဲအိ is to set forth reasons; *reason*, or argue.

1. As a noun it signifies a *row*, and is used as a numeral affix to things in rows.

Examples.

2. At the close of a verbal clause in the future tense, preceded by လာ, it has the signification of *in order to*, or *for the purpose of*.

Examples.

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3. It is used in the signification of *reason*, *cause*, and thus forms particles.

အဂွၢ်ဒ်အံၤ။မှၢ်အဂွၢ်ဒ်လဲဉ်။

a. These particles are equivalent to the conjunction *for* in English.

Examples.

အဂွၢ်အဗိၢ်။အဂွၢ်အကျိၤ။

b. These particles are equivalent to the English preposition *concerning.*

Examples.

ဘဉ်အဂွၢ်ဝဘဉ်အဂွၢ်။

c. The form above is used sometimes in the signification of *perhaps.* The Taleing word ခၢး however, is more commonly heard than ဂွၢ် in this and in all its uses; but it is wholly unnecessary, the two being synonymous.

Examples.

§182. ဂွၤ။

1. This root, as a verbal adjective, signifies *good,* and as a prefix to verbs is used to signify that it is *good* or *proper* to perform the act. When this prefix is used the nominative often follows the verb.

Examples.

ဂွၤဂွၤ—ဂွၤဂွၤ။

2. It is doubled and affixed to successive nouns in the signification of *either, or;* or with a negative *neither, nor.*

Examples.

ဂွၤ—ဂွၤ။

3. Sometimes it is used single in the same signification.

Examples.

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မှန်ဂုၤ—မှန်ဂုၤ။

4. Sometimes မှန် is used in the place of the first ဂုၤ။

Examples.

§183. ဂိန်။ အခိုဉ်အဂိန်။

1. This root, as a noun, signifies ***portion, share;*** and as an affix it is used in the signification of a dative of advantage, wherever the ***idea*** of a person or thing obtaining a ***portion***, or share, lies at the foundation; equivalent to ***for***, in the signification of ***instead of.***

Examples.

2. It is used, occasionally, either single or double, in an adverbial manner, where the idea of ***part***, or share, may still be traced.

Examples.

3. Both ဃိ and ဂိန် are sometimes spoken of the same thing; but if examined closely they will be found used to convey different ideas. (See sec. 191.)

Examples.

§184. ဂိဉ်။

This root is used as an affix in coaxing addresses, like ဝိဉ်။

Examples.

§185. ဂိၤထံး။ အဂိၤခိုဉ်ဂိၤထံး။

The root ဂိၤ as a verbal adjective, signifies to be ***red***, as a noun the ***image*** or representation of any thing; and used here with ထံး is equivalent to the preposition ***near***.

Examples.

§186. ဃာ်ဃာၤ။

The first part of this compound word ဃာ် is used sometimes as an indefinite term for the ***margin*** of any thing, while the second signifies ***near***. The whole is applied to persons or things in the signification of ***another*** and ***others;*** but of

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a specific character, not like အရုၤအဂၤ, which is generic, and signifies the same without limitation; that is, any other. ပှၤလၢဃၢ်ဃၢၤ are persons with whom we have no immediate connection, yet persons who may be said to border on us.

Examples.

§187. ဃဉ်။

This root is used as a verbal affix in the signification of *fast.* It seems to stand in opposition to ကွံဉ်—the one conveying the idea of *union*, and the other of separation. When, however, attached to the same verb the union and separation are between different persons or things. Thus, စိဉ်ဃဉ်နဖိ, "carry fast thy child." Here the union is between mother and child; but စိဉ်ကွံဉ်နဖိ, "carry away thy child," leaves the union between the mother and child unnoticed, but points to a separation from the speaker.

Examples.

§188. ဃဉ်ဃဉ်။

This root, as a verb, signifies to *turn*, but when repeated, it is used as an affix, in the signification of *about.*

Examples.

§189. ဃၢၤ။

1. This root is used in the signification of *near*, or *by*, a person or thing.

Examples.

ဃၢၤဝးဝး။

2. Followed by ဝးဝး it is equivalent to *round about.*

Examples.

§190. ဃုဉ်။

This word is used as a verbal affix in the signification of *with*, or *together with.*

Examples.

§191. ဃိ။ အခိဉ်အဃိ။

This root, as a verb signifies to be *silent*, but is used as an affix in the signification of *for, on account* of.

Examples.

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§192. ဆိန်။

This root, as a noun, signifies a ***pagoda***, but is used as a numeral affix applied to piles, to the ridges on furrowed fruit, to slices of fruit, and in general to the angular sides of any prism.

Examples.

§193. ဆီ။

As a verb, this root signifies to ***hew smooth;*** but as a particle—

1. To signify that the act is performed continuously, the verb preceded by တ and this root affixed is sometimes used.

Examples.

တထံန်ဆီ။တဘိယူ၎ဆီ။တပယူ၎ဆီ။တမှ၎စာ၎ဆီ။

2. It is affixed to several other words to form adverbs in the signification of ***continually***, as above. (See sec. 34.)

Examples.

တဘိဆီ။

3. Affixed to တဘိ as above, it is used in the signification of ***at once.***

Examples.

တဃးဆီ။

4. Affixed to တဃး it requires a similar rendering.

Examples.

5. It is affixed to many nouns and numeral auxiliaries in the signification of ***only***, or ***same.***

Examples.

§194. ဆီ၊။

This root, as a verb, is used in the signification of to ***lead, help*** to walk, as a person when recovering from sickness is unable to walk without such assistance as is denoted by this verb. As a verbal affix, it conveys the idea of the thing being done straight forward, or on a level, in contradistinction to ထိန်, which is

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up, and ဖိၤ, *down*. The Pgho affix differs from the verb, which is so that it is not probable that the term is of common origin in Sgau, although its form in that dialect is the same as the verb.

Examples.

§195. စ။

This letter is used for the first personal pronoun, singular number, synonymous with ဃ. Unlike that, however, it never varies its form by taking ၤ after it. It is not found in Pgho, and is wholly unnecessary in Sgau, ဃ being every where in use in the same signification.

1. It is used for the first personal pronoun, singular number, nominative case, *I*.

Examples.

2. It is used with nouns for the possessive adjective pronoun *my*.

Examples.

စဝဲ။စဝဲဒဉ်။

3. With ဝဲ affixed, with or without ဒဉ်, it is used after the verb to signify *I* with emphasis.

Examples.

4. The same form preceding the verb is used for the case absolute of the same pronoun—*as respects me*, or *in regard to me*.

Examples.

5. The same form is sometimes used where it is equivalent to an emphatic *my*.

Examples.

§196. စဝ်။

This affix is confined to the imperative mood, and is used when it is the intention of the speaker to propitiate the person addressed. It seems to be about synonymous with လၢ်. This, စဝ်, being of most common use at Tavoy, while that, လၢ်, is most common at Maulmain.

Examples.

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§197. စး။

This root is used as a numeral adverb; sometimes in the signification of *fold* in composition. It may be derived from the Burman ဆ။

Examples.

§198. စား။ စား—စိန်။

This root is used as a verbal affix in the signification of *assist.*

Examples.

§199. ရ။

1. This word, which as a noun signifies the *hand* or arm, is used in a manner synonymous with ခိန် to denote repetition.

a. It is required sometimes to be rendered by *time* or *times.*

Examples.

b. With numerals it may be rendered as an adverb of number. (See sec. 29.)

Examples.

တရတရ။တရရ။

2. It is repeated with the numeral *one* and used in the signification of *sometimes.* Sometimes the numeral is not repeated.

Examples.

ဘန်တရရ။

3. Often ဘန် is prefixed to the form above, but without any change in the signification.

Examples.

4. By a peculiar idiom in Karen it is used as a verbal affix, to express a negative.

Examples.

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တူးနူးတရ။

5. It is used after other particles to form words signifying *then.* (See sec. 50.)

Examples.

§200. ရးရး။ရင်ရင်။

This root repeated is used in the signification of *each.* The first form above is the way it is pronounced at Tavoy, the latter at Maulmain, which, it will be observed, is the same inflection as the Pgho.

Examples.

§201. စကိုး။ခုဉ်ကိုး။တကိုး။

1. This word is used as an adverb of interrogation in asking the direct question. At Maulmain the first syllable ခုဉ် is used, as in Pgho, and at Tavoy the last ကိုး; but the natives regard them as parts of one word, and hence they are united in writing. Sometimes စကိုး and တကိုး are used.

Examples.

2. Out of interrogation it is used in the signification of *also.*

Examples.

3. With a peculiar emphasis it is used to affirm with uncertainty, implying that it may or may not be as stated, though the speaker would usually be understood in the affirmative.

Examples.

§202. ခဉ်။

This root is used as an emphatic particle, affixed to both imperative and indicative phrases. It is often heard at Tavoy, but is rarely if ever used at Maulmain.

Examples.

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§203. စိန်။

This root is used as a numeral affix to things in *parts*, and is usually equivalent to the word *part* in English.

Examples.

§204. စိုရိုး။

This word is used with the negative in the signification of *never*.

Examples.

§205. အစိုစိုအဃန်ဃန်။

These repeated roots, which separately signify *generation* and *state*, and are often used synonymously, are used in the signification of *forever*.

Examples.

§206. စီ။

1. This root, as a verb, signifies among other things to be *pure*, and is prefixed to several other words to form adverbs in the signification of *wholly*. The following are all used in that signification:

စီကညူး	စီလွုတကွု	စီကျုမနု
စီဖုကထွ	စီသိကဘဲး	စီလွုကဒ္ဓ
စီသူတဃ့	စီဩ	စီကျုမတိ
စီစီဆ့ဆ့။		

Examples.

2. It is used as an affix to mark the male gender of human beings, applied to young persons; and is often used alone by the elders when addressing the younger.

Examples.

§207. စိုး။

1. This root is prefixed to proper names to mark the masculine gender.

Examples.

2. Sometimes it is used alone for man.

Examples.

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§208. ၅။။

This verbal root signifies to be few, and the pronominal adjective few is regularly formed from it.

Examples.

§209. ၌။။

This root is used to denote the quantity that can be taken up with the fingers, and is hence used as a numeral affix for such quantities. (See sec. 18.)

Examples.

§210. ၌။။

This root in Sgau corresponds in its signification and use to the preceding, except that the quantity here is what can be grasped up with the hand. The Pgho affix is the same as the word for *hand.* (See sec. 18.)

Examples.

§211. ဆံး။

1. The signification of this root as a verbal adjective, is to be *small,* but it is used in interrogation in the signification of *how?*

Examples.

2. Repeated, it is used for *how* when out of interrogation.

Examples.

§212. ဆ၁။။

1. This root is used as a verbal affix to signify that the act is done in *return,* from its signification of returning to the same point, as the year.

Examples.

ဆ၁ဆ၁။။

2. It is repeated and used as a verbal affix in the signification of *infrequently;* from the same signification of the root apparently as the preceding.

Examples.

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§213. ဆူ။

This root has the general signification of *to*, or *towards*.

1. It is equivalent to the preposition *to*.

Examples.

2. It is used to form adverbs of place.

ဆူလဲၵ်။

a. According to the connection this form may be rendered *where?* or *whither?* when used in interrogation.

Examples.

ဆူလဲၵ်ဆူလဲၵ်။

b. This repeated form is used for *where*, or *whither*, out of interrogation.

Examples.

ဆူအံၤ။ဆူနုၵ်။

c. These forms, signify respectively, according to the connection, *here* and *there*, or *hither* and *thither*.

Examples.

ဆူအံၤဆူနုၤ။

d. This form may be rendered sometimes by "*here and there*," or by *where* or *whither*, out of interrogation.

Examples.

§214. ဆိ။

1. This root, as a verb, signifies to *stop*, *cease;* but is used as a verbal affix in the signification of *first*.

Examples.

2. It is used as a numeral affix applied to things in pairs, and also to such things as *guns*, *carts*, *ploughs*, and *suits at law* which consist of two parties. (See sec. 18.)

Examples.

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§215. ညာ။

1. This root is used as an affix in the signification of *the whole of*, or *as much as* the thing to which it is appended.

Examples.

လၢညာ။ ။လၢအဖဲၵ်ညာ။

2. Preceded by လၢ with or without ဖဲၵ်, it is used in the signification of *before*.

Examples.

လၢအံၤအဖဲၵ်ညာ။ လၢနူၵ်အဖဲၵ်ညာ။

3. It is used to form compounds in the signification of *besides*.

Examples.

လၢညာဒိ။

4. Preceded by လၢ and followed by ဒိ, it is used in the signification of *within*.

Examples.

တဒိၵ်ညာ။ တပူညာ။

5. It is used after တဒိၵ် and တပူ to indicate a *large*, or considerably large quantity.

Examples.

§216. တာ။

Preceding a verb တ expresses a negative, either with or without ဘဉ် following the verb; though ဘဉ် is usually written. In Pgho this forms the negative in part only.

Examples.

တကူၢ်သ့ဉ်။

1. This compound is sometimes used like a plural affix of the third person.

Examples.

2. It is often found at the close of sentences after the manner of repeating the pronoun in the signification of *they*.

Examples.

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§217. တက္ခ်ိ။

1. This affix is used with the imperative mood as in the paradigm. (See sec. 25.)

Examples.

2. It is used with ဆဲ့ prefixed to the verb in the signification of ***must.***

Examples.

3. It is used with both futures and negatives in the indicative mood, without much affecting their signification, unless it be the indication of desire.

Examples.

4. It is used to mark the comparative degree of adjectives, either with or without နဲ့။ (See sec. 15.)

Examples.

§218. တကိုဂ်ခါ။

This affix is generally used in the signification of ***immediately.***

Examples.

§219. တကဲ့။

This affix is found at the close of a verbal clause which is usually the ***consequence*** of some one that has preceded.

Examples.

§220. တဝ့ါ။

This affix is appended to verbs to express ***prohibition;*** sometimes alone and sometimes with the verb in the negative form, preceded by သူ။

Examples.

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§221. တစ်။တစ်:တစ်။

This affix is used in repeated members to convey the idea of *by little and little;* and is occasionally used alone for the adverb *little.*

Examples.

§222. တဖဉ်။

1. This affix has the form of a numeral auxiliary, but is used to designate the plural number. (See sec. 7.)

Examples.

2. Though oftener used alone, perhaps, than in combination, it is frequently found with ၎ affixed to it. (See sec. 7.)

Examples.

3. Frequently သူ့ precedes it.

Examples.

4. It is used often with both သူ့ prefixed and ၎ affixed. (See sec. 7.)

Examples.

5. Occasionally with the vocative သူ့ is affixed.

Examples.

6. In Pgho has not been found affixed to but is often prefixed.

Examples.

7. With the plural pronouns တဖဉ် is often used, but with them the prevailing usage is to prefix.

Examples.

8. Not unfrequently, however, it is used alone.

Examples.

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9. In respect to the omission of this affix after being used in the preceding part of the discourse, and its separation often from the word to which it belongs. (See sec. 87.)

Examples.

§223. တဘာ။

This is a Taleing word, but often heard, especially at Tavoy. It is wholly unnecessary, however, the Karen word ဆဲ of the same signification, being in general use.

Examples.

§224. တဘျုံ။

This word is used in the signification of *several.*

Examples.

§225. တဖျ။

This affix, like တဖဉ်, has the form of a numeral auxiliary, but like that is used to mark the plural number. In Sgau it is seldom used. In Pgho is used more frequently. In Sgau the ဘ is often dropped, and the ဖျ affixed to တဖဉ်။ The same usage does not appear to prevail in Pgho.

Examples.

§226. တသါ။

This particle is affixed to verbs usually when the act is repeated by a different subject.

Examples.

§227. တၢ်။

As a noun, this root signifies *thing*, and the same signification may be traced in its uses as a pronoun and a particle.

1. It is used as an indefinite nominative to verbs, third person, resembling in some of its applications the French *on.*

Examples.

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2. With အ prefixed, it becomes a more definite nominative, being then the အတ် or thing of another subject, the person or thing with which it is in some way associated.

Examples.

3. Prefixed to verbal roots, တ် is used to form nouns.

a. Sometimes these nouns resemble those formed by *or* in Latin. They denote "the action or state of the verb abstractedly."

တ်အဲဉ်	Love,	from	အဲဉ်
တ်ပျံး	Fear,	"	ပျံး
တ်ဆါ	Sickness,	"	ဆါ
တ်ကထိး	Word,	"	ကထိး
တ်ကဒု	Shade,	"	ကဒု
တ်လိုသး	Itch,	"	လိုသး
တ်ခု	Industry,	"	ခု
တ်ကၢဉ်	Indolence,	"	ကၢဉ်

Examples.

b. Sometimes they correspond in a good degree to those that are formed in Greek by neuter adjectives with the article; substantives which stand for "objects which are conceived or exhibited as indefinite."

Examples.

c. Sometimes they correspond to English adjectives, "put as if they were absolute."

Examples.

d. Sometimes they are appellative nouns, formed from some attribute for which the subject is remarkable; as

တ်တီ	The righteous, i. e. God.
တ်လဲ်နၢ်	The large eared, i. e. the elephant.
တ်စ်ဝ်	The tall, i. e. the rusa stag.
တ်ကွီ	The striped, i. e. the tapir.
တဉ်ဘျာ	The straight, i. e. a ruler.

Often အ precedes the verbal root, but without altering the signification.

Examples.

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g. The precise force of nouns of this formation must, in each instance, be determined from usage. The following are miscellaneous

Examples.

h. Occasionally တၢ် is prefixed to a noun root, with or without အ။

Examples.

4. Following a verb it is the indefinite complement to that verb.

a. If the verb be ***active transitive***, it is the direct complement or accusative, the person or thing acted upon, expressed indefinitely.

Examples.

If the verb be one that, in other languages, governs two accusatives, one of a person and the other of a thing, တၢ် represents the ***thing***.

Examples.

b. If the verb be ***active-intransitive***, it is equivalent to the indirect complement with a preposition; or, in English, it may often be rendered by a preposition used adverbially.

Examples.

In compound verbs, if the last verb be neuter, the တၢ် that follows is the indirect complement to the one that precedes.

Examples.

c. If the verb be ***positively-neuter***, တၢ် is not used. A Karen does not say သရၣ်မံတၢ်လီၤ။သရၣ်ဆုၣ်နီၤတၢ်လီၤ။ What verbs are regarded as positively neuter must be determined from usage. Occasionally the same verb in one signification is treated as active-intransitive and followed by တၢ်, while in another it is positively neuter and does not admit of တၢ်။

Examples.

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d. Not only is တဲ့ excluded when the definite complement is expressed, but also when it is implied.

Examples.

5. With ဆ prefixed, or any other personal pronoun, and following the verb, it becomes a definite complement, as ဆတဲ့ in No. 2 preceding the verb is a definite nominative. The တဲ့ often stands in apposition, in such cases with a whole sentence that follows, yet occasionally in English a good rendering is made by treating it with its pronoun as the objective case of the personal pronoun.

Examples.

6. Affixed to verbal roots, တဲ့ forms nouns which denote the product or object of the action; like Greek nouns that end in *ma*, which denote "the effect of the verb and even the object."

Examples.

When the clause that contains တဲ့ as above is put in the case absolute, it often has to be rendered verbally as where တဲ့ is not used.

Examples.

Remark.—We sometimes meet with တဲ့ followed by လ preceding nouns, where တဲ့ properly retains its character as the noun *thing;* though it does not require to be rendered in English. It is often used thus with case absolutes, and with words that have been previously mentioned.

Examples.

§228. တားဒုဉ်။

This root, as a verb, signifies to *grasp up* with the hand, and is used as a numeral affix to things grasped in the hand, i. e. a handful, or more accurately a fistful. To ဖြဲ is to grasp with the fingers, while to တားဒုဉ် is to grasp with the whole hand.

Examples.

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§229. တုပ်။

As a verb, this root signifies to *stop, end.* In Sgau it is used after other roots occasionally to express the superlative degree; while in Pgho it is the common particle.

Examples.

§230. တုၤ။

1. This root, as a verb, is used first in the signification of *arrive;* and as a particle the same signification may be traced.

a. Following other clauses in a sentence, it is used in the signification of *unto*, or *until*, according as it refers to *place* or *time.*

Examples.

တုၤ။တုၤနူၤတရ။တုၤနူၤတဘျီ။တုၤမှၢ်အနှုဉ်တရ။တုၤမှၢ်အအံၤတရ။

b. At the beginning of sentences it is used in the signification of *when*, or *then*, according as it is followed by a verb, with its subject, with or without မှၢ် preceding the nominative; or a particle, as မှၢ် or နူၤ, followed by တစုၤတဘျီ, or other adverbs of number, all of which go to make up the signification of *then.* (See sec. 25.)

Examples.

Occasionally when တုၤ signifies *when*, a case absolute precedes it.

Examples.

တုၤအံၤဆူညါ။

c. In the signification of *henceforth*, we sometimes meet with တုၤအံၤဆူညါ at the commencement of sentences.

Examples.

2. As a verbal adjective this root is used in the signification of *long;* and in this signification is used as a correlative. (See sec. 24.)

Examples.

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တုၤလဲၵ်။

a. This form, according as it refers to length or distance, may be rendered by ***how long?*** or ***how far?*** in interrogation. In Pgho is used.

Examples.

တုၤလဲၵ်တုၤလဲၵ်။

b. This form may be rendered in like manner ***how long***, or ***how far***, out of interrogation. In Pgho is used.

Examples.

တုၤအံၤ။တုၤနူၵ်။

c. These forms require to be rendered ***so long***, or ***so far.***

Examples.

တုၤတုၤအံၤ။တုၤတုၤနူၵ်။

d. These are emphatic forms of the preceding, *so* long, or *so* far.

Examples.

တုၤအံၤသိး။တုၤနူၵ်သိး။

e. These forms are used in the signification of ***as long as, as far as.***

Examples.

တုၤသိးဒိး။

f. Sometimes when a noun is used instead of the adjective pronoun, the form above is used in the signification of *e.*

Examples.

တုၤအံၤတုၤနူၤ။

g. This form, which literally signifies "***so long so long***," or "***so far so far***," is used in the signification of ***how long***, or ***how far***, out of interrogation, but is more definite than တုၤလဲၵ်တုၤလဲၵ်။

Examples.

§231. တ့ၢ်။

This root, as a verb, signifies to ***throw***, and this signification may be dimly seen in its uses as a verbal affix. It is used with both the past and future tenses, and denotes that the act was or will be executed earlier than the tense

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would otherwise imply. Used with the imperative, it is rather disrespectful; and when applied to roots used adjectively, may be rendered by *very*. The difference between a common imperative and one with this affix may be compared to *go* and *begone* in English.

Examples.

§232. ဝဲ၌

This root, as a verb, signifies to *break apart*, and as a verbal affix it is used to indicate separation, and may be rendered usually by the adverb *off*.

Examples.

§233. ဝဲ၊၊

This root, as a verb, signifies to *crack open*, but is used as a verbal affix, connecting the verb and its complement. Some Karens use it after almost every verb, while others rarely use it at all. In the following examples it might be omitted without at all affecting the signification.

Examples.

§234. ဒိဉ်၊၊

This root is used as a numeral affix to *eyes* and to the seeds of fruit, for which ဂျာဉ် is often used. This being the specific word, while that is the generic one. (See sec. 18.)

Examples.

§235. ဒိ၊၊

Among other significations as a verb, this root has that of *carrying loads on the head*, and hence it is used as a numeral auxiliary to loads carried on the head.

Examples.

§236. ဒိဉ်၊၊

This root has much the force of ဒဉ်, with which in affirmative clauses it is sometimes united, signifying that the agent acts of himself unprompted; but in negative clauses it has the signification of *wholly*.

Examples.

§237. ဒိဂ်ဟူ၊၊

This word is affixed to both verbs and nouns, and preceded by ဘ in the signification of *during*, or *while*.

Examples.

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§238. တိ။။

This root is used as a numeral affix, and applied to things that follow at intervals on a line, as streams that cross a road, settlements of inhabitants, knots on a string, sections of a log cut up. (See sec. 18.)

Examples.

§239. တြိ။

This root, as a verb, signifies to ***obstruct***, but is used occasionally as a numeral affix, applied to bundles of ***faggots***.

Examples.

§240. ထွဲ။

As a verb, this root is used to signify the piling of thin flat things, as leaves, boards, and sheets of paper, upon each other; and hence it is used as a numeral affix to ***piles*** of such things. The Pgho affix is not used as extensively as the Sgau. The Pgho corresponding to the Sgau ကျာ်ဒ် is often used in its stead.

Examples.

§241. ထွဲ။။

This root is heard occasionally before ဝ်ဒ် affixed to verbs when beseeching.

Examples.

§242. ထး။

1. This root is used as a particle, with လၢ prefixed, in the signification of the adverb ***above***.

Examples.

လၢထးဒိ။လၢထးအံ။။လၢထးနှဉ်။

2. The various forms above are used in the same signification.

Examples.

§243. ထိး

1. This word denotes the space by or near the thing with which it is associated, but more especially the space near the side.

ခိဉ်ထိး	space	near	the	foot.
ကျဲးစၢးထိး	”	”	”	door-posts.
ဆီထိး	”	”	”	stairs.

Examples.

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လၢထံး။

2. It is used with လၢ prefixed and coupled with other words in the signification of *formerly, anciently*, and the like.

Examples.

3. It is used as a numeral affix applied to *trees.* ထံး is most usually used at Tavoy, ထုၣ် at Maulmain. (See sec. 18.)

Examples.

§244. ထံၣ်။

1. This root, as a verb, signifies to *see;* but is used as a numeral affix, applied to words and sentences.

Examples.

2. With the numeral one prefixed, it is affixed to verbs when the act is of short continuance. The difference between the verb without or with this particle may be compared to the English—

To drink, and to *take* a drink;
To look, and to *take* a look;
To walk, and to *take* a walk;
To bathe, and to *take* a bath.

Examples.

§245. ထု။

This root, as a verb, signifies to *roll up*, and is hence used as a numeral affix to things rolled up.

Examples.

§246. ထုၣ်။

This root, as a verb, signifies to be *perpendicular*, but is used as a numeral affix, applied to the bodies of trees and posts, and to trees also at Maulmain. The Pgho usage corresponds with the latter. (See sec. 18.)

Examples.

§247. ထဲ။

This word is a correlative, referring to the size of things contemplated as containing cubical contents.

Examples.

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ထဲလဲ၌။

1. This form signifies *how large?* in interrogation. The Pghos use

Examples.

ထဲလဲ၌ထဲလဲ၌။

2. This reduplicated form signifies *how large,* out of interrogation. The Pghos use

Examples.

ထဲအံ၊။ထဲနှ့်၌။

3. These forms signify *so large.*

Examples.

ထဲထဲအံ၊။ထဲထဲနှ့်၌။

4. These forms signify *so* large, with emphasis.

Examples.

ထဲအံ၊သိး။ထဲနှ့်သိး။

5. These forms signify *as large as.*

Examples.

6. Sometimes the သိး is dropped, especially when the place of the adjective pronoun အံ၊ or နှ့် is supplied by a noun.

Examples.

7. When followed by a noun in this way, the ထဲ often requires to be rendered by *only.*

Examples.

ထဲသိးဒိုး။

8. When a noun takes the place of the adjective pronoun, and သိး is written, it takes the form above, the noun being written after the ဒိုး။ Sometimes, instead of this form, ခး is written after the noun in the same signification of *as much as.*

Examples.

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ထဲအံၤထဲနူၤ။

9. This form is equivalent to *how large* out of interrogation, but is more definite than ထဲလဲ့ထဲလဲ့ဒ်။

Examples.

တမ့ၢ်ထဲ။

10. This form is equivalent to a conjunction signifying *more than*, or not *merely as much as that.*

Examples.

§248. ထိဉ်။

This root, as a verb, signifies to measure *lines*, but prefixed to a few verbs it excites to the action, and if neuter it gives them an active character, like ဝၤ (See sec. 28.)

Examples.

§249. ထီ။

1. This root, as a verbal adjective, signifies to be *high*, or *long;* but is affixed to verbs of motion, from a lower to a higher place, either real or imaginary; as from the mouth of a stream to its source, and from the west to the east.

Examples.

ထီဘိ။

2. With ဘိ affixed as above, it is used in the signification of *continually.*

Examples.

§250. ထီရီၤ။

This is said to be a Taleing word, but is common at Tavoy in the signification of *any one.*

Examples.

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§251. ထိန်း

1. This root, as a verb, signifies to *ascend*, and is used very extensively as a verbal affix to indicate that the act ascends into existence, or that ascension, literally or figuratively, coexists with it. (See sec. 28.)

Examples.

2. It is affixed very generally to acts that are performed by the subject for the first time.

Examples.

3. It is affixed to verbal adjectives to denote the coming into the state denoted by the root, and may then be rendered by *become*.

Examples.

§252. ဒန်း

1. Applied to verbs this particle stands opposed to ရှး, indicating that the agent acts independently of others; that is, of himself. (See sec. 28.)

Examples.

2. It is used in the imperative mood and third person with the form of the future, to express *permission;* that is, to *let* a person do something that he is doing or disposed to do of himself.

Examples.

3. Affixed to verbal roots used adjectively, it is equivalent to the comparative degree.

Examples.

4. Affixed to nouns it indicates that they *exist* of themselves, and hence by an idiom of the language, it is used in the signification of *another;* either with or without တၢ် ; but in that of *own* when applied to nouns construed with possessive pronouns.

Examples.

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5. Affixed to pronouns it does not otherwise affect their signification than by expressing emphasis sometimes. (See sec. 19.)

Examples.

ကစ်ဒန်—ဝဲ။

6. It is often used after the reciprocal pronoun, with the appropriate personal pronoun and ဝဲ for the sake of emphasis.

Examples.

ကစ်ပှ်ဒန်—ဝဲ။

7. Sometimes ပှ် precedes the စုံ in the same signification.

Examples.

ဒန်ကယာဉ်။ဒန်ကထိဉ်။

8. Followed by ကထာဒ် or ကထိဉ် with or without တကွ် it indicates a delay to perform the act with which it is connected, before doing some other, expressed or understood, in the connection.

Examples.

ကဒန်ယာဉ်။

9. This word, affixed to verbs, admits what the verb states, but often with an implication that notwithstanding its being so, something else, expressed or understood, will follow.

Examples.

ဒန်လဲဉ်။

10. Followed by လဲ it is used in the signification of *even*, or *self*.

Examples.

§253. ဒံး။

1. This root is affixed to verbs when the action is not completed, in the signification of *yet*, or *still*.

Examples.

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2. It is affixed to verbs when the act is regarded as recently past, and may then be rendered by *yet* and a past tense of the verb, or the verb to be, may be supplied before it.

Examples.

3. It is prefixed to each of two verbal roots in the signification of the corresponding conjunctions *as—so*, expressing a comparison of equality between things increasing; or, *the more—the more*, is sometimes a better rendering.

Examples.

4. It is used as a correlative of manner or quality. In this signification it is pronounced ယိ at Tavoy and on Belu island opposite Maulmain, and is printed §. The Pgho, it will be observed, is made from a different root. Occasionally ဆဲ is heard in this signification, derived from the Burman ဆိုင်.

Examples.

§လဲ၌။

a. This form signifies *how?* or *what?* in interrogation.

Examples.

§လဲ၌§လဲ၌။§လဲ၌§လိုက်။

b. These forms signify *how*, or *what*, out of interrogation.

Examples.

§အံ။။§ခွဲ၌။

c. These forms signify *thus.*

Examples.

§§အံ။။§§ခွဲ၌။

d. These forms signify *thus* with emphasis.

Examples.

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နိအံၤသိး။နိနှုဉ်သိး။

e. These forms signify ***such.***

Examples.

f. Sometimes the သိး is dropped, while the signification of ***such*** remains.

Examples.

နိအံၤနိနူၤ။

g. This form signifies ***how, what,*** or ***whatever,*** out of interrogation.

Examples.

နိနူၤ—နိနူၤ။

5. Followed by နူၤ and affixed to successive verbs, it is equivalent to the double conjunction ***as—so,*** expressing certainty.

Examples.

နိ—သိး။

6. Followed by သိး it is used in the signification of ***as,*** or ***like,*** when nouns or pronouns are compared; but in that of ***like manner,*** when the subject of comparison is a verb in the past tense. The သိး most usually follows the word or clause to which the comparison is made; and the ဒံး precedes; pronounced at Tavoy sometimes ဒံး but more usually ယိၤ။

Examples.

ဒံးသိးဒီး။

7. Sometimes the သိး immediately follows the ဒံး and then the comparison is often made, as in the form above, by affixing ဒီး။

Examples.

8. Followed immediately by သိး and preceding a verb in the future tense, or in the negative form, it is used in the signification of ***that,*** conjunction; and also as marking the purpose, ***in order that.*** As in the preceding (No. 5,) the သိး occasionally follows the clauses. At Tavoy both ဒံးသိး and ယိၤ are used in this signification, but ယိၤ is most common. Sometimes တဉ် follows the verb, and at others is omitted without any difference in signification. (See sec. 25 and 52.)

Examples.

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9. The object of the preceding verb is sometimes the *implied* nominative of the verb with ၆။

Examples.

ခံးသိးဒီး။

10. Sometimes ၆။ follows the ဝံးသိး။

Examples.

11. It is prefixed to verbal roots to form the adverbs in the corresponding signification of the verb. (See sec. 36.)

Examples.

§254. ဒၢ။

This root is used as a numeral affix applied to *nests*, and, by metonymy, to their contents. (See sec. 18.)

Examples.

§255. ဒု။

1. This root is used as a numeral affix, usually applied to quadrupeds; but also to Karen baskets.

Examples.

2. It is used as a numeral affix, and applied to different *kinds* of things, like ဝံၢ။

Examples.

3. It is used after case absolutes, and also after subjunctive clauses.

Examples.

4. It is also used as a couplet to the numeral affix ဝၢ။

Examples.

§256. ဒုး။

This root, as a verb, signifies to *fight;* but as a particle, is prefixed to verbs in the signification of which the nearest English word is *permit*, or *cause*. Neither gives the Karen idea precisely.

1. When used before neuter verbs, the noun or pronoun that without the pre-

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fix would be the subject of the verb, follows it immediately as the object, and the predicate or indirect complement follows that preceded by a particle, unless it precede as a case absolute.

Examples.

2. When used before active verbs the construction is

a. As above, the object of the verb following the nominative, as the predicate or indirect complement after the neuter verb.

Examples.

b. Or the object of the verb follows it as it would were ၃း not used, and the nominative follows the object with a particle prefixed.

Examples.

၃း၃း။

3. This root signifies also to be at a little distance apart; and the repeated root is used in the signification of ***frequently***, ***often***.

Examples.

§257. ၃။

This root is used as a numeral affix, applied to bamboos and small trees.

Examples.

§258. ၉။

This root is used as a numeral affix, applied to leaves of the ***palm*** and ***plantain*** families. The Pghos have no specific affix for these things, but use the same as the Sgau ဘွန်, applied generically to things thin and flat.

Examples.

§259. ၉း။

1. This root, as a verb, signifies to ***receive***, and it is prefixed to other verbs in the signification of receiving the action, and is hence equivalent to the passive voice when the action is received willingly. (See sec. 25.)

Examples.

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2. It is used as a verbal affix, much like the English adverb *like*, or *in the manner of.*

Examples.

§260. ဒီ။

1. This root is prefixed to nouns or numeral affixes in the signification of *whole.*

Examples.

ဒီ—ညါ။

2. With ညါ affixed to the noun it signifies *the whole* not merely as *a whole*, but as embracing all its parts. *Throughout* sometimes makes a good rendering.

Examples.

ဒီဒီ—ဒီဒီ။

3. It is doubled and then with its noun repeated in the signification of *every.*

Examples.

4. It is used alone when followed by နူး in the signification of *all*, or the *whole.*

Examples.

5. It is prefixed to denote a *wholeness;* where persons are associated together either as friends or relatives, *fellow.*

ဒီဘူးဒီတံ၊	[Fellow]	relations,
ဒီတံးဒီသကိး။	"	friends,
ဒီယီးဖး။	"	sons-in-law,
ဒီခံနဲ။	"	daughters-in-law,
ဒီပုၢ်ဝၢ်။	"	brethren or sisters,
ဒီတခွါ။	"	cousins,
ဒီဖိမိၢ်။	"	mother and child,
ဒီဖိပၢ်။	"	father and child,
ဒီမဂၢ်။	"	aunts,
ဒီဖါတံၢ်။	"	uncles,
ဒီဖိဒိဉ်။	"	nephews,
ဒီပုၢ်ဝၢ်မုဉ်။	"	sisters,
ဒီပုၢ်ဝၢ်ခွါ။	"	brethren,
ဒီပုၢ်ဝၢ်ရှုဉ်ချာ။	"	half brothers or sisters,
ဒီမိဝး။	"	husband and wife.

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6. Affixed to other words it is used to form adverbs in the signification of the *whole* of what is denoted by the word to which it is affixed.

Examples.

§261. ဒိ:။ဒา:။

This particle is a connective, connecting both sentences and clauses, nouns and pronouns. Sometimes it connects without showing the relation between the words, when it corresponds to a great extent with the *conjunction*, *and;* sometimes it both connects and shows the relation existing between words, when it is equivalent to a *preposition* corresponding nearest to *with*, but susceptible of various renderings. At Maulmain it is pronounced by a few ဝါ။

1. When it connects sentences it is the conjunction, *and.*

a. It is placed at the commencement of a sentence.

Examples.

b. Sometimes it stands after a word in the sentence which it connects, like the Latin *que*, to some extent.

Examples.

2. Connecting different clauses of the same sentence, it gives the verb that precedes it a participial character; yet it may often be rendered by *and* in these cases; although the Pgho particle is here a different one, the Sgau is the same.

Examples.

In this way it connects like tenses of verbs. This is particularly manifest with the future, where the mark of the future tense is prefixed to the last verb and omitted with those that precede with ဒိ, though in the future also.

Examples.

When used in this participial manner, like the Greek participle, a particle is often understood before the clause.

Examples.

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3. It is often used at the end of subjunctive clauses, where it will not admit of being rendered by an English word.

Examples.

4. It connects nouns and pronouns, like the conjunction *and.*

Examples.

5. It is used both to connect words and show the relation that exists between them, corresponding to a preposition. It may be variously rendered according to the connection, but *with* usually lies at the root of the signification, though *from* and *by* afford occasionally the best rendering.

Examples.

6. Sometimes ܐ stands before what appears at sight to be the direct complement of an active verb; but if the sentence be analyzed, there will be found an ellipsis.

Examples.

§262. ܟ

1. This letter is used for the second personal pronoun, singular number, nominative case, *thou.*

Examples.

2. It is used with nouns for the possessive pronoun *thy.*

Examples.

3. With ܠ ܟܝ as above, it is used for the objective case of the same pronoun, *thee.*

Examples.

4. When the nominative follows the verb, the form is the same as No. 3 above.

Examples.

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5. The same form is used for the possessive case of the same personal pronoun, *thine.*

Examples.

နဲ။နဝဲ။

6. With ဝဲ affixed, abbreviated often in Sgau to နဲ, with or without ဒဉ် it is used after the verb to express *thou* with emphasis. This abbreviation does not exist in Pgho.

Examples.

7. The same form as No. 6 above is used before the verb for the case absolute of the same pronoun, *as respects thee*, or *in regard to thee.*

Examples.

8. In Pgho the plural of this pronoun is formed regularly in the manner of nouns, but in Sgau another word သု is used. see သု။

နဉ်သကွ။သနဉ်ကွ။

1. This word is used as a conjunction, in the signification of *though*, or *notwithstanding*. Occasionally it may be rendered by *but*. The first form is the one used at Tavoy; the last, the one at Maulmain. The Pgho corresponds to a different but synonymous particle.

Examples.

2. It immediately follows the verb, or is separated from it by qualifying particles or its complement, at the pleasure of the writer.

Examples.

မှန်နဉ်သကွန်နှုဉ်ဒီး။

3. Commencing a sentence, it usually takes the form above.

Examples.

§263. နး။

This root is used adverbially in the signification of going beyond reasonable bounds, and is usually spoken of things of an evil character, when it may be rendered by *worse*, and the like.

Examples.

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§264. နူ။နှ။

This particle is used by some Karens instead of နှင် in all its uses, and by all is used occasionally with ဆံ။ It seems to have the character of a demonstrative adjective pronoun, but is more generic than ဆံ or နှင်။ It points out, but more generically, including both *this* and *that*. The latter form နှ is the way it is pronounced at Tavoy.

Examples.

§265. နှ်။နှ။

As a verb, this word signifies to *obtain*, and as a verbal affix this signification may be always traced. As a verbal affix it is usually pronounced နှ at Tavoy, but printed နှ် in conformity with the Maulmain pronunciation.

1. It is affixed to verbs simply to indicate that the *object* of the verb is obtained; or with a negative that it is not, and by implication, *cannot* be obtained. (See sec. 102.)

Examples.

2. Sometimes it makes neuter verbs transitive.

Examples.

3. It is applied to verbs to indicate that the object of the verb is obtained *for* another; and thus a dative of advantage or disadvantage is expressed.

Examples.

4. It is prefixed to verbal roots with အ, to form adverbs of quality. (See sec. 35.)

Examples.

နှ်။နှ်။

5. It is used with or without တကွ် to mark the comparative degree of adjectives, but in this signification it probably has a different derivation from the preceding, being a different word in ဝှ်, and in ဗှ its pronunciation often being နှ်။ (See sec. 15.)

Examples.

§266. နှင်။

1. This word is used as the demonstrative adjective pronoun *that*, but its various uses have been already detailed in sec. 98.

Examples.

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အနုဝိဒိ။

2. This compound is used at the beginning of sentences, in the signification of *further*.

Examples.

§267. ခဲ။

This root is used occasionally in the signification of the correllative ဆဲ, being the Sgau form of the corresponding Pgho root.

Examples.

§268. ခဲ့။

1. This particle is affixed to sentences for the sake of emphasis. It resembles ခဲ့, but is respectful; which the latter usually is not.

Examples.

2. It is used with the verbal affix တဲ့။ (See sec. 149.)

Examples.

§269. ခဲ့။

This root, as a verb, signifies to *shew*, but as a particle is used in rather disrespectful addresses, to express emphasis.

Examples.

§270. ခဲ့။

This root, as a verb, signifies to be *quiet*, as a child after crying; and as an affix, at the close of sentences, it calls for assent; much after the manner of the English phrase, "it was so, was it not?" and the like. There is no single word in the langnage by which it can be defined.

§271. ခိ။

This root is used occasionally as a particle in the signification of ဆဲ, and like ခဲ is probably derived from the Pgho.

Examples.

§272. ခိ။

This root denotes the *area*, or *extension* of the superfices of any thing, and is used as a correlative referring to superfices. (See sec. 24.)

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ခိုလဲ၌။

1. This form in interrogation signifies *how extensive?* In Pgho is used.

Examples.

ခိုလဲ၌ခိုလဲ၌။

2. This form is used for *how extensive*, out of interrogation. The Pghos use.

Examples.

ခိုဆံ၊။ခိုနှ၌။

3. These forms signify *so extensive.*

Examples.

ခိုခိုဆံ၊။ခိုခိုနှ၌။

4. These forms signify *so extensive*, with emphasis.

Examples.

ခိုဆံ၊သိး။ခိုနှ၌သိး။

5. These forms signify *as extensive as.*

Examples.

ခိုသိးဒိး။

6. This is the common form when a noun is used instead of the adjective pronoun.

Examples.

ခိုဆံ၊ခိုနှ၊။

7. This form signifies *how extensive*, out of interrogation, like ခိုဆဲ၌ခိုဆဲ၌, but is more definite.

Examples.

ခိုတဝ၊။ခိုတခု။

8. With a negative, and prefixed to a numeral affix referring to persons or things, it is equivalent to *no one.* By comparing it with the Pgho root, the word in this signification would seem to come from a different root.

Examples.

ခိုတပူ၊။ခိုတဒိ။

9. With a numeral affix referring to place, as above, it signifies *no where.*

Examples.

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§273. နိုင်။

1. This root, as a verbal adjective, signifies to be *real*, *true*, but is prefixed to proper names to mark the feminine gender of the human species.

Examples.

2. It is sometimes used alone for woman.

Examples.

3. It is applied to beasts when they are regarded as speaking like human beings.

Examples.

§274. နိုင်။

1. As a prefix this root is used to form instrumental nouns from verbal roots. (See sec. 60.)

Examples.

2. As an affix, it is appended to verbs in the signification of *observing*, *noticing*, paying attention.

Examples.

§275. နိုး။

As a verb, this root is used in the signification of *divide*, and with ∞ prefixed, it is used in the signification of *some*, i. e. a division.

Examples.

§276. ပ။

1. This letter is used for the first personal pronoun, plural number and nominative case, *we*.

Examples.

2. It is used with nouns for the possessive adjective pronoun *our*.

Examples.

ပဝ်။ပဝ်ဒင်။

3. With ဝ affixed, with or without ဒင် it is used after the verb to express *we*, with emphasis.

Examples.

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4. The same form preceding the verb expresses the case absolute, ***as respects us, in regard to us.***

Examples.

5. Sometimes the ပ in the form above is dropped, and ဝ alone, in the signification of the case absolute, is used.

Examples.

6. It is used as an abbreviation of ပုဂ် in the general signification of people or men.

a. It is used as the nominative case to verbs.

Examples.

b. It is used as the possessive adjective pronoun.

Examples.

7. Like က and တ and ဝ and သ it is sometimes used as a formative particle, prefixed to other roots to form dissyllabic words.

Examples.

§277. ပဝ်။ပဝ်စာ။

1. This root is used as a verb in the signification of *place*, and as a verbal affix to signify that the act is performed ***before hand.***

Examples.

2. It is used as a verbal prefix in the signification of *placing*, or ***assuming*** the act.

Examples.

ပဝ်ကတိန်။

3. Followed by ကတိန် it is used in the signification of ***more than***, synonymous with အမိန်တလိန်။

Examples.

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§278. ပံ၏။

This root is occasionally used as a numeral affix, applied to mouthfuls of food.

Examples.

§279. ပါ၏။

This root is used in the signification of *arrive unto*, and is occasionally equivalent to the preposition *to*, or *unto*.

Examples.

§280. ပူ၏။

This root, as a verb, signifies to *rub*, an act performed with deliberation, and hence it is used as a verbal affix, implying that the act is done deliberately.

Examples.

§281. ပူး။

1. This root, as a verb, signifies to *pass*, but it is used as an affix in the signification of *in*, or *from*.

Examples.

2. It is used as a numeral affix applied to *places*, and to collections of persons or things.

Examples.

ပူးလဲ၏။

3. Followed by လဲ၏ and prefixed it is sometimes used in the signification of *so that*. Occasionally the လဲ၏ is omitted.

Examples.

ပူးပဲး။

4. Followed by ပဲး and မနူး it is used in the signification of *why?*

Examples.

§282. ပဲ။

This root, as a verb, signifies to *dip up* with the hand, and is used as a numeral affix applied to quantities dipped up with the hand.

Examples.

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§283. ၀၆။

This root is prefixed to မုဉ် and ခွါ in Sgau to form the affixes that mark the gender of the human species. No corresponding particle is found in Pgho, and being used alone; and it is often omitted in Sgau. (See မုဉ်၊ခွါ၊)

§284. ၄၊။

1. This root is used in the nominative case for *people* or *persons* in general.

Examples.

2. Followed by လာ and a verbal root, it is used to form relative phrases.

Examples.

3. It is used for the objective case of the first personal pronoun, plural, *us*.

Examples.

4. It is used for the possessive case of the same pronoun, *ours*.

Examples.

§285. ၄၊။

This root, as a verb, signifies *to be full*, but is also used as a correlative of quantity.

Examples.

၄၊လဲဉ်။

1. This form signifies *how much?* in interrogation. The Pghos use

Examples.

၄၊လဲဉ်၄၊လဲဉ်။

2. This form signifies *how much*, out of interrogation. The Pghos use

Examples.

၄၊အံ၊။၄၊ခွဉ်။

3. These forms signify *so much*.

Examples.

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ပဲ၊ပဲ၊အံ၊။ပဲ၊ပဲ၊နှုန်။

4. These forms signify ***so much***, with emphasis.

Examples.

ပဲ၊အံ၊သိး။ပဲ၊နှုန်သိး။

5. These forms signify ***as much as.***

Examples.

ပဲ၊သိးဒီး။

6. This form is used in the signification of No. 5, when a noun is used instead of the demonstrative adjective pronoun.

Examples.

ပဲ၊အံ၊။ပဲ၊နူ၊။

7. This form signifies ***how much***, out of interrogation, ပဲ၊လဲန်ပဲ၊လဲန် but is more definite.

Examples.

ပဲ၊နူ၊အံ၊။

8. Followed by နူ၊အံ၊ it is affixed to verbal clauses in the signification of ***while.***

Examples.

9. It is sometimes used in the signification of ***can*** and ***cannot***, when the ability or inability has reference to quantity in the object. ***Competent*** is the nearest English word by which it can be defined in this signification. (See sec. 25. 102.)

Examples.

§286. ပှံ၊။ပဲ၊။

1. This root is used with the appropriate numeral affix in the signification of ***how many***. The first is the common form, but at Maulmain it is often pronounced ပဲ၊။

Examples.

ပှံ၊ဂ၊လဲန်။

a. This form signifies ***how many?*** in interrogation.

Examples.

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ပုံဂဂလဲ့ပုံဂဂလဲ့။ပုံဂဂပုံဂဂ။

b. These forms are used to signify ***how many***, out of interrogation.

Examples.

§287. ပျာလဲ့။ကြာလဲ့။

This word is affixed to sentences to intimate that the matter is doubtful; ***probably not.***

Examples.

§288. ပျဲ။

This root is used as a verb to ***give place, make way***, and the like; and is used as a verbal prefix in the signification of ***permit.***

Examples.

§289. ဖါ။

1. This root is used to mark the male gender of all animals but man.

Examples.

2. Sometimes in abusive language it is used in reference to men; as in English, a man is sometimes called ***a beast.***

Examples.

3. It is used to designate the male of dicœcious plants.

Examples.

§290. ဝံးဒဉ်။

This compound form ဝံး ***skin***, and ဒဉ် ***head***, is sometimes used with တ၊ prefixed, in a manner equivalent to the preposition ***on***, or ***upon.***

Examples.

§291. ဖာ။

This root is used as a numeral adverb.

Examples.

§292. ဖာမ့်။

1. This word is used as an affix in the signification of *time*, or ***season.***

Examples.

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2. With ဆ it is used as an affix in the signification of *during*, or *while*.

Examples.

§293. ၎

1. This root is used as a numeral affix applied to *companies* of people, *herds* of beasts, *flocks* of birds, and the like.

Examples.

2. It is occasionally used so as to be equivalent to making the plural number.

Examples.

§294. ၎း

1. This root is affixed to verbs in the past tense to indicate that the act is performed *unwittingly*, or *accidentally*.

Examples.

ဘဉ်၎း

2. When used with the future tense, preceded by ဆဉ် it denotes an apprehension that the act may be performed, that it may by chance take place. *Lest* is sometimes a good English rendering.

Examples.

§295. ၍

This root is used as a numeral affix applied to *stems of plaintains*, *fallen trees*, and *dead bodies*.

Examples.

§296. ဝ

In all the various uses of this particle the general signification of *at* may be traced.

1. It is prefixed to words denoting place in the signification of *at*.

Examples.

2. It is prefixed to a verb and its nominative in the signification of *at* the time of the performance of the verb, where *when* is often an appropriate rendering.

Examples.

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3. It is used as a correlative of *time* or place.

ဖလဲ့။

a. According as the reference is to *time* or *place*, ဖလဲ့ may signify *when?* or *where?* in interrogation.

Examples.

ဖလဲ့ပူးလဲ့။ဖလဲ့ဒိလဲ့။

b. These forms signify *where?* in interrogation. The ပူး and ဒ are sometimes doubled, but without affecting the signification.

Examples.

အကတိ်ဖလဲ့။အဆၢအကတိ်ဖလဲ့။

c. Preceded by အကတိ် or အဆၢအကတိ်, a *time* or *juncture*, the forms above signify *when?* in interrogation.

Examples.

ဖလဲ့ဖလဲ့။

d. According as the reference is to *time* or *place*, this form may signify *when* or *where*, out of interrogation.

Examples.

အဆၢအကတိ်ဖလဲ့ဖလဲ့။ဖလဲ့စုဖလဲ့စု။

e. These forms signify *when*, out of interrogation. Instead of စု another adverb of number, as ဘျိ might be used without changing the signification.

Examples.

ဖလဲ့ပူးလဲ့ဖလဲ့ပူးလဲ့။ဖလဲ့ဒိလဲ့ဖလဲ့ဒိလဲ့။

f. These forms signify *where*, out of interrogation. The ပူး and the ဒ are sometimes repeated in the same signification.

Examples.

ဖအံၤ။ဖန္ဉ့်။

g. These forms, referring to *place*, signify *here* and *there;* but referring to *time*, they signify *now*, and *then.*

Examples.

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အကတိၢ်ဖဲအံၤ။အကတိၢ်ဖဲခွန်။

h. When referring to time အကတိၢ် *a time*, or *juncture*, often precedes it, as in the forms above, which signify *at this time*, i. e. *now;* and *at that time, then.*

Examples.

အလိၢ်ဖဲအံၤ။အလိၢ်ဖဲခွန်။ဖဲအံၤတပူၤ။ဖဲခွန်တပူၤ။

i. These forms are used in the signification of *here* and *there* respectively.

Examples.

ဖဲအံၤဖဲခူၤ။

k. This form signifies usually *where*, out of interrogation; but is modified like Nos. *e* and *f*, so as to signify either *where* or *when.*

Examples.

ဖဲခူၤ။

l. This form is used sometimes after enumerating various things, in the signification of *any thing.*

Examples.

m. It is affixed to verbs in the signification of *whatever*, or *however.*

Examples.

ဖဲလဲန်ဂၤလဲန်။ဖဲလဲန်ဂၤဂၤလဲန်။

4. It is used in interrogations referring to one of several persons or things, in the signification of *which?* Any other numeral affix may be used in the place of ဂၤ in the form above.

Examples.

ဖဲလဲန်ဂၤလဲန်ဖဲလဲန်ဂၤလဲန်။

5. The above reduplicated form, varied as in No. 4 above, is used in the signification of *which*, out of interrogation.

Examples.

6. With or without ဒန် affixed, but usually with it, it is used to form several adjective pronouns.

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ဖဒန်ပှ၊—တဖန်။

a. This form is used in the signification of ***as many persons as.***

Examples.

ဖဒန်ပှ၊—တဂ၊။ဖဒန်ပှ၊—တဂ၊ဂ၊။ဖဒန်ပှ၊—တဂ၊လၢ်လၢ်။

b. These forms are all used in the signification of ***whoever*** and ***whosoever.*** A verb usually, but not always, is written in the blank.

Examples.

ဖဒန်—တရ။

c. When instead of ပှ၊ the name of an animal or thing is used, followed by the appropriate numeral, the signification of the form is ***whichever*** or ***whatever.***

Examples.

ဖဘ။

7. Without ဒန် and followed by အ and a verbal root, it is often used in the signification of ***as much as.***

Examples.

8. Intimately connected with the preceding, in construction like No. 2, it is used in the signification of ***as***, or ***according as.***

Examples.

§297. ဖိ။

1. This root which as a noun signifies ***child***, is affixed to verbal roots preceded by ပှ၊ or တၢ် to indicate persons subject to the action or passion expressed by the verb. (See sec. 62.)

Examples.

2. It is affixed to nouns which have ပှ၊ expressed or understood, to form ***Gentile nouns.***

Examples.

3. It is affixed to nouns without being preceded by ပှ၊ expressed or understood, to form ***diminutives.***

Examples.

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§298. ဒိး။

This root is used as a numeral affix, applied to *flowers*, and also to *fungi*.

Examples.

§299. ဒိဒဉ်။

1. Followed by ဒဉ်, ဒိ is used in the signification of *above*.

Examples.

လၢနူဉ်အဒိဒဉ်။လၢအံၤအဒိဒဉ်။

2. Preceded by လၢနူဉ် or လၢအံၤ as in the forms above, the signification of *besides* is expressed.

Examples.

ဒိလဉ်။

3. Followed by လဉ် ဒိ is used in the signification of *below*. At Maulmain the ဒိ in this compound is sometimes pronounced ဓိ, and sometimes ဝၢ။

Examples.

§300. ပျဉ်။

This word is used as a numeral affix, applied to *tides*. The Pgho affix is from the verb to *ascend*.

Examples.

§301. ပျၢဉ်။

This root is used as a numeral affix, applied to things round or cubical, or regarded as such; also to *cities*, and the *heart*, or *mind*.

Examples.

§302. ပျိ။

1. This root, as a verb, signifies to have *a hole through*, and is affixed to verbs in the signification of *through*.

Examples.

2. It is used as a numeral affix, applied to openings, as *windows*, *doors*.

Examples.

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§303. ဘး။

1. This root is affixed to verbs signifying to ascend, to denote *arriving* at the object of ascent.

Examples.

2. It is used to form one or two adverbs of place.

လၢဘးနှဉ်။ဆူဘးနှဉ်။

a. These compounds are often used in the signification of *yonder.*

Examples.

လၢဘးဒီ။

b. This compound signifies *on that side*, or *on the other side.*

Examples.

§304. ဘဉ်။

As a verb, this root signifies to *hit*, and this signification may be traced in all its uses as a particle.

ဘဉ်–

1. Prefixed to verbal roots it either gives the verb a passive signification, or has the signification of *must*, which, the connection only can determine. (See sec. 25, 102: 2.)

Examples.

2. If the verb be neuter, ဘဉ် may be often rendered by *get.*

Examples.

3. In interrogative sentences it is often prefixed to direct questions as a particle of interrogation.

Examples.

–ဘဉ်။

4. Affixed to verbs it may often be rendered by *may.* (See sec. 102: 3.)

Examples.

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တ-ဘဉ်ဘဉ်။

5. This signification is particularly manifest when the verb has the negative form, as the additional ဆဉ် then shows that the act *may not* be done, it is not allowed, or permitted, either by persons or circumstances.

Examples.

-ဘဉ်။

6. It is used with the preterit in one of three significations:—

a. Indicating that the act was done thoughtlessly, unintentionally.

Examples.

b. It is used where in English we should often use *already*, or *done*.

Examples.

c. It indicates that it has been done properly.

Examples.

7. Affixed to neuter verbs and followed by an object, it retains more prominently the signification of *hit*, and is equivalent to a preposition. It may be rendered by *against*, *at*, *on*, or *over*.

Examples.

တ-ဘဉ်။

8. When the verb is preceded by တ the ဆဉ် affixed makes a part of the negation.

Examples.

ဘဉ်တဘဉ်။

9. Sometimes ဆဉ် repeated, with တ between, stands at the commencement of a clause, in a signification equivalent to *perhaps*. (See sec. 43.)

Examples.

ဘဉ်ဘဉ်။

10. It is repeated after verbs in the signification of the adverb *properly*.

Examples.

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တဂ၊ဘဉ်ဘဂ၊။

11. It is written between a repeated numeral auxiliary with တ prefixed as above, to denote succession, of *one after* another. ဝဲ and ဝံ၊ are sometimes used in the same manner. The whole is often repeated without altering the signification.

Examples.

ဘဉ်ဆဉ်။

12. Followed by ဆဉ် it is used in the signification of *though*. When it commences a sentence it may often be rendered by *but*, or *still*. (See sec. 48.)

Examples.

ဘဉ်ဒး။

13. Followed by ဒး it is used—

a. In the signification of *being proper*, with emphasis.

Examples.

b. In the signification of a moderate quantity, *little*, or *few*.

Examples.

§305. ဘူး။

This root is used as a verbal affix, in the signification of *near*.

Examples.

§306. ဘူဉ်။

This root is used as a verbal affix, in the signification of *dare*.

Examples.

§307. ဘွဉ်။

As a verb this root signifies to *unclothe*, and is hence used as a numeral affix, applied to the things put off, i. e. clothing; and also to other things that are thin and flat, or regarded as such—*thin books*, *flat fish*, *birds*, *ships*, *umbrellas*, *thunder*, *bowls*.

Examples.

§308. ဘိ။

1. This root is used as a numeral affix, applied to things long and narrow, to *snakes*, *roads*, *rings*, *bamboos*, and the like. (See sec. 18.)

Examples.

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တဘိယူ၎်ဆိ။

2. With the form of a numeral auxiliary, and followed by ယူ၎်ဆိ it has the signification of ***continually***.

Examples.

§309. ဘိး။

This root, as a verb, signifies to ***bend***, and is prefixed to some verbs in the signification of ***make***.

Examples.

§310. ဘိဉ်။

This root, as a verb, signifies to ***bind up***, and hence is used as a numeral affix, applied to things ***bound up***, or conceived of as such.

Examples.

§311. ဘိ။

1. This root is used as a numeral affix, applied to ***blows***, words and sentences. The Pgho affix is the same as the Sgau ထံဉ်, and it seems to be used synonymously with that. ထံဉ် is used most commonly at Maulmain. Both are used at Tavoy.

Examples.

2. It is used as a verbal affix, like ထံဉ် signifying that the act will be of short continuance.

Examples.

§312. ဘျာဉ်။

This root, as a verb, signifies to ***gore*** with the horns, or to ***dip*** up, as water with a dipper; and hence comes to be used as a numeral affix to quantities dipped up, and to little hillocks of earth conceived of as things dipped up.

Examples.

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§313. ဘျုံး။

As a verb, this root signifies to *adhere*, or *cleave to*, but with တ prefixed, တဘျုံး is used to denote a body of persons or things containing *several* individuals. (See sec. 23.)

Examples.

§314. ဘျိ။

1. This root is used like ခြင် and စု in the signification of *time*, or *times*, and as a numeral adverb in the signification of *once*, *twice*, and the like. Occasionally ကဒၢ and ဗတၢ, the latter Taleing, are heard in the same signification.

Examples.

ဝၢဘျိတၢဘျိ။တၢဘျိဘျိ။

2. It is repeated with the numeral *one*, in the signification of *sometimes*, or *occasionally*. Sometimes the numeral is not repeated.

Examples.

ဘဉ်တၢဘျိဘျိ။

3. Not infrequently ဆဉ် is prefixed to the preceding form, but without altering the signification.

Examples.

တုၤနုၤတၢဘျိ။

4. The above form is used in the signification of *then*.

Examples.

§315. မှၢ်။မ။

This root, which signifies *sun*, abbreviated at Tavoy to ဗ, is prefixed to various words which denote *day*, *night*, or portions thereof and the like. When used without ခဲ time past, or time in general, is usually denoted.

Examples.

§316. မတၢ။

1. This word is used as an indefinite pronoun, in the signification of *a certain one*, *any one*, and the like. It is sometimes used adjectively with the noun to which it belongs expressed, when it may be rendered by *certain;* and sometimes substantively, in apposition with another noun expressed. (See sec. 23.)

Examples.

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2. It is used for the interrogative pronoun *who?*

Examples.

မတၤလဲၦ်မတၤလဲၦ်။မတၤမတၤ။

3. These forms are used out of interrogation for *who.*

Examples.

မတၤလဲၦ်။ဘၦ်မတၤလဲၦ်။

4. It is used at Maulmain, more usually, however, with ဆ့ prefixed, in the signification of *why?* in interrogation. At Tavoy မ့ၢ် is used in its stead.

Examples.

ဘၦ်မတၤလဲၦ်ဘၦ်မတၤလဲၦ်။

5. This form is used for *why*, out of interrogation.

Examples.

6. At Maulmain it is occasionally spoken of things as well as of persons, where မ့ၢ် is the more usual word, especially at Tavoy.

Examples.

§317. မ့ၢ်။

This root corresponds to မတၤ in its interrogative and relative uses, but refers to things only, and is therefore rendered by *what.*

1. It is used for *what?* in interrogation.

Examples.

မ့ၢ်လဲၦ်မ့ၢ်လဲၦ်။မ့ၢ်မ့ၢ်။

2. These forms are used to signify *what*, out of interrogation.

Examples.

မ့ၢ်လဲၦ်။ဘၦ်မ့ၢ်လဲၦ်။

3. It is used in the significaton of *why?* in interrogation, more especially when preceded by ဆ့ၢ်

Examples.

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ဘဉ်မနုၤလဲဉ်ဘဉ်မနုၤလဲဉ်။

4. This form is used for *why*, out of interrogation.

Examples.

§318. မး။မၤ။မီၤ။မ်။

1. This root, variously pronounced as above, but usually မး at Tavoy, မီၤ at Maulmain, and printed မ်, is used to connect the subject and predicate where in English the verb *to be*, would be used.

Examples.

2. It is used before a closing verbal clause, where it is merely an emphatic particle.

Examples.

မ်—ဒီး။

3. It is prefixed to a verbal clause followed by ဒီး in the signification of *because.*

Examples.

မ်—တကွၢ်။

4. Prefixed to a sentence followed by တကွၢ် expressed or understood, it may indicate either the precative or imperative. It is the expression of desire; it may be that of a suppliant beseeching, or of a superior commanding; or it may be used of a desire or wish, without reference to the person by whom it is to be fulfilled. (See sec. 25.)

Examples.

မ်—သုတ—တဂ့ၤ။

5. It is prefixed to prohibitive clauses in a similar signification.

Examples.

—မး။

6. As a verbal affix it is uniformly pronounced မး both at Maulmain and Tavoy, and is used as an emphatic particle that may be often rendered by *very.*

Examples.

မ်နှုန်။မ်နှုန်ဒီး။

7. Followed နှုန် or နှုန်ဒီး and pronounced မး or မီၤ, it is used at the commencement of sentences in the signification of *therefore.*

Examples.

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§319. မၤ

1. This root, as a verb, signifies to *make*, or *do*, and prefixed to verbs it *makes* the act to be performed. (See sec. 28.)

Examples.

2. If the verb be neuter, မၤ prefixed is equivalent to changing it to an active verb.

Examples.

3. Sometimes it is used to make the verb active, where the idea of *make*, or *do*, must be understood in a modified signification—as *causing*.

Examples.

4. When the governed noun is placed between မၤ and a neuter verb, the signification is still further modified. The subject then may *cause* as above, but the doing may be indirect, and unintentional.

Examples.

တၢ်မၤအသး။

5. With the form of the middle voice this root is used to express *it happened, it took place*, and the like; much like "it came to pass."

Examples.

မၤသးဒိ။

6. Followed by ဒိ it may be rendered by *like;* and the ဆ before သး is most usually omitted in this usage of the word.

Examples.

မၤသးဒိန္ဉ်။ မၤသးဒိနဉ်ဒီး။ မၤအသးဒိန္ဉ်ဒီး။

7. The preceding compound, followed by နဉ် or နဉ်ဒီး is used at the commencement of sentences, in the signification of *therefore*. Sometimes ဆ follows မၤ

Examples.

မၤအသးဒိန္ဉ်သိး။

8. Sometimes သိး is used in the place of the ဒီး as above.

Examples.

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§320. မံ။

This root is used as a numeral affix, applied to *kinds* of things; and also to things of *any kind* when referred to in an indefinite manner.

Examples.

§321. မာ။

This root is prefixed to verbs to make them *causative.* (See sec. 28.)

Examples.

§322. မုဉ်။

1. This root is used as an affix to mark the feminine gender of human beings.

Examples.

2. Sometimes, especially in the vocative, it is used alone for woman.

Examples.

§323. မှာ်။

1. This root is used like မ် to connect the subject and predicate, where in English the verb *to be*, is used.

Examples.

2. When followed by ကျာ် or သာ it is usually pronounced မှ at Maulmain, or မှၤ at Tavoy.

Examples.

3. Following the nominative case and a preceding verb, it is used for the conjunction *if.* (See sec. 25.)

Examples.

မှမှာ်။မှၤမှာ်။

4. Repeated at the commencement of a sentence, where the first signifies *if*, and the second the verb *to be*, it may often be rendered by *but.* The first word is pronounced မှ at Maulmain, but မှၤ at Tavoy.

Examples.

5. It is used as an interrogative particle in asking the *indirect* question, usually, but not always.

Examples.

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မှ်—ဒိး။

6. Prefixed to the nominative in a verbal clause, and that clause followed by ဒိး like ဝ် it is used to signify *because.*

Examples.

မှ်သိ၊-ဒိး။ မှ်လ၊-ဒိး။

7. Sometimes the မှ် is followed by သိ၊ and sometimes by လ၊ in the same signification.

Examples.

8. It is used occasionally to form adverbs before a verbal root, like ခှ် and may be rendered by changing the verbal root to its corresponding adverb in *ly.*

Examples.

§324. မ်ညါ။

This root is used with လ၊ before the noun, or pronoun, in the signification of *before*, literally and figuratively.

Examples.

လ၊အံ၊အမ်ညါ။လ၊နှဉ်အမ်ညါ။

2. With လ၊အံ၊ or လ၊နှဉ် preceding, it is used in the signification of *besides.*

Examples.

§325. မ်သဉ်ပူး။

This root signifies *before*, but it also indicates that the object is before the person's eyes, very near; while မ်ညါ may refer to a thing out of sight.

Examples.

§326. ဒိ်။

This root, as a noun, signifies *mother.*

1. As an affix, it is used to mark the feminine gender of all animals but man.

Examples.

2. It is also used to designate the female of diœcious plants.

Examples.

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§327. မိန်။

This root is used with or without တန် following the verb, as a verbal prefix, to indicate the *optative*, expressive of a *wish*.

Examples.

§328. မိ။မိန်။

This is one of those colloquial particles which, like နဲန်, ဝန်, and ဝန်, asks for approbation.

Examples.

§329. ယ။

1. This letter is used for the first personal pronoun, singular number, and nominative case, *I*.

Examples.

2. It is used with nouns for the possessive adjective pronoun *my*.

Examples.

ယၢ။

3. With ၢ as above, it is used for the objective case of the same pronoun, *me*.

Examples.

4. When the nominative follows the verb the form of the pronoun is the same as No. 3, above.

Examples.

5. The same form is used for the possessive case of the same personal pronoun, *mine*.

Examples.

ယဲ။ယဲဒန်။ယဝဲ။ယဝဲဒန်။

6. With ဝဲ affixed, abbreviated in Sgau to ယဲ, with or without ဒန် affixed, it is used after the verb to express *I* with emphasis. This abbreviation is not used in Pgho.

Examples.

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7. The same form as No. 6 above is used before the verb for the case absolute of the same pronoun, *as respects me*, or *in regard to me.*

Examples.

§330. ထိ။

This root is used as a numeral affix, applied to *cuds.*

Examples.

§331. ထီး။

This root is used as a numeral affix to *lengths* of rope or thread.

Examples.

§332. ထာဉ်။

This word is affixed to verbs in the signification of *assenting* or *affirming.* It has been said to be Taleing, but although there is such a particle in Taleing, its usage in that language is altogether different from its usage in Karen.

Examples.

§333. ထုး။

This root is used as a verbal affix, in the signification of being with to *assist, guide*, or *teach.*

Examples.

§334. ယှဉ်။

This root is used as a numeral affix, applied to *names, poetical couplets*, and *ranges of traps.*

Examples.

§335. ယှဉ်။

Is used as a numeral affix, applied to intervals of *sleep*, or *insensibility.*

Examples.

§336. ထိး။

This root, as a verb, signifies to carry *loads* on the shoulder, and is hence used as a numeral affix, applied to *loads* carried on the shoulder.

Examples.

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§337. လၢ်။

This root is used as an affix to the imperative mood, sometimes, when beseeching.

Examples.

§338. လၢ်လၢ်။

This root, reduplicated, is in constant use after numeral affixes, in the signification of *every;* either with or without other words of similar import. No corresponding word has been found in Pgho, ကိးဂၤဒဲး being used in its stead.

Examples.

§339. လၢ်နၢ်။လၢ်နီၤ။

This word is used in the signification of *though*, or *notwithstanding*.

Examples.

§340. လဝ်။

1. This root is used with လၢ in the signification of the adverb *below*.

Examples.

လၢလဝ်ခီ။လၢလဝ်ဆံၤ။လၢလဝ်နှုဉ်။

2. All the above forms are used in the same signification.

Examples.

§341. လး။

This root is used as a verb in the signification of *being wonderful*, most usually with လီၤ prefixed; and is sometimes heard as an interjection in the signification of *wonderful!* often, however, in an ironical manner.

Examples.

§342. လံ။

This affix characterises the perfect tense. (See sec. 105.) At Tavoy the affix is written immediately after the verb, and if words follow, after those words also; but at Maulmain it is often omitted in such instances with the verb, and written only at the end of the sentence.

Examples.

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§343. ထံ၊ထံ၊ထံ၊

This root is affixed to words or clauses which refer to times or events that are passed, and is often repeated.

Examples.

§344 ထ၊

This particle corresponds to a considerable extent with the English word *that*, which is said to be "sometimes an *article*, sometimes a *pronoun*, and sometimes a *conjunction;* but invariably a *definite article.*"

1. When pointing out or referring to a preceding noun, it takes the character of a *relative pronoun.* (See sec. 96.)

Examples.

2. As a prefix, like the Greek *oti*, "it is put in construction after certain verbs to express the reference of the verb." In this way it is used after verbs signifying to *see*, *say*, *hear*, *know*, *show*, *remember*, and some others, when it may often be rendered by *that.*

Examples.

3. It is used to point out various cases of nouns and other relations, where a *preposition* is used. The rendering required may usually be determined without much difficulty by the verb on which it depends. With verbs of motion to a place, it is required to be rendered by *to*, or *towards;* from a place, by *from;* with verbs of continuance, *in;* and pointing out the instrument, by *with.*

Examples.

4. It is used to point out *predicates*, and also the subject when it follows the verb.

Examples.

5. Preceding the nominative and the verb, it is used to point out events that are *past*, when it may be rendered by *when;* and events that are passing, when it may be rendered by *while.*

Examples.

6. Pointing out the *place* where an act is performed, it may be rendered by *at.*

Examples.

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7. It is used to form correlative adverbs of place. (See sec. 31.)

လၢလဵဉ်။

a. This form is used in the signification of *where?* or *whence?* in interrogation.

Examples.

လၢလဵဉ်လၢလဵဉ်။

b. This reduplicated form is used in the signification of *where*, or *whence* out of interrogation.

Examples.

လၢအံၤလၢနုဉ်။

c. These forms signify *here*, and *there*, or *hither* and *thither*.

Examples.

လၢအံၤလၢနူၤ။

d. This form signifies *where* or *whence*, out of interrogation.

Examples.

8. It is used to form several adverbs of place, as—

လၢထး	Above,	လၢညါ	Before,
လၢလဵ	Below,	လၢခံ	Behind,
လၢညါ	Within,	လၢအံၤဒိ	On this side.
လၢဒိ	Without,	လၢဝ်ဒိ	On the opposite side.

Examples.

9. It is used to form various adverbs of time. (See sec. 33 and 34.)

Examples.

10. It is used with words that are equivalent to prepositions. (See sec. 45.)

Examples.

§345. လၢဉ်။

This root, as a verb, signifies to *end*, *finish*, or *make an end* of any thing.

It is used after numerals to signify the whole of the persons or things mentioned. (See sec. 23.)

Examples.

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§346. လၢ။

1. This root is used with negatives and prohibitives, in the signification of *no more;* with the future, *any more.*

a. Its position is immediately after the verb before its complement.

Examples.

b. Sometimes repeated at the close of the sentence.

Examples.

2. It is sometimes used where the act has never been performed before, but merely contemplated, or intended.

Examples.

3. It is used as a kind of interjection at the commencement of sentences when angry, occasionally.

Examples.

§347. လှ။

This root is sometimes used as an interrogative affix, instead of လဲ၊

Examples.

§348. လှဉ်။

1. This root is used as a numeral affix to *splints*, or *splinters.*

Examples.

2. It is sometimes used as an interrogative affix, like လဲ၊ but most frequently with a degree of wonder or perplexity in the mind.

Examples.

§349. လှၤတကှၤ။

This word is in common use, in the signification of *wholly.*

§350. လဲဉ်။

1. This root is usually appended to interrogative sentences that ask the *indirect* question.

Examples.

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2. It is affixed to strong affirmatives for emphasis, usually preceded by ဖး or ထိုး or both.

Examples.

§351. ထိ။

This root is affixed to verbs, in the signification of *imitating*, or *teaching*.

Examples.

§352. ထိန်။

1. This root is affixed to verbs to denote reciprocal action.

Examples.

2. It is affixed to numeral affixes, in the signification of *all* the number mentioned. Sometimes it admits of being rendered *both*, and sometimes by *together*.

Examples.

3. It is sometimes used in comparing one with several, where the idea of reciprocity, though distant, is not lost.

Examples.

4. It is used as a numeral affix, applied to *streams*.

Examples.

§353. ထိန်။

This root is used as a numeral affix, sometimes to *lumps*, where ဗျာန် might be used; and it is probably derived from the Burman လုံး၊ the affix corresponding to ဗျာန်၊

Examples.

§354. ထိုး။

1. This root, as a verb, signifies *straight;* and as a verbal prefix it is used with the negative to signify that the act is not performed *straight forwardly*, but in an imperfect manner.

Examples.

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2. This root, as a noun, seems to signify *surface;* embracing not merely the outside surface, but any or all the superfices that are exposed; the inside of a box, for instance, when it is open, as well as the outside, the top as well as the bottom.

As an affix, it often admits of being rendered by *on;* and when used with a personal pronoun, that pronoun must, in English, be rendered in the objective case.

Examples.

§355. ထိ၎

1. This root in its most literal use signifies *place;* and hence is used as a numeral affix to places, as *fields, gardens,* and the like.

Examples.

2. Connected with ဝ၁ in the preceding part of the clause, it is used sometimes in a manner equivalent to *where.*

Examples.

3. It is used as an affix to verbal clauses in a more figurative signification, where it nearly corresponds to the English word *occasion,* or *cause;* though the idea of place may still be traced.

Examples.

4. It is used again in the signification of *opportunity.*

Examples.

§ထိ၎ထိ၎။

5. It is occasionally used so that the idea of *place* goes over to that of *state;* and hence it is repeated and preceded by § in the signification of *as;* that is, *as before.*

Examples.

တထိ၎ထိ၎တထိ၎ထိ၎။

6. Preceded by ∞ and repeated, it is used in the signification of *frequently,* at *repeated and short intervals.*

Examples.

ထိ၎ထိ၎။

7. It is repeated after nouns, in the signification of *same.*

Examples.

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8. At the commencement of sentences, either alone or followed by ခၢး or ကစိန် it is used in the signification of *perhaps*.

Examples.

လိၢ်ခံ။

9. Followed by ခံ it is used in the signification of *after, since.*

Examples.

§356. လိန်။

This root is used as an interrogative affix instead of လဲန် occasionally.

Examples.

§357. လိၤ။

1. This root, as a verb, signifies to *descend,* and as a verbal affix the idea of descent literally or figuratively is always conveyed.

Examples.

2. It is prefixed to many verbs to indicate the falling into the state corresponding to the verb; or in other words becoming subject to the action of the verb by falling, and in this way is sometimes equivalent to the passive voice.

ဃုန်	Loose,	လိၤဃုန်	*Fall* loose, be loose.
ဖး	Separate,	လိၤဖး	" separate, be separated.
ဖြ	Tear,	လိၤဖြ	be torn:
ဘၢ	Cover,	လိၤဘၢ	be covered.
ဘျၢန်	Dip,	လိၤဘျၢန်	be dipped.

Examples.

လိၤ။

3. It is used to mark the close of a sentence; but the word has probably a different origin from the preceding, being a different root in Pgho.

Examples.

§356. ဝၢ်။

This particle is used with negatives to indicate an imperfect performance of the verb, like လိၤ in similar circumstances. Occasionally the root is repeated.

Examples.

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§357. ဝ:။

1. This root is used as a verbal affix, in the signification of *around;* and when repeated, in that of *round and round.*

Examples.

2. Prefixed to singular nouns it signifies *around;* but to plural ones it may be rendered by *every.*

Examples.

§358. ဝ်။

This root, as a verb, signifies to *carry loads on the back,* and hence is used as a numeral affix to loads carried on the back.

Examples.

§359. ဝ်ဉ်။

This root, as a verb, signifies to be *agreeable,* as food. It is used as a prefix to a few verbs to indicate that assistance is afforded to bring the act into existence. (See sec. 28.)

Examples.

§360. ဝ်၊။

This root, which signifies to *finish,* is used when followed by ဒိ: much in the signification of the compound perfect participle, *having done.* The root is sometimes repeated for emphasis. (See sec. 25.)

Examples.

§361. ဝ့၊ဝ့၊။ဝိ၊ဝိ၊။

These particles are affixed to verbs of motion, in the signification of *hither and thither, this side and that side, backwards and forwards,* and the like.

Examples.

§362. ဝ်။

This particle resembles တၢ် being nouns of similar import; that signifying *thing,* and this *property;* and both are used alone for the third personal pronoun, that being prefixed, but this affixed; that being indefinite, but this definite, referring to a previous noun, expressed or implied.

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1. It used as the third personal pronoun, singular and plural, nominative case. Its position is after the verb.

Examples.

2. The ὁ often refers, not to the nearest subject, but to a remote one in a previous sentence.

Examples.

3. It is often omitted where it is proper to write it.

Examples.

4. Sometimes it is introduced with its verb into a sentence, referring to a new subject not yet expressed.

Examples.

5. Sometimes it is written when the noun subject immediately precedes the verb.

Examples.

6. In cases like the above usage is not uniform, ὁ may be either used or omitted, unless there be some emphasis on the subject.

Examples.

7. When there is emphasis to be expressed, in all such cases ὁ is used.

Examples.

8. It is used after nouns to express emphasis.

Examples.

ωδιι

9. Preceded by ως

a. In such instances, preceding the verb, it may be rendered by the case absolute.

Examples.

b. Following the verb, it denotes emphasis.

Examples.

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§363. ဝ်း။

This particle has much the force of ဖး that is, it is an intensive, frequently equivalent to *very*.

Examples.

It is often used with the future tense; and in interrogations as ဖး is in affirmations.

Examples.

§364. ဝိ။

This root is used as a numeral affix to things conceived of in *circles*, as *coils*, *generations* of men.

Examples.

§365. ဝိန်။

1. This root is affixed to verbs when speaking of the reappearance or return of animals.

Examples.

2. It is affixed to sentences in the signification of a slight interrogative. It asks permission when the sentence affirms, and beseeches when it commands; but in a coaxing manner.

Examples.

§366. သက်း။

This particle may be denominated *an intensive*. When applied to the limbs, it is used of pain in the muscles, resulting from over exertion. When spoken of a wish, it indicates an intense desire.

Examples.

§367. သကု၊။တကု၊။စကု၊။

This root, pronounced variously as above, is used in the signification of *every*.

Examples.

§368. သကိ်း။

1. This root is affixed to verbs to indicate that two or more persons are mutually engaged in the performance of the act.

Examples.

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2. When repeated, it may be rendered by *each other*. The Pghos use corresponding to the Sgau ကဒဲကဒဲ for this word. (See sec. 23.)

Examples.

3. When used between repeated nouns, it requires a like rendering, though only written once.

Examples.

§369. သတးဒိးသတးတးဒိးတး။

1. This word, variously written as above, is used at the close of verbal clauses, in the signification of *by*, or *in consequence of.*

Examples.

2. It is sometimes used, especially when following immediately after the subject of the verb, where it will not admit of any English rendering.

Examples.

§370. သဒဉ်။

This word is affixed to verbs in the signification of *leave*, or *forsake.*

Examples.

§371. သခဲဉ်။

This particle affirms with emphasis. Sometimes corresponding to such clauses as, *to be sure it is, of course it is*, and the like.

Examples.

§372. သပှၢ်တၢၢ်။သပှၢ်။သပှၢ်သပှၢ်။သပှၢ်ပှၢ်။သပှၢ်တၢၢ်တၢၢ်။သပှၢ်တၢၢ်။သပှ။

These particles seem to have a common origin from သပှၢ် which is used in the signification of both *serious* and *strenuous;* and sometimes in that of *really*,or *truly*, as opposed to deceit. Most of the derivatives are used with like latitude, but သပှၢ်သပှၢ် is usually confined to the signification of *seriousness* as opposed to *laughter;* while သပှၢ်ပှၢ် is equally confined to that of *strenuousness;* but both are used adverbially.

Examples.

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§372. သမိး။

This is an intensive, affixed to sentences. It partakes most of the character of an interjection; and is often used in assenting to what before had been deemed doubtful.

Examples.

§373. သလိ်။သလိ။ကလိ်။ကလိ။

This particle, variously pronounced as above, but more usually သလိ် seems to signify an interval of time, and corresponds to the English *before*, or *while*, referring usually to a considerable period; while its synonym တချုး may be very short.

Examples.

§374. သါ။

1. This root is used in relating the words, thoughts, or intentions of another, and then corresponds to the third personal pronoun; but it is also used with the second person. When speaking of property claimed by another, it is used for the third possessive pronoun. (See sec. 19: 5.)

Examples.

2. It is used in the formation of adverbs of quality, followed by various other particles. The following are a few examples. Sometimes it is abbreviated to သ။

Examples.

§375. သါဒိန်။

This word is used before မှ် *if*, where it may be usually rendered by *but*.

Examples.

§376. သါမိန်။

This word is usually prefixed to verbs in the signification of ခန် indicating that the subject is not influenced by others. Sometimes it indicates a slight wish, or inclination. (See sec. 28.)

Examples.

§377. သး။

This root, as a noun, signifies literally the *heart*, and then *mind*, or *soul*, and as a particle is extensively used, in several different constructions, in the signification of *self;* an idiom which is said to prevail extensively in Arabic, and hence is used—

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1. To denote the middle voice. (See sec. 25.)

Examples.

2. To denote the passive voice. (See sec. 25.)

Examples.

3. To denote the optative mood. (See sec. 25.)

Examples.

4. To express reciprocal action. (See sec. 99.)

Examples.

§378. သံသး။

This word is used either with or without ခဉ် after verbs, much in the signification of that particle alone.

Examples.

§379. သာ။သာဉ်။သာဒ။

This particle, usually သာ at Tavoy, but သာဉ် at Maulmain, is affixed to sentences to affirm with more or less emphasis; unless the verb be preceded by ဖွကံ် or followed by ကံ် when the matter is problematical. (See sec. 149.)

Examples.

§380. သူ။

1. This is the second personal pronoun, plural number, for all cases in Sgau. It does not exist in Pgho, the corresponding pronoun being made by the plural of

Examples.

2. The plural affixes are often added to it.

Examples.

3. It is used with nouns for the possessive adjective pronoun *your.*

Examples.

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သုတဂ့ၢ။

4. It is prefixed to imperative clauses, with တဂ့ၢ affixed, to signify *prohibition*. There is no connection, as is apparent, between these words in Pgho, and they are doubtless of a different origin. (See sec. 25.)

Examples.

§381. သ့။

1. Used verbally, သ့ signifies to be *skilful;* and as a verbal affix it seems to have had the primary signification of *can*, and with a negative *cannot*, when the ability or inability might be traced to skill, or the want of it; but usage has given it a more extensive signification. It is used not only where skill would give power to perform the act; but where it is naturally impossible; as, for instance, to walk without feet, handle without hands, or see without eyes. Sometimes စါ, a Taleing word, is used in the same signification. (See sec. 102.)

Examples.

မ့ၢ်သ့သ့။

2. It is repeated in the signification of *perhaps*.

Examples.

သ့သ့တနံၤ။သ့တနံၤကျၢၤ။

3. It is repeated before တနံၤ in the signification of *all;* as *all day*. Sometimes ကျၢၤ is affixed, and then the သ့ is written once only.

Examples.

§382. သ့ဉ်။

1. This affix is used to designate the plural number. It is usually used alone with the vocative.

Examples.

2. Not infrequently, however, it it combined with one or other of the other plural affixes.

Examples.

3. With the pronouns it is more frequently used alone than in combination.

Examples.

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4. With plural nouns, out of the vocative, it is usually used in combination with another affix of number.

Examples.

သုၚ်သုၚ်။

5. It is repeated to imply ***universality;*** something like all the various persons or things to which reference has been made, whether expressed or implied.

Examples.

6. It is repeated at the close of verbal clauses, or after ၆ to refer to several things, expressed or implied.

Examples.

7. Closely related to the above, it is used to express uncertainty where *perhaps* may often be used in rendering. It is occasionally used single in this signification.

Examples.

သုၚ်—သုၚ်။

8. It is used at the end of clauses, in the signification of ***whether—or;*** both single and repeated.

Examples.

9. Sometimes it signifies *either—or.*

Examples.

10. Followed by ၶၢ် it seems to retain its primary use of pointing out the plural.

Examples.

§383. သဲ။

This particle has sometimes the power of a slight interrogation; while in other constructions it merely adds emphasis to the assertion. It is often heard at Tavoy; but rarely, if ever, at Maulmain.

Examples.

§384. သိကဲ့။သို။

This word signifies ***smooth;*** and then comes to signify, as a particle, ***wholly.***

Examples.

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§385. သိ။

1. This particle is equivalent to the preposition *with*, or *together with;* differing often from ဒိ much as နှင့်အတူ differs from နှင့် in Burman. *Union* is the idea.

Examples.

2. It is used sometimes in the signification of *as;* abbreviation of ဒ—သိ။

Examples.

3. It is used after such correlatives as ထဲ, နီ, တူ ပွဲ, either single or repeated, in the signification of *equal.* Sometimes both particles have to be rendered adverbially by *equally*, and at others adjectively by *equal.*

Examples.

4. It is used at the close of sentences with လဲ implying that there is an appearance of the thing affirmed being true; it is *as* the thing, if not the thing itself.

Examples.

§386. သိ။

1. This root, as a verbal adjective, signifies to be *new;* but it is applied to verbs in the signification of *begin;* indicating that the act is beginning to be done, or to operate.

Examples.

2. It is used in the manner of numeral affixes, in the signification of *night;* but usually embraces the whole day of twenty-four hours.

Examples.

သိသိတနေ။သိတနေကျေ။

3. It is repeated before the word *night* in the signification of *all*, as *all night.* Sometimes ကျေ follows the noun, and then သိ is written only once.

Examples.

လာသိ။လာပျေ၊လာသိ။

4. With လာ prefixed, it is used in the signification of *at the beginning*, or *formerly.*

Examples.

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§387. ဟဉ်။

1. This particle is sometimes used like *what?* in English, on not hearing the words spoken. It is the Maulmain pronunciation of the Tavoy ဟိဉ်, and as it will be seen, corresponds to the Pgho.

Examples.

2. It is used as an interjection at the commencement of sentences, indicating an unwillingness to be troubled.

Examples.

§388. တံဉ်။

This word, as a noun, signifies *house;* but it is used by metonymy as a numeral affix to *households*, the contents of a house. (See sec. 18.)

Examples.

§389. ဟာဒဩာ။

This is an interjectional particle, used usually in combination with others.

Examples.

§390. တူဉ်။

This root is used after ကွံ in the signification of *out* in English; as in the clause *look out;* though the etymology of the word shows that the Karen idea is to keep a private or stealthy look on the object.

Examples.

§391. တ့ဉ်။

This verb signifies to *give*, and it is prefixed to sentences in this signification, in which the sentence that follows, with all its adjuncts, is the object.

Examples.

§392. ဟဲး။

This word is used as an interjection.

Examples.

§393. ဟိဉ်။

This particle corresponds to the interrogative signification of တဉ်.

Examples.

§394. ဒဩ။

This word is the third personal pronoun.

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1. It is used before the verb of which it is the subject, in ***precative, subjunctive,*** *interrogative* and *relative* clauses.

Examples.

2. It is prefixed to verbal roots used substantively when they express the abstract of the verb.

Examples.

3. In other circumstances, ბ or ბე is added, and it is made either to precede or follow the verb with which it is connected.

Examples.

4. To make the plural ჲნ is added, and sometimes ჲნთო.

Examples.

5. It is prefixed to nouns in the signification of the possessive pronouns ***his,*** *hers, its, theirs.*

Examples.

6. It is used where in other languages no such word is used, the reference being so distant or general that an indefinite article supplies its place in English.

Examples.

7. When a noun governs a genitive ო is prefixed to it, and the word in the genitive precedes it unchanged; resembling the Hebrew construct state.

Examples.

8. When a noun in the construct state is preceded by ბ without intervening words, the ო and the ბ refer to different persons.

Examples.

9. Corresponding to the Pgho prefix the Tavoy Karens occasionally use ო and ოჲ and the Maulmain Karens ოჲ; where it has no reference to person, being used with all the persons. In the future tense, its place is between the prefix that makes the tense and the verbal root.

Examples.

§395. ဘါ။

This root, as a verb, signifies to be ***numerous,*** and from it is regularly formed the pronominal adjective ***many.***

Examples.

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§396. အဉ်လါ။

This word corresponds to the English interjection *alas!* but is sometimes used to express admiration.

Examples.

§397. အဉ်။

This particle is used as an interjection at the commencement of sentences much like the English *ah.*

Examples.

§398. အံၤ။

This word primarily signifies *this.* (For its various uses see sec. 98.)

Examples.

အအံၤနူၤအံၤ။

2. This compound is used in the signification of *moreover*, or *further.* ဒိးဓိဝ် is used occasionally in the same signification.

Examples.

အအံၤဒိး။

3. This compound is used at the commencement of sentences in a signification related to No, 2, above; indicating that something more is to be added to that which has preceded.

Examples.

§399. အာ။အာဝ်။အာၤ။

These particles, which may be regarded as one differently pronounced, are used as interjections.

Examples.

§400. အာနဉ်ကဝ်သ်။အာနဉ်တကဝ်သံ။

1. This word is in common use with negatives, in the signification of ***not much, not very***, and the like.

Examples.

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2. It is used in anger with affirmative sentences.

Examples.

§401. အာဉ်။

This particle expresses consent, and is often used like *yes* in English in reply to questions. Sometimes it is used as an interjection.

Examples.

§402. အူ။

This root is affixed to a few adverbs of time at Tavoy, but does not appear to be used at Maulmain.

Examples.

§403. အ့။

This root is used as an interjection occasionally.

Examples.

§404. အိ။

This root is also used as an interjection, corresponding to the English *oh!*

Examples.

§405. အိဉ်။

This root, as a verb, signifies to *exist*, or *remain*, but is used with အ after nouns, preceded by ဆူ or လာ where *to* or *from* would be used in English. It is usually applied to persons, while ဝဲ is applied to things; but the distinction is by no means universally maintained.

Examples.

§406. အိပ။

This is the third personal pronoun, objective case, singular or plural; *him*, *her*, *it*, or *them*.

a. Excepting the imperative mood, the nominative case usually precedes the verb that governs အိပ။ (See sec. 19.)

Examples.

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b. It is not usually made to refer to a noun in the objective case in a preceding part of the same sentence connected by ဒိ၊ unless the noun is repeated.

Examples.

§407. အိန်အိ။

These two particles are used together as interjections on recollecting something that had been forgotten; precisely like *au! au!* in English.

Examples.

§408. ဧါ။

1. This particle is affixed to sentences containing a direct question; or in other words, to such interrogations as require the answer to be *yes*, or *no*.

Examples.

2. Persons often relate their thoughts in this interrogative form, when the matter is a questionable one.

Examples.

3. It is occasionally used with precative clauses.

Examples.

§409. ဧရ်။

1. This particle is used like the English conjunction *whether;* and when repeated, like *whether—or.*

Examples.

2. It is used after ဝ့ in expressing a thing doubtfully.

Examples.

3. It is used occasionally as an interjection.

Examples.

§410. ဧန်။

1. This particle is used like the disjunctive *or.*

Examples.

2. It is occasionally used as an interjection.

Examples.

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Remark.—Some, perhaps, use ဝါ in the same instances that others use ဝၢ် and ဝၣ်; but as such a distinction as shown above exists, it seems desirable not to confound them in writing. An Arracanese Karen writes ဝၤ–ဝၤ။ (See "Morning Star," Nov. 1, 1844, first page.

§411. ဒေါ။

1. This is the most common vocative particle, and is usually, but not universally affixed to nouns in the vocative.

Examples.

2. Like the English *O!*—it is not confined, however, to nouns, but applied also to sentences, as an interjection, at their commencement or close.

Examples.

§412. ဒေါ်။

This particle is an interjection, used sometimes after ဝၤ and sometimes without it.

Examples.

§113. ရူ။

This particle only differs from ဝၤ in being confined to calling to persons at a distance; and may be regarded as a prolonged sound of the same word.

Examples.

§114. ဒွၢ်။

1. This particle is prefixed to verbal roots to form adverbs of quality, such as in English usually end in *ly*.

Examples.

2. It is occasionally used after negatives.

Examples.

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§415. ဒဲ။ဒဲ၎။ဒဲ၏။

This root, variously pronounced as above, is often affixed to imperative clauses, and is sometimes used in pointing out things with emphasis.

Examples.

§416. ဇိ၊။

1. This root is used in the signification of ***only***.

Examples

2. It is used with many noun couplets, when it abstracts them from all connection with other things; and exhibits them in the most general manner possible.

Examples.

§417. ဇိ။ဇိ၏။

This root, variously pronounced as above, is used when calling out, sometimes after the manner of an interjection, sometimes instead of the vocative particle တ.

Examples.

§418. ဇိ၎။ဇိ၏။

This particle is the conjunction ***and–also***; when repeated in affirmative sentences, ***both–and;*** in negative ones, ***neither–nor***. Like the Latin ***que***, it is always affixed to some word in the sentence which it connects. It is variously pronounced as above, but ဇိ၎ is the form which has been chosen for printing, as being the most common. It is frequently heard at Tavoy, and is found in the writings of Burman Karens from Arracan, but it is not often heard at Maulmain.

Examples.

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BOOK III.

ESSAYS ON THE PARTICLES.

PART SECOND.

THE PGHO OR SHŌ PARTICLES.

§419.

ဖ. ကး

As in Sgau, this letter is prefixed to syllabic roots to form new words. (See sec. 67, 135: 1.)

ဖဗျ့ဖဗျ့	ကထုကညီ	Majesty.
ဖဗးခဲ့ or ဖဗာခဲ့	ကစုဒ္ဓ	Privately, solitarily. [ing.
ဖါဝ်း	ကလိး	A demon. A propitiatory offer-
ဖါဒး	ကလူး	A messenger.

§420.

ဖဗြ. ကစ်၊

1. As in Sgau, this word signifying ***Lord*** or ***master***, is used in respectful addresses. (See sec. 19, 136: 1, 2.)

ဖဗြဃိ,ဖဗြဝိဟ်ဃမိါဒဖးဒစ့်ဖဘူ	ကစ်ဇး၊ကစ်ဝဒဉ်မ့်လၢတ်ဒြ်၊တ်ဒြ်	O Lord! Thou art the miraculously gifted One.
ဇရော် ဖဗြဂၤဃိ,ဇင်းဗုံး ဂမ်ိဟ်ဖ	သရှဉ်ကစ်နုၤဇး ဆံး ယိဉ်နကလဲၤ တ်	As to thee, O teacher, Lord, how
ါ၌.	လဲဉ်။	long before thou wilt travel?
ဆွာဖဗြဂၤဃိ.	ဆွိကစ်နုၤဇး	Cousin, Lord.

2. It is used with the personal pronouns in the signification of ***self.***

ဗဖဗြ	or ဗဖဗြဃဗဝိၢ	ယကစ်၊	or ယကစ်ဒဉ်ယဲ	Myself.
ဂဖဗြ	" ဂဖဗြဃဂဝိၢ	နု "	နု " နဲ့	Thyself.
ၓဖဗြ	" ၓဖဗြဃၓဝိၢ	အ "	အ " ဝဲ	Him, her, itself, or themselves.
ပဖဗြ	" ပဖဗြဃပဝိၢ	ပ "	ပ " ပဝဲ	Ourselves.
ဂဘိၣ်ဖဖဗြ	" ဂဘိၣ်ဖဖဗြဃဂဘိၣ်ဝိၢ	သု "	သု " သုဝဲ	Yourselves.
ၓဘိၣ်ဝိၢ်ဖဖဗြ'	ၓဘိၣ်ဝိၢ်ဖဖဗြဃဝိၢ်	အဝဲသွဉ်အကစ်၊	အဝဲသွဉ်အကစ်ဒဉ်ဝဲ	Themselves.

Note.—The writer does not hold himself responsible for any of the sentiments contained in the examples given.

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ဗစဒၤဃဝါ,ဗါါးစိုးဒါ	ယလဲးယကစၢ်ဒၣ်ယဲတကဲတဘ်။	I am unable to go myself.
nတံမးဃnစဒၤဃnဝါတ	နကမးဒၣ်နကစၢ်ဒၣ်နဲ့ဖျိ။	Wilt thou do (it) thyself?
ထျိးဒစဒၤချိးဃဝါါစး	သရၣ်ကတိးတၢ်အကစၢ်ဒၣ်ဝဲလိး။	The teacher spoke himself.
ပါါးဘွါးဘရုံး ဖးဒးဖုbံဒွံးဆံး ဒစဒၤဒဒၤဃnဝါ, ချိးဘွစၢ်ဒး ဝါါဃ, nတံးမံါးဒးဆွါးဒ.	ပလဲးထီဆူသဖြိဉ်ပူး ဖိးပှးဘူဉ်ဖိဉ်အကစၢ်နူဉ်ကထိး ထိဉ်ခံး ဝဲဒဉ်။ သုကလဲးဆူလိဉ်။	We went up to the zayat and the Bookho himself spoke up and said, where are you going?
မံဖစးမံါးဒးဆွါးဒ. ဒတံးဝါါ ဒစဒၤဃဝါါမံါးဒးစး.	ခွၢ်မတၢကလဲးလဲဉ်၊အဝဲသွဉ် အကစၢ်ဒၣ်ဝဲကလဲးလိး။	Who will go? They will go themselves.

§421.

ဓဝ. ကၢ်နဲ့ဉ်၊ကဉ်နဲ့ဉ်၊ကစၢ်၊ကဒဉ်ယၢဉ်။

1. This word is used as a verbal affix in granting permission, or giving slight commands; like the Sgau in §149: 1, in part. (See ဏ–bဒွ.)

ဘွိးဓဃါစး.	ကူးကၢ်နဲ့ဉ်။	Return; or, you may return.
မးnံဓဃါစး.	ဟံးကၢ်နဲ့ဉ်။	Take; or, you may take.
ဒွဓဃါစး.	အိဉ်ကၢ်နဲ့ဉ်။	Eat; or, you may eat.
ဒဓဃဓဃါစး.	အိဉ်ကၢ်နဲ့ဉ်။	Remain; or, you may remain.
ဒဇၤဓဃါစး.	အိကၢ်နဲ့ဉ်။	Drink; or, you may drink.

2. It is used where the Sgaus use ကစၢ် as a verbal affix.

ဏွးံါ ဏဒဒ် စၢံးဝါဃ, ဖးဒးဘဒဝးဒ် nဓးါးဓးါ,ဖးဒးဘဒဝဇၤnဓးါးဓးါ 'ါးဓးါ,ဖးဒးဘဒဒွၤnဓးါးဓဃဓၢံး. ဒဓးဓဃnတံးဝါါဒးဒးဂါး.	ပမံးပဖှၢ် ခံးဝဲဒဉ်။ ကျဲအသူ နူဉ်ဖိဉ်တဂ့ၤ။ ကျဲအဂီးနူဉ်ဖိဉ်တဂ့ၤ။ ကျဲအဝါနူဉ်ဖိဉ် ကစၢ်တကွၢ်။ အိဉ်ကစၢ်သုဝဲဂ့ၢ်ဂ့ၤတကွၢ်။	The elders said, a black road, go not; a red road, go not; a white road, go. Do you do well.

3. It is used after ဏဒ်, မ့ၢ် where the Sgaus use ကဒဉ်ယၢဉ်။ to permit or admit a statement, when a consequence most frequently, but not always, follows. (See §352: 9.)

nဝါါ ဓဃံး nစးံ nဏၤ ဓးါ ဒါါ, n စးံ ဒဃ nဓဃ ဏဒ် ဓဓဃဓဒ, ဏဒါဘၣ် ဒဲဏ် ဓဒ nဓဃ ဏဒ် ဓးါးဓဒ, nbဃါဓဃ.	နဲ့ဒဉ်အံၤနဝံးနမၤတကဲထဉ်။ နဝံးတၢ်နူဉ်မ့ၢ်ကဒဉ်ယၢဉ်။ မ့ၢ်နှဉ်သကွဲဖ်နူဉ်တကဲဖဲအကဲနထဉ်မၤလိး။	Thou sayest thou art unable to work. What thou sayest is true; still, so far as thou art able thou must work.
nဝါါ ဓဃ ဓံး nဏၤ ဇမဒါဂါး, nချိးဇမဒါဂါး, မဒိဓဃဓဒ.	နဲ့ဝဒဉ်အံၤနမၤတၢ်မ့ၢ်ဂ့ၤ။ နကတိၤတၢ်မ့ၢ်ဂ့ၤ။မ့ၢ်ကဒဉ်ယၢဉ်။	As to thee, whether thy deeds or thy words, they are true.

§422.

ဓဝၤ. ကဓိ။

This root is used as a verbal affix, corresponding to the *first* signification of the corresponding Sgau affix, i. e. to the English adverb ***back***. (See §141: 1.)

ဂဒိၢဘွိးဓဝၤ.	ယဲကွၢကဓိ။	Come *back*.
ဘွိးဓဝၤ.	ကူးကဓိ။	Return *back*.
ါးဓဝၤ.	လဲးကဓိ။	Go *back*.
မးnံဓဝၤ.	ဟံးနူၢ်ကဓိ။	Take *back*.
ဖဒိးဓဝၤ.	ဟူဉ်ကဓိ။	Give *back*.
ချိးဓဝၤ.	ချုံးကဓိ။	Fold *back*.
ဇးဓဝၤ.	ဃဉ်ကဓိ။	Turn *back*.
ါးဖံးသဝဓဝၤ	လီးဖိသဉ်ကဓိ။	Fall *back* to a child.

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§423.

ဓဝဒိ၊ဓဝဒိ. ကဒဲကဒဲ။

This word is used in the signification of *each other*, as in Sgau. (See §142: 23.)

ပဘ၊ ဒအ၊ ပြံ၊ပဘ၊, ဓဝဒိ၊ ဓဝဒိ၊ ဖဈ.	ပတာ်အဲဉ်လိာ်ပသးကဒဲးကဒဲးလီး။	We must love each other.
ဖုဝဲံ၊ပြံ၊ ဒဘ၊ ဓဝဒိ၊ ဓဝဒိ၊.	ပှၤတိၢ်လိာ်အသးကဒဲးကဒဲး။	People strike each other.
ဖုဒအ်ပြံ၊ ဒဘ၊ ဓဝဒိ၊ ဓဝဒိ၊.	ပှၤခွဉ်လိာ်အသးကဒဲးကဒဲး။	People quarrel with each other.

§424.

ဓဃိ၊. ထဲ–ဖိး။

This word, derived from the correlative ဃိ၊, ထဲ။ is used in the signification of *only*.

ဂဘ့ကံ့ဂဈ မ၊ဒမ၊ ဓဃိ၊ ဘံ့ပဃိ၊.	နသ့ဉ်ဟံဉ်နှဉ်မ၊အိ၊ထဲသ့ဉ်တဂ့၊။မ၊အိ၊	Do not build thy house of wood only.
မ၊ဒမ၊ ဓဃိ၊ဝ၊ပဃိ၊, မ၊ဒမ၊ ဝဒိဘံ့ ဝဒိဝ၊ပြံ၊.	ထဲဝဉ်တဂ့၊။ မ၊အိ၊ဖိးသ့ဉ်ဖိးဝဉ်။	Do not build it of bamboos only. Build it of both wood and bamboos.
ဃ၊ ဒဈ ဇံ၊ ဗ့ဃံ၊့ဒြ, ဒဈ ဓဃိ၊ ဗဲံ၊ ပဈ.	ဘုအိဉ်ဒံး့ပှဲ၊မံ၊လဲဉ်။အိဉ် ထဲအံ၊ဖိ၊လီး။	How many kinds of rice are there? Only this.
မဒိဓဃိ၊ ဂဈ ဒဒိ.	တမ့၊်ထဲနှဉ်ဖိ၊ဘဉ်။	Not that *only*.

§425.

ဓဗဒိ. ကထဲ်၊ထဲ၊ဖဲ

1. This word seems to signify primarily *all*, in the most general acceptation of the term, always preceding the word it qualifies.

ဓဗဒိဓ၊ပြ်၊ ဃ၊ ဂဈ, မ၊ ပဗိ၊.	ကထဲ်တ၊်တဂ့၊ဘဉ်နှဉ်မ၊တဂ့၊။	All evil, or every evil thing avoid.
ဖုဓဗဒိဒ ဃ၊ ဓ၊ကူ့ဓ၊ဖဒူ့ဂဈ ပဗိ၊, ဃံ့ ပူ့ဃ ပြ ဓ၊ဒ၊ကူ့ဓ၊ ဘူ့ဒဖ၊ကူ့, ဘဈူ့ ဒပြ၊ ပဈ.	ကထဲ်ပှၤ အဘါ တ၊်ဂိ၊ တ၊်ဖိဉ်တဖဉ်က လီ၊ဘဉ်ဆူတ၊်အ၊တ၊်သိအပူ၊ခဲလ၊ဉ်လီး။	All idolaters will fall into misery.

2. It is often used in the modified signification of all that is affected by the verb, where ထဲ is used in Sgau, and *nothing but* or *except*, often, in English.

ဂဝိ၌ဓ၊ပြ် ကံ၊ ဗထံ၊ ဖ၌ ဓဗဒိ ကူ့ ဂဈ. ဇံ၊ဿ.	ခဲဖဉ်တနံ၊အံ၊ကျိ၊်ထဲခိဉ်နှဉ်တကွ၊်။	As to thee, this day do nothing but weed.
ဃ၊ ဂဈ ဘဿ ပဗိ၊, ဘဿ ဓဗဒိကူ့ဂဈ ဇံ၊ဿ.	ဘုနှဉ်ထဲးတဂ့၊။ထဲးထဲခိဉ်နှဉ်တကွ၊်။	Do not pull up paddy, pull up nothing but grass.
ပဝ၌ဓ ဗထံ၊, ပဓဇ၁ဖ ပ၊ဒ၊ ဂဈ, ဒအ ဘဈ့ဒဈ ပူ့ံ၊ ဒဂံ၊ ဂဈ, ပြ၌ ဇ ဘအ့ဇ ပဗိ၊, မ၊ ဓဗဒိဒဂ့၌ ဒဋ္ဌ၊, မ၊ ဓဗဒိဒဂ့၌ ဒဟံ့ ပဈ.	ပထဲဖဉ်အံ၊ ပကစ၊်မ၊ လိာ်ပှၤနှဉ် တူ၊အိဉ် ဘိုး်နံ၊ဘဉ် ဖိးလဲ၊တ၊် က့၊တ၊် တဂ့၊။ မ၊ထဲအဂ့၊အဝါ။မ၊ထဲအစိအဆုံလီး။	God commanded us that when the Sabbath arrives we should not travel, and do nothing but that which is good and holy.
ဇ ပြ ဓဇ၁ဗ္ဘ၊ ဗထံ၊, မဒိဓဗဒိ ဒဂ့၌ ဒ ဒဟံ့, ဒဝဓ၊ ဒပြ်ဴ့ ပဈ.	တ၊်လ၊ ကစ၊်ယ္ဘ၊အံ၊ မ့၊်ထဲအစိ အဆုံအ တိအလိ၊လီး။	God is only, or nothing but, holiness and righteousness.
ဖုပြ်ကဗထံ၊ ဒဇ ဖထံ့ ဇပြ်ံ၊ ဒဓ၁ကူ့မံ၊့ ဒဗိ၊. ဒဓ၊ဓဗဒိ စဒိ၊ဘ၌ ဋ္ဌဓဒိ ပြ်ံ၊ ပဈ.	ပှၤတဂ၊အံ၊အတ၊်ဖိတ၊်လံ၊ တအိဉ်ဘဉ် နိတမံ၊ဘဉ်။ အိဉ်ထဲ စ့သ၊ ဘး်ဖိးတသံးလီး။	That man has nothing, except three rupees and a quarter.

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3. When modified by a preceding negative clause, denying what is affirmed with ဃဖဒ်, it signifies *as much as*, or *as far as*. The Sgaus use ဖဲ in such constructions.

ဃ၂ခဒဲဇွၤဒါးဒ ဘၢကဃ,ါ ဘျဲbu,ခ် ဃဒ်ဒဘျဲ ကဃ ပbu ါစၤ ါစၤ.	တၢ်လၢကစၢ်ယွၤအကလုၢ် အကထါနှဉ်တ သွဖဲအသွနှဉ်ပဘဉ်စီးလီၤ။	We must preach the word of God as far as we are able.
ဗဇွိဘ်ါဂိၤ ါခဲးbuါဒ်ကျ, ါခဲးဃဖဒ် ဒ ခဲးဘ ကဃ ဗbu ဇွိဘ် ါစၤ.	ယကွဲးလိ်ာ်တကဲဘဉ်နှာ်သက့ တကဲဖဲအကဲ နှဉ်ယဘဉ်ကွဲးလီၤ။	Though unable to write, I must write so far as I am able.

4. When not standing before a word which it qualifies, it may be often rendered by *only*. Here the Sgaus use ထဲ။

ထဘ၃်ခဲ်ာ် ဖဲ်ာ် ကဃ, bu ဃဒ့ ဃဖဒ်ါခွ် ဗဲ်ာ် ဒဘိ, ဆီခဲ်ာ် ဂ့်ခွ်ာ ဝဇာ, မဲ်bu ဃကာ မၤ ါစၤ.	ပှၤသူဓိဉ်ဖိနှဉ် ဘဉ်တၢ်ဒ်ဖြဉ် ထဲလၢ အံၤတ ဃဉ်တမ့်ဘဉ်။ ခဲကိ်ာ်တဃဉ် ကဘဉ် တၢ်ဒ်ဖြဉ်နုးမးလီၤ။	Worldly people do not suffer in this world only. They suffer severely in the next.

5. When the word which it qualifies is followed by a pronominal adjective, its signification is modified by that pronominal adjective.

ဃဖဒ်—ဘထ့ဒါဒၤ.	ကယဲ်ာ်—ခဲလၢဉ်။	All,	where the blanks are supplied by a noun and numeral affix.
ဃဖဒ်—ခဲ်ာ်—ထိာ်.	ကယဲ်ာ်—ကိးး—ဒဲး။	Every,	
ဃဖဒ်ဖုဖျဲ်ာ်ါဂၤဂၤ.	ကယဲ်ာ်ပှၤကညီတဂၤဂၤ။	Whoso-ever,	where any other noun and num. affix may be used.
ဃဖဒ်ဃဒ်ဖုဖျဲ်ာ်ါဂၤဂၤ.	ကယဲ်ာ်မ့်ာ်ပှၤကညီတဂၤဂၤ။		
ဃဖဒ်ဖုခဲ်ာ် ဝဇ့ ထိာ် ကဃ, bu ဖဘိ ါ့ဒ ခ်ာ့, ခဲ်ာ် ဂၤ ထိာ် ါစၤ.	ကယဲ်ာ်ပှၤကိးးကလုဉ်ဒဲးနှဉ် ဘဉ်ဟ့ဉ် အသွဲ ကိးးဂၤဒဲးလီၤ။	Every tribe, every man, must pay taxes.	
ဃဖဒ်ဟာ ဂဘဲ ဒ့ ပမၤ, ဘထ့ဒါဒၤ ါစၤ.	ကယဲ်ာ်ညဉ်ဂ့ၤအိဉ်ပှၤခဲလၢဉ်လီၤ။	All fish is good for us to eat.	
ဃဖဒ်ခ့ဲခဲ်ာ်bဂ်ိ်ာ်ထိာ်.	ကယဲ်ာ်ကီၢ်ကိးးဘူဉ်ဒဲး။	Every land.	
ဃဖဒ်ဘံၤဆဲ်ာ်bထ့ထိာ်.	ကယဲ်ာ်ထံကိးးဘိဒဲး။	Every stream.	
ခဃဒ်မခဲဆဲ်ာ် ဒဂၤဂဘဲ ဘဒ်ိထဲ်ာ် စဲ်ာ်ါမ် ပဒဇမ.	ကယဲ်ာ်မ့်ာ်တဂၤ လၢ်လၢ် ထဲကွၤ ကိးး ဃီးဆူ ယဖိဉ်။	Come and call every one to me.	
ဃဖဒ်ဖုခဲ်ာ်ဂၤ bဒဇမ ခဲ်ာ့ ဒဇမ ဃဖွဲဘထ့် ဗဲ်ာ်	ကယဲ်ာ်ပှၤတဂၤ လၢ်လၢ်ထဉ်ဖိဉ် ဖြဉ်ရဲဖြဉ် ဖဲအံၤ။	Every one must assemble here.	
ဃဒ်ဖုါဂၤဂၤဒဘိ ဂဘိဃ်, ါစၤ bu ဒမၤ	ကယဲ်ာ်ပှၤတဂၤဂၤ မ့်ာ်ထဲဖိးခံး ဘဉ်အိၤ။	Whosoever may come, tell him.	
ဃဖဒ် မဒ်ဖုါဂၤဂၤ ဒဘိ ဂဘိ,ဝဃ ဂဏါ ပဘိၤ.	ကယဲ်ာ်ပှၤတဂၤဂၤမ့်ာ် ထဲဒုးနူဉ် တဝ့ၤ။	Whosoever may come, permit him not to enter.	

§426.

ခါၤ. ကလဉ်။

This word is used as an emphatic verbal affix, as in Sgau.

ဘျိါစဂ်ံ ခ ဘ်ဃ, ဒဘ်ိုါ့ ဘျိဃ ခွါၤ ပှဒ်ဃ ခါၤ.	သွဉ်တထံးကၢ်ဖိးအဒ့လီၤကလဲကွံ်သါပြိုး ကလဉ်။	A tree broke, and the branches fell and broke to atoms immediately.
ဇဘဃ ဂ်ဃ ပဃ ခါၤ.	တၢ်သိဉ်သါဖးကလဉ်။	Something made a sudden noise.
ါ့ၤ မၤ ဂဘ်ဘ်ိဝဘၤ ဃ ရဲၤ ခါၤ.	လဲၤဟံးနှၤ်ကွၤဝဲဒဉ်သါဆိးကလဉ်။	He took it stealthily.
ဂဘံၤါ့ၤ ဇကဃ ဇျါဃဘိၤ. ါ့ၤဒါ့ မဘ် ဟံဃ ခါၤ.	သုလဲၤတၢ်နှဉ် သဲဉ်တဝ့ၤ။လဲၤဘိုဉ်ကလဉ်။	As to your going, do not make a noise. Go silently.

It is not used as extensively in Pgho as in Sgau.

ဒဃ ဘထ့ဝဇ့.	အိဉ်ဆိကလဉ်	Be silent.
ဒဃ ါ့မဘ်ဃဒ.	အိဉ်ဘိုဉ်ကလဉ်။	" quiet.
ဗျဃဈၤဈိဘ်.	အိဉ်ဗျါနြိၢ်ကလဉ်။	It is clearly visible.

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§427.

ခါ၌. ကလဲ့။

This word, which is an abbreviation of ခါ၌, ကာလဲ့။ is sometimes used as an emphatic affix, a little stronger than ခဲ့, ကာ။ alone. (See ခဲ့.)

nဂ်ာ ဘိုးဃိ ဖ ဗဲ့၊ ဒ ခါ၌.	နဲ့ထဲကွးနှုံတ်အံးအါကလဲ့။	Thou returnest, having obtained very much.
ဖျ ဒါံးဒ ခါ၌.	သရုဉ်အလံ်အါကလဲ့။	The teacher's books are very numerous.

§428.

ခ. ဃဉ်ဃဉ်။ တ့ံ။

This word is used in the signification of ***about***. (See §188.)

1. Referring to number or quantity it corresponds to the Sgau ဃဉ်ဃဉ်။

ဗဝ ဗဲ့၊ ဒဈ ဆ ါ ါ ါ.	ယဝဉ်အံးအိဉ်တဆံဃဉ်ဃဉ်လီး။	I have about ten bamboos; or, my bamboos are about ten.
ဗဖျ့ဗဲ့၊ ဒဈဆ ါ ါ ါ.	ယဆိအံးအိဉ်တဆံဃဉ်ဃဉ်လီး။	My fowls are about ten.
ဖုဗျဲ့ဗဲ့၊ ဒဈ ဆ ါ ဗ၊.	ပှးကညီကအိဉ်ခံကယးဃဉ်ဃဉ်။	There are about two hundred persons.

2. Qualifying a verb in the signification of it being ***about*** to be done, it corresponds to the Sgau တ့ံ။

ဗါ၌ ဖ ါ ါ ဗဲ့၊ ဗဆ ဘါ ါ ဆ ါ ဆ, ဗ ဘ ဗ ဒ၊ ဗဆ ါ ါ.	ယလဲးတ၊ တနုံးအံး ယထံဉ်ခုတရ ဖိးယ သးဖျံးယကသံတ့ံလံလီး။	In my going to-day I saw a tiger. I was so afraid that I came near to dying.
nဂ်ာဆျ့ဒ့ံ ဝဈ့ဗဈ ဂ ဈ, ဗဆ ါ ါ ဘ ဆ ဖ ဈ.	နဲ့ထကတိးဖိးယးနှဉ်ယကလဲးတ့ံမးလီး။	You came to talk with me (and) I am just about going.

§429.

ဏံ့. ဆိ။

This word is used as a numeral affix to suits at law, where the Sgaus use ဆိ။ (See §214: 2.)

ဆွ့ါ ါ ဃ့ံ့.	ကွိ်တဆိ။	A suit at law.
မဲ့ခ့ဖဒ် ခ့ဘံ့ဈဒ့ံ, ဈံ့ ါ ဘ့ံ ဃ ဆွ့ါ ါ ဃ့ံ့ ဗံ့ ါ ဘ့ံ ဂ့ဉာံ့.	မိ်၊ခကိုးပါ်ခကိုးသ့ဉ်ဇး၊ခံဉ်ညီဉ်နှုံယကွိ်၊ တဆိအံးတကွ်၊။	Mother chief, father chief, judge this case for me.

§430.

ခဲ့. ကာ။

This word is used as a particle to express emphasis, partaking sometimes of the character of an interjection.

1. When qualifying roots used adjectively, it may be rendered by *very*. (See §150.)

ဂျိုးခဲ့.	ဉးကာ	Very good.
ဒ ဘ့ခဲ့.	အာကာ	" bad.
ါ ဒ ဘ့ခဲ့.	လဉ်အာကာ	" ugly.
ဝဲ့ခဲ့.	ဖြဉ်ကာ	" great.
ပဲ့ခဲ့.	ဆိးကာ	" small.
စ ဟ်ါ ခဲ့.	အာကာ	" wicked.

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မးလဲဉ်းလဲဉ်း

2. When affixed to verbs it does not admit usually of being rendered by an English word, and where ကၢ is not used in Sgau; but လဲဉ် or မးလဲဉ်, or မး, and occasionally ခဲဉ်, and လီး

ဗဖျိ ဗပၣ် ဗတံၢ်, ၂ဆြ ဘျ၂ဃ့် ဆ့ၣ်ဂၤဩ့.	ယဖဲးယခုးအံၤတကဲလီဉ်လၢၤမးတၢ။	I work at clearing my field, (but) I do not succeed!
ဃ၂ကျိုဗတံၢ်, ဗစဲတံ့ဘျဖၣ်ပုဗ မတံၢ်ပြၤမၢ လံၤ်၂ကိၤ ဂစ္ဂ,. ၂ဩ ၂ဃ့် ဩဒြၢ် ဗစၢ်ၣ်ဒ ဘတံၣ်ဂစ္ဂဆံဂဒ္ဓ.	တၢ်လၢ နံဉ်အံၤ ယ ကူဉ် ထိဉ် ဖးလိၤ ယက လဲၤမၤလိလံဉ်နူဉ် တဘဉ် လၢၤ ဒ်ယစံး အဆိးနူဉ်မးလဲဉ်။	This year I proposed to myself to go and study. It does not happen as I said.
ဃ့ၢပြၤဃဂစ္ဂ ဒသ့ဖၣ်ၣ် ၂ဒဂ္ဂဩ့ဂစ္ဂ, ဒသ့ဇၢမၢဆ့.	သရှဉ်လဲၤတၢ်နူဉ်အဓိဉ်ဖံး တဖြိဉ်ဘဉ်နူဉ် အဓိဉ်ဆိမးလဲဉ်။	The teacher travelling, if he has no shoes his feet become very sore.
ဃ၂ဇကျိုဂစ္ဂ၂ဏ့ုံ့ဒဂ္ဂ၂ဇဘံၢ ဝဘြ၂ ခစၢ ဆ့.	တၢ်လၢဖိဉ်နူဉ်တဏ္ဍၤဉ်အိဉ်လၢ ထံဝ်တး ဒိမးလဲဉ်။	There is a house on the other side of the stream.
ဃဇၢ ဗဃၤ ၂ဘံၤ, ဗမံဝ် ဘံၢ ဃ ဗဒၣ ဆ့.	တၢ်ဆိ ယၤ တထံဉ် စကသံ ဃဉ်ဃဉ် တ့ၢ် လီး။	I am about to die of this attack of sickness.

ဆ့ဆ့. လိလိဉ်

3. Prefixed to verbal clauses and repeated with a different inflection, it has the force of an interjection. Here the Sgaus use လိလိဉ်

ဒအ့ဃခ်ဂဘျၢဃ၂ ဂၤဗတံၢ, ဘ ဒဗ၂ ပဘိၤ. ၂ဘိၤ ၂ဇဗ ကျိုဂစ္ဂ, ဗမံ့ ဝဗ ဒ့ဃ ဝဗ ဒစၢ ဝၣ ဂၤ ၂စၢ. ဆ့ဆ့ဂၤ ဂၣ ဇ, ဂ ကျိုဂစ္ဂဗဃ bၣ ဗဒၣ ဂဒ့, ဂၣဇၣ.	မ့မ့်နဲ့ဉ်တဂၤအံၤသးထုးတဉ်။ လဲၤဆူ ယတံဉ်နူဉ်။ ယကထုးအိဉ်ထုးအိနၤလိၤ။ လိလိဉ်နၤဒဉ်း နတံဉ်နူဉ်ယထံဉ်ဘဉ်လံ နဲဉ်းနၤဒဉ်း။	Do not thou be grieved. Go to my house and I will give thee food and drink. La! thee! I have seen thy house.
ဒအ့ ဃခ်ဗကျိုဂစ္ဂ, ဃၤ ၂စၢ. ဆ့ဆ့, ဂကျိုဂစ္ဂ, ဗဃ bၣ ဗဒၣ.	မ့မ့်ယတံဉ်နူဉ်မှာ်လိၤ။ လိဖိဉ် နတံဉ်နူဉ် ယထံဉ်ဘဉ်လံ။	But my house is comfortable. La! I have seen thy house.

§431.

ဆ့. ခဲးဆူး

This particle, pronounced ဆ့ၣ် at Tavoy, is used as a prefix to a few nouns used as adverbs of time. It differs in usage from the Sgau ခဲ, which characterises future time. When the period is future ဆံၤ, ကိဉ်း is usually affixed.

1. It is used where လၢ is often used in Sgau, and where *by*, *at*, or *in*, are often used in English.

ဆ့ဂစၢ	ခဲဂိၤးလၢဂိၤး။	Morning.
ပဝဉ်ၢ ဃဗတံၤ ဇဒဒ့ဩ ခဆံဂစ္ဂ, ပ၂ပြၤဇ ဆ့ဩ ဒဉ်း. ပbၣ ၂ပြၤ ဇဆ့ဩ ဂစၢ ဆ့ဩ ဂစၢ ၂စၢ.	ပခဲဒဉ်အံၤ တၢ်မ့် ကိၢ်နူဉ် ပလဲၤ တၢ်တကဲ ဘဉ်းပဘဉ်လဲၤတၢ်လၢဂိၤလၢဂိၤလိၤ။	As for us, we cannot travel when it is hot; we must travel in the morning.
ဆ့ဩဇၢ	ခဲမ့်ဆိ။လၢမ့်ဆိဒိ။	Day-time.
ဇခ့ဆံၣ်ဇကၤဗတံၤ, ပမၤဇသ့ဩ ဂ့ဒ်မ့ဂ့် ဒဉ်း. ပbၣ မၤ ဆ့ဩဇၢ ၂စၢ.	တၢ်ခံးတၢ်နၤအံၤ ပမၤတၢ် တသ့ဘဉ် နီတဲ မံးဘဉ်းပဘဉ်မၤလၢမ့်ဆိဒိလိၤ။	At night, in the dark, we can do nothing. We must work in the day time.
ဆ့ဩဇ၁	ခဲမ့်ဟ့ိ။လၢဟ့ိ။	Evening.
ဂဝဉ်ၢဃဗတံၤ, ဂbၣ ၂ပြၤ စဒ့ဖွ့ပြၤ ဆ့ဂစၢ ၂ဖၣ်ဆ့ဂ၁ ၂ဖၣ်၂စၢ.	နဲ့ဉ်အံၤနၤဘဉ်လဲၤဟးဖိးလၢဂိၤတစူးလၢ ဟ့ိတစူလိၤ။	Thou must take a walk morning and evening.
ဂ၌ၣ ဆ့ဂစၢ ဆ့ဂ၁	ဟဲလၢဂိၤလၢဟ့ိ။	He comes night and morning.

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ဆဒိမၫက	ခဲမုါနုး	Night. By night.
ထုါဂၤဆဒိမၫဇၢ nဓၪ,ဆဒိၪဒဒိး. ထုါဂၤါၪါး ဟူဆဒိမၫက nဓၪ မံဝံမၫး ဇါၪ.	ပထဲးလၢမုါ ဆါခိ နူဉ် တကဲထဉ်း ပထဲးလၢထိ ကဒိးလၢ မုါနုး နူဉ် ကမုဉ်တကွါ်း	The people cannot go in the day-time. It is more comfortable to go at night, by moon-light.

2. It is used occasionally where the Sgaus use ဆူး

ဆိခဘိၫ်ဆိါး.	ဆူခံဆူညါး	Hereafter.
ပမံဝံမၢ ဇဆိခဘိၫ် ဆိါး.	ပကမၢတၢ်ဆူခံဆူညါး	We will work hereafter.

§432.

ဆိၪ. ကဲး

This word, like the corresponding one in Sgau, is used as a verbal affix to express the word *can*, when it denotes subjective ability; or in other words, ability in the subject. (See §102, 154.)

ဗညိၫ်ဆိၪ ဒိး.	ယကတိၤတကဲထဉ်း	I am not able to talk.
ဗဂဘိၢ ဆိၪ ဒိး.	ယဟဲတကဲဘဉ်း	I cannot come.
ဗဖိၤဆိၪ lၫ်ဒိး.	ယဖးတကဲလၢၤထဉ်း	I am no more able to cut.
ဗဒဒိၪါၪါစးၫဇဒၫ bဘိဂဧဃလ, ဒဝိၢ ဃ lခၢ, ဒဧၫဃ ဒဇမံဝံဆိၪ ဏ.	စမှၢ်ထဲၢ စံးသိးအိၤ ဒ်နူဉ်ဖိး အဝဲ တဒိအိဉ်ဒဉ်အတၢ်ဘဉ်ကကဲဖါ	Were I to go and abuse him thus, would he be able to bear it unmoved?
nဝိၢ lဂၤnဓၪ, nnၫ်ဒဘြဃ်ဃ်, ဒဧၫbဒၫ ဗၫ lဃိၤ, ဗဒဧၫ ဆိၪ ဒိး.	ခဲဂ်ဉ်တဂၤနူဉ် နနၢ ပှၢ်နးကၢး အိဉ်ဘူးဖိး ယၢတဂ့ၤးစအိဉ်တကဲထဉ်း	Thou smellest like a negro. Do not stay near me. I cannot bear it.
ဇ၂ nဂၤဇဝံၤ, ဗဇွဒိၫ lဂၤ ဆိၪဘွဒိး. ဇ၂ ဇွမ့ဗသ ဃံ.	တၢ်တနံၤအံၤစကွဲးလံာ်တကဲထိဉ်တဉ်းတၢ်ကၢဉ်စသးကၢး	I cannot write to-day. I feel very lazy.
ဘံၫ်ဘဒိၫ်nဓၪ ပဝဒိၫ် ဘြ ဃံ. ဏဒိပဝဒိၫ်lဆိၪ bၫlဇၢ, bၫnဇၢ ပဝဒိၫ်lဆိၪ lဒိၪ. ဘ့ဒဒိၫ်ဇnဓၪ, ပဝဒိၫ်lဆိၪ bၫlဇၢ.	သွဉ်ဒ့တဒ့နူဉ်ပဂ်သွဲနဉ်း မှၢ်ပဂ်တကဲဘဉ်လီၤ ဘဉ်မန္ၤပဂ်တကဲထဲဉ်း အဉ်း တၢ်ခဉ်တၢ်ဖိးပဂ်တကဲဘဉ်လီၤ	We are able to cross on the branch, but cannot bear to do so. Why cannot we bear to cross on it? The ants bite so we cannot bear to cross on it.
ဘံၫ် nဓၪ ဗဘ့ဆိၪ ဒိး. ဘ့ ဒဒိၫ် ဇစ့ၪ ဃံ.	သွဉ်နူဉ်စထိဉ် တကဲ ဘဉ်း တၢ်ခဉ်တၢ်နးကၢး	I cannot ascend the tree. The ants bite dreadfully.
nဗဇၢ ဗမၫ lမိၢ်ၫ် ခဒိnဓၪ, ဗဘဝံ့ဆိၪ ဒိး.	နဆိုယၢလၢမ့ဉ်ဖူစကီၤတကဲထဉ်း	I cannot bear to have thee burn me.
ဇဇၢ ဗမၫ lမိၢ်ၫ်ဗဘဝံ့ဆိၪ lၫ်ဒိး.	တၢ်ဆိယၢတဒုစတူၢ်တကဲလၢၤဘဉ်း	As to this sickness upon me, I cannot bear it any longer.
nဂ့ၪဇlမိၢ်ၫ်, ဗဇဖျ်nဃ ဆိၪ lၫ်ဒိး.	နဟိဉ်တၢ်တဒုစကနဉ်တကဲလၢၤဘဉ်း	I cannot listen to thy crying any longer.
ပမဒိမၢ ပသၫ် bၫlဝံ့ bၫ lဂၤ်ၫ် nဓၪ, ဓဇဲဗ္ဘၢ ဗဝံပမၢ ဆိၪ ဒိး.	ပမှၢ်မၢပသးး ဘဉ်အၢ ဘဉ်သိဖိး ကစၢ်ယွၢ်ကွၢ်ပှၤတကဲထဉ်း	If we defile ourselves, God cannot look upon us.
ထnဓဒၫ်ဒၫ်ဝဝံဃံ, ပဒဧၫဓဒိဒၫ်ဆိၪ ဒိး.	ပှၤန္ဉာ်အၢဖိဉ်ကၢးပအိဉ်ဖိးအိၤ တကဲထဉ်း	That man is very wicked. We cannot stay with him.
ပမဒိl ခွဝံ bၫ ပသၫnဓၪ, ဇရၢ ဂဒိၢ lဒဒဓၫ ဇဝံဇဝံဆိၪ ဆိၤ.	ပမှၢ်တဒိးးထဉ်ပသးဖိး သရှဉ် ထဲဆူပအိဉ်ကလိၢ်လိၢ်တကဲထဉ်း	If we do not determine on becoming Christians, the teacher cannot visit us often.

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§433.

ဆဲ့ဓၤ. ကဲ့ဆိးသကး။

1. This word is used in the signification of the adverb *too;* in the same manner as the Sgau affix. (See §156.)

ဘဇၢဆဲ့ဓၤ	ထိ ကဲ့ဆိး	Too long.
ဖ့ံ့ " "	ဖူဉ် " "	" short.
ဗဝံၤ " "	ဖိဉ် " "	" deep.
ဗဒ့ဲ့ " "	ယိၤ " "	" far.
bဒး " "	ဘူး " "	" near.
ဓဝံ့ " "	ဒိဉ် " "	" large.
ပဘၢ " "	ဆိး " "	" small.

2. It is used to denote a great degree, where the Sgaus use သကး။ sometimes.

ဗဝဲၤ ဖဝံၤ့ဗဒ့ဲ့ ဇၢ ဆဲ့ဓၤ. ဗဒစ့ ဆဲ့ဓၤ lဒ့ဒဘဲၤ.	စဟၢဖၢဆါသကးနးကၢစအိဉ် တကဲလၢၤ ဘဉ်။	The pain in my bowels is extremely severe. I cannot bear it any longer.

lဉဆဲ့ဓၤ. လၢ်လဲဉ်ဆိး။

3. Sometimes lဉ, လၢ် is prefixed, but without altering the signification.

nတွိး lၢ်ဒ nစ့ ဂဘၢ lဉဆဲ့ဓၤ.	နကွဲးလံာ်နူဉ်ဂ့ၤလၢ်ကဲဉ်ဆိး။	Thou writest extremely well.
nမၢ ဇၤnစ့ ဒ့ lဉဆဲ့ဓၤ.	နမၤတၢ်နူဉ်အါလၢ်ကဲဉ်ဆိး။	Thy deeds are too abundant.

§434.

ဆဲ့ဒ့. လ့ဉ်။

This word is used, like the corresponding Sgau one, as a numeral affix to portions of things that have been *split* or *cut* up. (See §348.)

ဝၤnၢ်ၢဆဲ့ဒ့	ဝဉ်ခံလ့ဉ်	Two splits of bamboo.
ဘံ့ါဆဲ့ဒ့	သ့ဉ်တလ့ဉ်	A split of wood.
ဂျိဘ့ဆဲ့ဒ့	ဂ့ၢ်သၢလ့ဉ်	Three splits of ratan.
ဇဘါဆဲ့ဒ့	တၤသဉ်တလ့ဉ်	A slice of fruit.
စးခစၢါဆဲ့ဒ့	စးဒိတလ့ဉ်	A bit of paper.

§435.

ခဝံး. ကိးကိး—ဒဲး။

This word is prefixed to nouns or numeral affixes, as in Sgau, in the signification of *every*. (See §158: 1, 2.)

ဖဏ့ဝံ့ဆဝံးဒဂၤ	ပှၤကညိကိးအဂၤ။	Every man.
ဖသ့ lၢ်ဒ ဆဝံး ဇဝံ့ဆဝံး ဘ့ဃ့ဒ့ lဘဲ lဘဲ lစၢ	ထူဉ်လံာ်ကိးနူကိးဒ့ၢ်သကူဆးဒးလိၤ။	(They) give books (in) every city, every where.
lဘဲ ဆဝံး nသ့ဆဝံး ဒဂၤ nစ့ ဇၢံး.	လဲၤကိးန့ၢ်ပှၤတဂၤလၢ်လၢ်နူဉ်တက့ၢ်။	Go call every one.
ဆဝံး မၫnံၤ, ဆဝံး မၫnၤ.	ကိးမ့ၢ်နံၤကိးမ့ၢ်နၤ။	Every day, every night.
ဆဝံး မၫဘ့.	ကိးမ့ၢ်ထူဉ်။	Every noon.
ဆဝံး ဘံၤဆဝံး မစ့.	ကိးထံဉ်ကိးဓိ။	Every word.
ဖဂဒ့ါ ဆဝံး ဒဂၤ ဒဘဲ.	ပှၤဖဲတကိးဘဉ်အဂၤဘဉ်။	Every person has not come.
ဖဒစ့ ဆဝံး ဒဂၤ ဒဘဲ.	ပှၤအိဉ်တကိးဘဉ်အဂၤဘဉ်။	Every one is not here.

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ၶံၤ ဒဃ ၶၤ့ဆံၤ ဒဘံၤ့ဒ၀ၤ.	လိ်ာ်အိ်ာ်တကိးလၢၤတာ်အဘူာ်တာ်။	Every book is not here.
ၶၥၤ် ကဃ ဒရ့ၢ ဘံၤ ဓၢံၤ ဝ၀ၢ ဝ, ယံၤ ဘ့ၤ်ဆံၤ ဃ ခွဲဒဘံၤ့ၶၢ.	လးဖးနှာ်သရ့ာ်သ့ာ်စံးဝဒၣ်။ ဓဝိာ်တကိး ဘာ်က်ာ်အဘူာ်တာ်။	Tea does not grow, the teacher says, in every country.

ဆံၤ—ဝ၀ၤ. | ကိး—ဒဲး။ | Every.

It is used in the same signification with ဝ၀ၤ, ဒဲး affixed to the noun or numeral affix.

ဆံၤဒကံၤဝ၀ၤ.	ကိးအနုံးဒဲး။	Every day.
ဖုဝံၤ ဒဃ ဆံၤ ခဝံၤ့ဏ့ံ.	ပဒိာ်အိ်ာ်ကိးဝ့ာ်ဖျၢာ်ဒဲး။	There are governors in every city.
ဆံၤ ဖုဏ့ံၤ့ဒဂၤ ဝ၀ၤ.	ကိးပုၤကညိအဂၤဒဲး။	Every person.
ဆံၤ ဘံၤ ဒဗၢ့ဝ၀ၤ.	ကိးထံအလိ်ာ်ဒဲး။	Every stream.
ဆံၤ ယၢဒကံၤ ဝ၀ၤ.	ကိးမ့ာ်အနုံးဒဲး။	Every day.
ဆံၤ လၤ ဒဘံၤ့ဝ၀ၤ.	ကိးလါအဘူာ်ဒဲး။	Every month.
ၶဃၢလၢၤဒၣလိၢ်ၤဒ ဖုဝံၤဒဒဃ, ဂဂ်ာ် ဘ့ၤ်ဂၤ့ဆံၤ ဓဝံၤ ဝ၀ၤ လိ်ာ်.	တာ်မန္ဒးလၢနလဲၤ ဆူပဒိာ်အအိာ်ဒိး နဟဲ ကၤ့ဃိာ်ကိးစုဒဲးလဲာ်။	Why dost thou return, every time thou goest to the governor's, weeping?
ၶၢ ၶၤ့ ဆံၤ ဘံၤ ဝ၀ၤ.	စံးဘာ်ကိးဘိဒဲး။	Tell every word.
ဓဒၣ့ဃာ ဂဃ, ဓဒၣ့ဆံၤ ၶဒဘံၤ့ဝ၀ၤ ၶၢ.	တ်ာ်စူၤခါန့ာ်တ်ာ်စူၤကိးလါဘူာ်ဒဲး။	In the rainy season it rains every month.

§436.

ဍဈ့. ကျိ။

This word is used, like the corresponding Sgau one, as a numeral affix to small streams. (See §162.)

ဃဟဃၤ့ဂဘံၤ်ဍဈ့.	ဒိးယခိဂ်ထံတကျိ။	And I crossed a stream.

§437.

ဍဈ့. ဒခဲ့ဒဍဈ့. ဃိ။

This word is used in the signification of *because*, when referring to a verbal clause; and in that of *on account of*, when referring to a noun or pronoun. It seems to be of common origin with the Burman ကြောင့်။ which Mr. Judson defines "*because of, on account of.*" (See §191.)

ၶ	ဗ	ဍဈ့	လၢ ယ ဃိ	On my account.
"	n	"	" နှ "	" thy "
"	ဒ	"	" အ "	" his, her, its or their account.
"	ဝ	"	" ဝ "	" our account.
"	nဘံၤဒ	"	" သူ "	" your "
"	ဒဘံၤဝတိၤဒ	"	" အစဲသွဉ်အ "	" their "

Referring to a noun or verbal clause the form is as below; but the ၶ, လၢ is often omitted.

ၶ—ဒဍဈ့ လၢ—အဃိ *On account of,* (where the blank is supplied by a noun.)
ၶ—ဍဈ့ လၢ—ဃိ *Because,* (where the blank is supplied by a verb and its adjuncts.)

ဗဝိၤ ဝ ဗံၤ, ယိnဆွိၤ့ဒ ကဃ ဗၶၤ ဘိၤ ၶ့ဂိၤ ၶnဍဈ့ၶၢ.	ယဝဲဒဉ်အံၤမ့ာ်နုကတိၤတာ်နှဉ် ယလိးစ့ တ ဖျဲၤလၢနဃိလိၤ။	As to me, because of thy talking, I have lost ten rupees on thy account.

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ဖမၤ ဒမဲၤ, မခိၤမၤဂၢၤ ဒခုဒူးစၢ.	ယမၤတၢ်အံၤမ့ၢ်လၢသုဃိလိၤ။	I am doing this on thy account.
ပဂၢၤ ဃ ဖၤ, ပစၤဒးဒူးဒမၤမၤဒဂၢၤ ဝၢၤ ဒခုဒူး စၢ.	ယဲခဉ်အံၤ ယတဉ်တၢ်ဖြဉ် တၢ်နုး လၢအဝဲသွဉ်အဃိလိၤ။	I am suffering poverty on their account.
ဒမ ချိုးဒခုဒူး.	တၢ်ကတိၤအဃိ။	On account of words.
ဖမၤ ဒမဒခုဒူး.	ယမၤတၢ်အဃိ။	On account of my deeds.
ဒမဝိၤ bɤ ဒခုဒူး.	တၢ်ဒဲးတးအဃိ။	On account of sin.
ဒူးဒမဒခုဒူး.	အိဉ်တၢ်အဃိ။	On account of eating.
nဂၢၤ ဆံɤ် ဒြးဘုးစၢ, စၤဒိၤ ဆူɤ. bɤ လီး ဆူɤ. bɤဒၢးဘုး မၢ်ဒူး ဒဒိၤ, bɤ ဖျါ ဒစၤ bɤ ဒခုဒူးစၢ.	နယဲကိးနှဉ်သကွဲယၤယလဲၤတချုး။ ဘဉ်မနူးလဲဉ်။ ဘဉ်တၢ်နိုတမံၤဘဉ်။ ဘဉ်လၢ ပှၤတအိဉ်ဘဉ်အဃိလိၤ။	I cannot go though thou hast come. Why? Because there is no one at home. Nothing else.
စဆံး ဃွၤ် ဇၢဒခုဒူး, စဆွိɤ်ၤါၤ ဆိၤဒဒိၤ.	ယဖိဉ်ဆိအဃိယကွဲးလံာ်တကဲတဉ်။	I cannot write because my head aches.

§438.

ဖြɤ. ကြား။

As in Sgau, this word is used in the signification of ***worthy, proper***, or ***ought***. (See §160.)

ဖြɤ ဒဂဒိၤ ဘဈးစံၤ.	ကြားအဃဲဖဲအံၤ။	He ought to come here.
ဖြɤ nbɤ bံၢ်းစံၤ.	ကြားနတါခံကနုံဉ်အံၤ။	Thou oughtest to pray now.
nဖြɤ လီၤ ဘဈးဒဘဒူး.	နကြားလဲၤတူၤအတူၤ။	Thou oughtest to go till thou arrivest.

§439.

ကျၤ. ကျါးပူၤ။

1. This affix, like the Sgau one, signifies primarily ***among***, but must sometimes be rendered by ***in***. (See §161.)

ဖဖံɤ ဃ lဂၤ ဒစɤ lɤဖဘɤ ဒြဒကျၤ.	ပှၤဖိသဉ်တဂၤအိဉ်လၢပသးပှၤ်အကျါ။	There is a child among the elders.
ဖဟုံၣ်lဂၤ lၣbɤ lɤစံၤ ဒကျၤ.	ပှၤကညီတဂၤလီၤတဉ်လၢယိၤအကျါ။	A Karen fell among Shans.
မɤ lbဈးဒစɤ lɤဘံၤ ကျၤ.	ကမဉ်တဘိအိဉ်လၢထံကျါ။	There is an alligator in the water.
lံးဖɤ ဝံɤ ဒစɤ lɤဘံၤ ကျၤ.	လၢၤ်ဖးဖြဉ်အိဉ်လၢထံကျါ။	There is a great rock in the water.

2. It is used in some expressions where ပူၤ is used in Sgau.

ခbၣ်lဏုံɤ ဒစɤ lɤပၣ်lမိɤ ဒဘɤ ကျၤ.	ကဘိတဘွဉ်အိဉ်ထၢဖိဉ်လဲဉ်အသးကံၤ်ပူၤ။	There is a ship in the middle of the sea.
ဓၤ ၣ်ချစɤ lɤဝးɤ ပɤၣ် ဒဘɤ ကျၤ nစɤ.	ဒါလီၤရှိဉ်လၢဒၢးအသးကံၤ်ပူၤနှဉ်။	Spread the mat in the middle of the room.

§440.

ဖွံɤ. ကွံး။

This word is used as a numeral affix to ***draughts***, as in Sgau. (See §168.)

ဒစၤ ဘံၤ nဒြဖွံɤ.	အိထံတကွံး။	Drink a draught of water.
ဒစၤ မဲၤ nဒြဖွံɤ.	အိမိၤတကွံး။	Take a puff of a segar.
ဝိၤဃဒစၤ ဘံၤ lဖွံɤ.	ဒိးယအိထံတကွံး။	And I took a drink of water.

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§441.

ခၢ. ခါ။ဘှဉ်။

This word is used as a numeral affix to traps and snares as in Sgau. (See §169.) It is applied also to fish hooks, where the Sgaus use ဘှဉ်။

ခၢၤ ဇွၤခၢ.	ထုတခါ။	A (rat) trap.
ဒးး ၤခၢ.	ဖူးတခါ။	A (mouse) trap.
ချဗၢ် ၤခၢ.	ဝဉ်ဒိတခါ။	A wild beast trap.
ဖဝံၤ် ၤခၢ.	ဘၢတခါ။	A (fish) trap.
ဈၤ ၤခၢ.	ကါတခါ။	A (fish) trap.
ဆွိၤ ၤခၢ.	တခွဲတဘှဉ်။	A fish hook.
ဘိၤ်ခွ ၤခၢ.	တွၤဒိဉ်တခါ။	A snare for fowls.

§442.

ခၢ့. ခးးညါ။

1. This word is used as a particle in the signification of ***as much as, as many as, as large as.***

nbမ ဒဝ ၤၢ် ဘိၤ ဇၤံး ဒ ၤဒြး. ဒဝဒ ခၢ့ nံၤnၤဇြ ဘဆံ.	နဘုအိဉ်လီၤတဝ်ဆံးအါလဲဉ်။ အိဉ်ခံနှဝ်ခး စ့ၢ်ကီးသၢဉ်။	How much paddy hast thou left? As much as two baskets.
n ဝမ ဖဟ့ဝံၤ် ဂဩ ဇၤံး ဒမ ၤဒြး. ဖဟ့ဝံၤ် nဝမဒခၢ့ ဒဝမnၢ့ ဇၤံၤ ဇြ ဘဆံ.	နထံဉ်ပှၤကညီယဲဆံးအါလဲဉ်။ ပှၤကညီနှဉ် အိဉ်ဆံဆဲဉ်ခးစ့ၢ်ကီးသၢဉ်။	How many people didst thou see come? As many as ten.
ပမၢ် ၤဒြဝံၤ် ၤဒြမၤ ၤစၤ. မဝံၤ်ၤ ဒခၢ့ပမၢ nဒြ ဘမ့ ၤဒြ့ၤစၤ.	ခုးတလိၢ်အံၤ် လဲၢ်မးလီၤ။ ကလီၤလိဉ် ခုး သၢလိၢ်လီၤ။	This is a very wide field. It is as large as three fields.

2. It is used occasionally where the Sgaus use ညါ။

ဝမ ၤခဝံမဝံၤ ၤၢ့ဒ ခၢ့ဝမ nံၤ ခဝံမ ဟၢ ၤဒြး.	ဝဉ်တဒိဉ်အံၤလီၤလိဉ်ဝဉ်ခံဒိဉ်ညါလဲဉ်။	This clump of bamboos is as large as two clumps.

§443.

ခမ့. ဒိဉ်။

This word is used, occasionally, but not often, as a numeral adverb. (See §174: 1.

ဗၤ်ဘိၤ ဗဝံး ဘံၤ့ မၤၤခမ့.	ယလဲၤထိးသ့ဉ်မှဉ်တဒိဉ်.	I have been to carry fuel one time, or *once*.

§444.

ခ့ဘံး. ဒိဉ်ထံး။

1. As in Sgau, this word is affixed to a noun or pronoun, preceded by ၤခ, လၢ, in the signification of ***at the foot*** or ***feet*** of any thing. (See §174: 4.)

ၤခ ဗခမ့ ဘံး	လၢ ယဒိဉ် ထံး	At my feet.
" n " "	" နှ " "	" thy feet.
" ဒ " "	" အ " "	" his, her, its, or their feet.
" ဝ " "	" ဝ " "	" our feet.
" nဘံးဒ " "	" သူ " "	" your "
"ဒဘံးဝါဒ " "	" အဝဲသ့ဉ်အ " "	" their "
" — ဒ " "	" —— "	" the feet of, (where the blank is supplied by a noun.)

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ဒဈ ၤဈစ၌ ဘံၣ.	အိဉ်လၢယခိဉ်ထံး။	It is at my feet.
ဒဈၤဒ ဘံ၌ ဒခ၌ဘံၣ် ပဘၤ.	အိဉ်လၢသ့ဉ်အခိဉ်ထံးတဂ့ၤ။	Stay not at the foot of the tree.
ၤဒဟ့ၤ ဘၣ ဒ ခ၌ဘံၣ.	လၢကျဲအခိဉ်ထံး။	At the foot of the road.

2. Coupled with ၤဒဏ္ဍံ၌, လၢဟ္ဂၤ, it is used referring to time, in the signification of *anciently.*

ၤဒဏ္ဍံ၌ ၤဒခ၌ ဘံၣ	လၢဟ္ဂၤလၢအခိဉ်ထံး။	Anciently.
ၤဒဏ္ဍံ၌ ၤဒခ၌ ဘံၣဒံ ဝခိဒ့ မခိစု ၤဝဖ့၌ဧၤ.	လၢဟ္ဂၤလၢအခိဉ်ထံး ဖွါဒိး ဖြၤမ့ၢ်ပှၤတ ဒူဉ်လီၤ။	Formerly, the Pghos and Sgaus were one tribe.

§445.

ခၣ. ခၤ။

This word is said to be of Taleing origin, but it is often used instead of ဂ့ၢ်, ဉ့ၢ် in the signification of ***reason*** or ***cause.*** (See §181 : 3.)

ခၣ.	ခၤ။	Reason, account.
မခိဒခၣbခါၤသ့ ၤခ့ဉ.	မ့ၢ်အခၤးဒ်လဲဉ်။	For, why?
bဃဒခၣ ၤbဃဒခၣ.	ဘဉ်အခၤးတဘဉ်အခၤး။	Perhaps.
ဗမၤ ဖၣဗံၤ ဖျၣမခိဗဒ့bဃ. ဗၤဒ့bဃ မခိဒခၣ bခါၤ သ့ၤၤခ့ဉ. ဒခၣ ဒစ္ဃ ဂ့ၢမဴ့ဒသ့ၤ, ဒခၣ ဒစ္ဃၤဖဗbဃ စခၣ bဃၵၤ ဂစ္ဃၤစၵၤ.	ယမၤတ၊်အံၤကြၤးမ့ၢ်ယအိဉ်ဘဉ်။ ယတအိဉ်ဘဉ် မ့ၢ်အခၤး ဒ်လဲဉ်။ အခၤးတအိဉ်ဘဉ်နိုတမံၤဘဉ်။ အခၤးအိဉ်လၢယဘဉ်ဆူဘဉ်ဆါလီၤ။	I ought to be able to live on my labor. Why cannot I live? There is no reason whatever, except that I am sick.
ဖျၤ ဂ့ယံၤ ဂၤဂခါ bၤဖျ. မခိဒခၣ bခါၤ သ့ၤ ၤခ့ဉ. ဒခၣ ဒစ္ဃ ဂ့ ဟ့ံဒ့ သ့ၤ, ဒခၣဒစ္ဃ ၤဖဗမၵဂခါဇ့ၤစၵၤ.	တ၊်လၢဟ့ါအံၤနုတဟဲဘါတ၊်။ မ့ၢ်အခၤးဒ်လဲဉ်။အခၤးတအိဉ်ဘဉ်နိုတမံၤဘဉ်။ အခၤးအိဉ်လၢယမ့ါဟဲထိဉ်လီၤ။	Thou didst not come to worship this evening. Why? No reason, except that my wife came.
ဖျၤ ဂ့ယံၤ ဗ့ါၤ စခ့ဒ့ဖျါၤ ၤဖဒ့ bဃ ဂစ္ဃ, မခိဒခၣbခါၤ သ့ၤ ၤခ့ဉ. မခိဗ ခ့ဖျၵၤစၵၤ.	တ၊်လၢဟ့ါအံၤ ယလဲၤဟးဖိး တကဲဘဉ်။ မ့ၢ်အခၤးဒ်လဲဉ်။မ့ၢ်ယခိဉ်ဆါလီၤ။	I cannot go to walk this evening, for my foot is sore.
bဃဒခၣ ၤbဃ ဒခၣ ဗ ဖဴံၤါၤ ၤစၵ.	ဘဉ်အခၤးတဘဉ်အခၤးယကလဲၤလီၤ။	Perhaps I shall go.
bဃ ဒခၣ ၤbဃဒခၣ ဖျဴံဂခါၤ ဖ့ၤ ၤစၵ.	ဘဉ်အခၤးတဘဉ်အခၤးတ၊်ကဟဲစူၤလီၤ။	Perhaps it will rain.

§446.

ခဈ. ကျိ။ကူဉ်။

1. This numeral affix is usually applied to things that have been ***cut down*** or ***hewn;*** but it is used with as much latitude as the Sgaus use ကျိ။ (See §153, 164.)

ဘံ၌ ၤခဈ.	သ့ဉ်တကျိ။	A stick of timber.
ဝဃ ၤါ ခဈ.	ဝဉ်လွံါကျိ။	Four bamboos.
ၵံၤ ဖဲံၤ ဆွံၤ ခဈ.	ထိဝိဉ်ဆုံကျိ။	Nine sticks of sugar cane.
ဇွၤ စဲံၤစဈ.	ကွါတိါ်တကျိ။	An axe handle.
ဃိၤ စဲံၤခဈ.	ဆဲဉ်တိါ်တကျိ။	A cleaver handle.
ဘ၌ မၣဆူံ ၤခဈ.	သ့ဉ်မူဉ်ကျၢါ်တကျိ။	A stick of fire-wood.

2. It is used where the Sgaus use ကူဉ်။

ၵဒဲ ထုမၣ ဒကံး ၤခဈ.	ဖိးပှၤဖိဉ်မူဉ်အနံဉ်တကူဉ်။	And a woman's petticoat.

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§447.

ခ၌. တဘျိဘျိ။တဖၢဖၢ။တခိဉ်ခိဉ်။တစုစုၤ။

This root is prefixed to repeated numeral adverbs to express *sometimes*, or *occasionally*.

ပမၢ ခ၌ပံၤခ၌ဒံၤ.	စမၢတခိဉ်ခိဉ်။	I work occasionally.
ပါၤ ခ၌ဘူ ခ၌ဘူ.	စလဲၤတဘျိဘျိ။	I go sometimes.
ပတၢၢ် ဃ ပတံၤ ပမၢ ါံ၊ါၤခ၌ ဒံၤခ၌ ဒံၤ.ပမၢၤပၥ ခ၌ဒံၤ ခ၌ဒံၤ ါစၢ.	ယဲခဉ်အံၤယမၢလိလံာ်တစုစု။ယမၢခုၤတဖၢဖၢလီၤ။	I study sometimes. I cultivate land sometimes.
ပတၢၢ်ဃ တံၤ ပါၢါၤါ ဘျိၤခ၌ဒံၤ.	ယဲခဉ်အံၤယလဲၤဆူဘျံးထဘျိဘျိ။	I go to Mergui occasionally.
ပတၢၢ်ဃတံၤ ပမၢပၤၤ ကဖ, ဃ ဒခၢါၤ်ဖ ထဖၢါ ကွဲကဖ့ ပဖၢါ ခ၌ဖၣၢ် ခ၌ဖၣၢ်.	ယဲခဉ်အံၤယမၢခုးနှဉ်တဉ်အခါလၢပကျိၢ်နိဉ်နှဉ်ယကျိၢ်တဖၢဖၢ။	In respect to my cultivating a field, when the time arrives for weeding, I weed sometimes.

§448.

ခ၌. ခံ။ထွဲ။ဝိဒ်။

1. This word, with one of the personal pronouns prefixed, has often to be rendered by the objective case of that pronoun; and when construed with a noun in the possessive case, that noun, in such instances, is rendered in the objective. (Sec §170.)

ဗ ခ၌	ယ ခံ	Me.
ဂ "	နှ "	Thee.
ဒ "	ဒ "	Him, her, it, or them.
ပ "	ပ "	Us.
ဂဘံၤဒ "	သူ "	You.
ဒဘံၤပတၢၢ်ဒ. "	အဝဲအသွဉ်အ "	Them.

In the signification of *following*, or *imitating*, the above forms are often preceded by ဖံၤ, ဝိဒ်, or ထွဲ.

ပ ကၤၤစွဒခ၌.	ပသဆဉ်ထိဉ်အခံ။	We exhort them.
ဂ၌ ဖံၤစခ၌.	ယဲဝိဒ်ယခံ။	Come after me.
ါၤ ဖံၤဒခ၌.	လဲၤဝိဒ်အခံ။	Go after him.
ဒၤါဒၤ ဘွဒၤဘၤ်ဂဖ, ဂဘံၤ ဘျိၤတၢၢ် bခ၌ ဘျိၤါခ်. ပတၢၢ် ဃဖံၤ ပမၢ ဖံၤ ဧချဒခ၌ ဂဖ ပဘျိ ဇၢါbဃ ဒံၤခံၤ ပတၢၢ်ပါၤါၤါစၢ.	တၢ်လၢ တၢ်သိဉ်တၢ်သိန္ဉ် သူသွဉ် ညါဒ်လဲဉ်။ပဲယဲခဉ်အံၤပမၢထွဲသရှဉ် အခံန္ဉ်ပသွဉ်ညါတဉ်ဖိဉ်ဖိဉ်ဆံးဆံးလီၤ။	How do you know the commands? We have imitated, or learned of the teacher, and know them tolerably.

2. When ါ၌, လီၢ်, is inserted before ခ၌, ခံ, in the forms given in No. 1, the whole is equivalent to *after*, and the objective case of the personal pronoun, or noun with which it is construed. When, however, the pronoun is in the third person and the reference distant, the whole may be rendered by *afterwards*, as below.

ါဒၤါ၌ ခ၌.	လၢအလီၢ်ခံ။	After him, her, it, or them; or, Afterwards.
ါခ၌ ခ၌.	လၢခံကွၤ။	Afterwards.
ပါၤဖ ါကၤါစတံၤ ဂစွဉၤမ၌ဖစၤဂ၌ါ ါစါ၌ ခ၌ါဖ ါ၌.	ယလဲၤတၢ်တနံၤအံၤဝံၤဖိးမွၢ်မတၤယဲလၢ ယလီၢ်ခံတဂၤလဲဉ်။	Who arrived after I went away to-day?

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ကိၢဝ်ဘၢ ꠇꠤꠔꠣ ꠇꠤꠞꠤꠗ꠆.	ထဲဝဲလၢသရုဉ်အလိၢ်ခံ။	He came after the teacher.
ဒဩ့ယဩ့ ဖုဂၤ ꠇဖၣ့ခွဝ်ံꠞꠤဘၣ်ꠇꠤဂၢ်ဟ်ၤဟ်ၤ ဗꠤ့, ဒဩ့ ယဩ့ ဗဝါၢ်ဂၤ ဗခွဝ်ံ ဗဘၣ် ꠇꠤꠔꠤဘ်ံ ဝါၢ်ကဈ ꠇဖၣ့ꠗ꠆ ခဩ့် ဘဏ် ꠇꠤꠔꠤ.	မ့မ့်ပှၤဂၤတဖဉ် ဖြိးအသး လၢအဂ်ၢ်ယိဉ်ယိဉ်လံ။ မ့မ့်ထဲတ ဂၤယဖြိး ယသး လၢ အဝဲသ့ဉ် တဖဉ်အလိၢ်ခံ တက့ၢ်လီၤ။	As to others, they professed religion first, long ago; but I after them, the last.

3. With ꠇꠤ, လၢ, and ဏဩ, it is used to form several adverbs.

ꠇꠤ ခဩ့်	လၢ ခံ	Behind, (when referring to place.)
" "	"	Afterwards, (when reff'g to time.)
" " ခွံၤ	"	Hereafter.
" " ꠇꠤꠇꠤ	" လၢလဉ်	"
ဏဩ ခဩ့်	"	"
ဏဩ ခဩ့်ဏဩ်ꠇꠤ	ဆူခံ ဆူညါ	"
" " " " ခွံၤ	" "	"
ꠇꠤဏ့ွံ့ ꠇꠤခဩ့်	လၢဟ့ၢ်ၤလၢခံ	Anciently.
" "	လၢထံးလၢဟ့ၢ်ၤ။	"
ꠇꠤခဩ့် ဘဏ်	လၢခံကတၢ်။	Last.
ကိၢ ꠇꠤခဩ့်.	ထဲလၢခံ။	He came behind, afterwards.
ဖကံၢ်ဂၤ ကိၢ်ꠇꠤခဩ့်	ပှၤခံဂၤထဲလၢခံ။	Two persons came *behind.*
ꠇꠤခဩ့်, ဘ့ၢ်ဂ်ံ့ဖဈ့ ခွၢ်ၤ.	လၢခံသၢနံဉ်ပူၤကွိဉ်။	*Afterwards*, 3 years having elapsed.
ꠇꠤ ခဩ့် ဘ့ဩ့ ꠇဃဘ်ံ, ဘ့ဩ့ ꠇꠤဏၢဘ်ံၤ ဃ့ ဏ်ꠞ.	လၢခံက့ၢတဝ့ၤ။ က့ၢလၢညါတထံဉ်ဃိတက့ၢ်။	Do not go behind. Go before constantly.
ꠇꠤခဩ့်ခွံၤ ကိၢ်ꠇဃဘ်	လၢခံထဲတဝ့ၤ။	Come not *hereafter.*
ꠇꠤခဩ့် ꠇꠤꠇꠤဏၢ ꠇꠤ့ꠤꠤbဩ် ကဈꠇဃဘ်.	လၢခံလၢလဉ်မၢလၢၤတၢ်ဒ်နှဉ်တဝ့ၤ။	Act hereafter no more in that way.
bံ့ ကဩ့ဖံၤ ဗꠤဘ် ဏ်ꠞဘ်ၤ, ဗမံ့ ꠤဘ်ၤ ဏဩ်ခဩ့်ဏဩ် ꠇꠤခွံၤꠇꠤခွံၤ.	တုၤခဲကနံဉ်အံၤ ယတ လဲၤဖံးဘဉ်။ ယက လဲၤလၢခံလၢလဉ်လီၤ။	Until now I have not gone, (but) I will go hereafter.
ကဝါၢဃဖံၤ ꠞꠤ ꠇbဩ့ဖံၤ ဘဩ့ဏ်ꠞ ꠇ ဃ့ၤ, ဘဩ့ဏဩ် ခဩ့်ꠇဈ.	နဲဝဲဉ် အံၤလါ တဘွဉ်အံၤက့ၢ ဖံးတဝ့ၤ။ က့ၢလၢခံတက့ၢ်။	Do not return this moon. Return hereafter.
ꠇဖၣ့ံ့ ꠇဩ့ ခါၤဒဝံဒဃဘ်ꠤ.	လၢဟ့ၢ်ၤလၢခံလံဉ်ဒ်ၢ်တအိဉ်ထဉ်။	Anciently there were no Pgho books.
ꠇꠤ ဖၣ့ံ့ ꠇဖခဩ့် ဖ ဘဈ့ ဈဩ ဘꠤဒဘ် ဝါၢ်ဝယ, bယဒ့bယnꠤ ဍယwꠇꠤဈ.	လၢထံး လၢဟ့ၢ်ၤ ပသူဉ်က့သးဟ့ၢ် ဝံးဝဲဒဉ်။ ဘဉ်ဖြိဉ်ဘဉ်နးစွဉ်မးလီၤ။	Anciently, the elders say, they suffered wretchedly.
ဘဈ့ wဈ့ ဘဈ nဃ ဗဒဩ့ ဝံ့ꠇꠤ nဘံ့ ဂါၢ်ဈ့ ဖ့ၢ်ဈ့ꠇဈ. nဂဩ် ꠇꠤခဩ့် ဘꠤbꠇဩ့.	တုၤဖိၤသိဉ်နူဉ်ယအဲဉ်ဖိးလၢ သုထဲတုၤတဘျိဆိလီၤ။ နုထဲလၢခံကတၢ်ဘဉ်မနူၤလဲဉ်။	When the gong sounds I wish you to come at once. Why dost thou come last?

§449.

ခွံၤ. ကိဉ်။ ကိးမး။ ခဲကိဉ်။

From *neck*, the primary signification of this word, may be traced its various significations as a particle.

1. It is used as an affix to words connected with future time.

a. It is affixed to nouns used adverbially, that designate near periods of usually future time. More distant or indefinite ones, are characterised by the prefix nꠤ. This distinction does not exist in Sgau, and ကိဉ် is used less extensively than ခွံၤ, except in places where the Sgaus have mixed most with the Pghos,

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and there ကိ၁ would be affixed to many of the forms below. ခဲ, ခဲ, is usally prefixed to the word to which ခံ၊ is affixed. (See §171: 3, 4.)

ခဲ မ၇ ဇ၁ ခံ၊	ခဲ မူ၊ ဆါ	To-day; future.
" " ဂ၂ "	" " ဟါ	This evening, "
" " n၊ "	" " နု၊	To-night, "
" ဂစ၁၊ "	" ဂိ၊	To-morrow.
" ၆ဂစ၁၊ "	" တဂိ၊	Day after to-morrow.
" ခခိ၊ "	" ကိ၁ဴးဆူညါ	Hereafter, afterwards.
" မ၇ "	" "	" "
" မခ၊ "	" "	" "
မ၇ "	မ ကိ၁	Just now, past.
မခ၊ "	" "	" " "
မစ "	ဒိ၊ ကိ၁	A short time past, or future.
ါ၊ခ၂ ဇ၂ဒ၊ မ၁၊ ခခိမ၇ ဇ၁ခံ၊ ါ၂ခံ၂ nစ၂bစ၂bစ၂.	လဲ၁ဴးတ၁သွိဉ် ခဲမဆါလ၁ ကစ၁၊်လိ၊ နှဉ် ဒိခိဉ်။	Let us go and shoot monkeys on the mountain to-day.
ခခိမ၇ဇ၁ခံ၊ဂမံ ါ၊ဇစ၂ါ၂.	ခဲမူ၊ဟါနုကလဲ၊ဆူလဲဉ်။	Where wilt thou go to-day?
ဂဒ၁ါ၊ါ၊ ၎ဂခ၁ါစ၂ခ၁ ၇၇၂ခံ၊bခ၁.	နုမ့်၊လဲ၊ဖိ၊ယဲကာ်ခဲမူ၊ဟါခဲ့ဉ်။	If thou goest, come in the evening.
ါ၊ါ၂ခ၃ဒစ၂ ခခိမ၇၂ခံ၊.	လဲ၊အိဉ်အိ၊ခဲမူ၊ဟါ။	Go to him this evening.
ခခိမ၇ဂ၁ ခံ၊ဧမမံါ၊ ခံ၎မ၂၂ါစ၁.	ခဲမူ၊နု၊စကလဲ၊ခိ၊ဒိလိ၊။	I will go to-night and watch at the spring.
ဇံ၀စစ၂ ဒခ၂ဇ၃ဍ၂မ၊ါစ၁. ခခိမ၇ဂ၁ ခံ၊ စမမံ မ၊်၊ါ၃ဘံ၂ဖ၂၂ါစ၁.	ပစိ၊ဒ၃ဉ်တ၊်ရွဉ်မ၃လိ၊။ခဲမူ၊်နု၊စကမံ လ၁ ပ့်၊ဝိ၊ပူ၊လိ၊။	The musquitoes bite dreadfully. I will sleep under the curtains to-night.
ဒစ၃ဃ ခါ၃ါ၀ခ၁ါ ခံ၊ဂ၁ဴ ဂ၊်၊ bစ၃.	အိဉ်ဒဉ်ကလိ်ခဲဂိ၊တနုံ၊ဒိ။	Wait to-morrow.
ခဲခိ၀စ၁၊ ခံ၊၀ခ၁ါ ါ၃၀စ၁၊ ဂ၂ခ၁ါစ၀၃.	ခဲဂိ၊ဟဲလ၁ဂိ၊သိဉ်ထ၁ဇိဉ်။	To-morrow come in the morning.
ါဂ၊်၊စဝ်၊ ပမ၁ ဆ၃ ါ၃၂ဒါ၊, ပမဝ်မ၁ ခခိ၀စ၁၊ ခံ၊ါဂ၊်၊ ါစ၁.	တနုံ၊ဖခံ၊ပမ၁တဈ၂လ၁၊တဉ်။ ပကမ၁ခဲ ဂိ၊တနုံ၊လိ၊။	We are not at leisure to do it to-day; we will do it to-morrow.
စမမံါ၊ ါ၃၁ဖ၂ခ ခခိမ၇ ခံ၊ါစ၁.	ခဲကိ်ယကလဲ၊ဆူဉ်ပူ၊။	Hereafter (i. e. in a little while) I will go to the market.
ဖ့ါဖ၁ ဒခ၂ စ၃၂ ခ၃, ဒခ၂ဇ်၂ ဟ်၊ဧစ၃၂ ါခ၂. ဒခ၂ ါ၃၀၂ခံ၊ဧစ၃၂.	ပ့၁တဇဉ် က့၁လိ။ က့၁တ့်၊ဆံ၊ယိ်ဉ် လဲဉ်။ က့်၊လ၁မကိ်လံ။	The people have gone. How long since they went? They went just now.
nဇ့ဂ်၂ဇခ၊ ါ်၊ဧစ့၂ဧစ၁၊ဧစခ. ဧဇ့ဂ်၂ ဇခ၊ ဧ၂ါ၊ဧစ၃၂.	နကွဲ၊ဆဲလံ်ဝံ၊လံဇ်။ ယကွဲ၊ဆဲဝံ၊ လ၁ မကိ်လံ။	Hast thou done copying? I got through copying just now.
ခခိ ခခိ၂ ခံ၊ ဧမမံ၃ မ၂၂nမ၁ ဂ်၂nဒ့ ဇ့ဂ်၂ခံ၊ စ့ဂ်၂ဖ်၂.	ခဲကိ်ယကမ၁နုမ၊ဟိဉ်တဇ့၁ဉ်လိ၊။	Hereafter, I will set thee to building a house.
ခဝ်၂ ၁၃ ဝခ်ဧစ၂ ဈ၃. ဝခ်ဧစ၂. ဝခ်ဇ်၂ ဧ၂ါ၊ဧစ၃၂.	တခ်၊သဉ် ဝ်၊လံဇ်။ဝ်၊လံ။ဝ်၊ဆံ၊ယိ်ဉ်တ့်၊ လဲဉ်။ဝ်၊ခိ်၊ကိ်ဒ်၊လိ၊။	Is the mango season over? Yes. How long since? But a short time.
ဇ၂ဧဝံ၊ ဟ်၊ ါ၂၂ ဒ၃ါ, ဧစ ခံ၊ ဇ၂ဧဝ၁၊ ဒ၂ခ၁ါ.	တ၊်အံ၊ တယ်လ၁၊ဘဉ်။ ခိ၊ကိ်ဒ်တ၊်က ယိ၊ထိဉ်လိ၊။	This will not be long. The dry season will appear shortly.

b. It is affixed to verbs, sometimes, when referring to future acts about to be performed.

ဧါ၃ ခံ၊ nဒ့ဖ၂.	ယကလဲ၊ခကိ်ာ်တပူ၊ပူ၊။	I will go hereafter to some place.
nဧဝံါ၃ ခံ၊ ဇ်၂ဧ်၊ါ၊ ါ၃၂.	နကလဲ၊ခကိ်ာ်ဆံ၊ယိ်ာ်လဲဉ်။	How long before thou wilt go?
ဘ်၊ဂ မံဘ၂ ခံ၊ ါစ၁.	ကိ၊မ၊ထံကထိဉ်လိ၊။	The water will rise shortly.

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ကိၢဝိၢ် lဒզ့ၢ ဒlဒ့ၣခိ့.	ထဲဝဲလၢသရ့ဉ်အလိၢ်ခံ။	He came after the teacher.
ဒခိ့ယခိ ဖၣၢ lဖျခွဝံၤဒသ့lဒဝံၢ်ဗ်ၢ်ၤဗ်ၢၤ ဗအ, ဒခိ့ ယခိ ဗထိၢ်lၣၢ ဗခွဝံၤ ဗသ့ lဒဒဘိ့ ဝိၢ်ကဈ lဖျဒlဒ့ၣ ခိ့ ဘ၎ၤ lစၢ.	မ့မ့ၢ်ပှၤဂၤတဖဉ် ဖွံးအသး လၢအဂံၢ်ယိဉ်ယိဉ်လံ။ မ့မ့ၢ်ထဲတ ဂၤယဖွံး ယသး လၢ အဝဲသ့ဉ် တဖဉ်အလိၢ်ခံ တက့ၢ်လိၤ။	As to others, they professed religion first, long ago; but I after them, the last.

3. With lဒ, လၢ, and ဓခိ, it is used to form several adverbs.

lဒ ခခိ့	လၢ ခံ	Behind, (when referring to place.)
" "	"	Afterwards, (when reff'g to time.)
" " ခဝံၤ	"	Hereafter.
" " lဒlၤ	" လၢလဉ်	"
ဓခိ ခခိ့	"	"
ဓခိ ခခိ့ဓခိ့lၤ	ဆူခံ ဆူညါ	"
" " " " ခဝံၤ	" "	"
lဒဏ့ဝံၤ့ lဒခခိ့	လၢဏ့ၢၤလၢခံ	Anciently.
" "	လၢထံးလၢဏ့ၢၤ။	"
lဒခခိ့ ဘ၎ၤ	လၢခံကတၢ်။	Last.
ကိၢ lဒခခိ့.	ထဲလၢခံ။	He came behind, afterwa
ဖကံၢ်ဂၤ ကိၢlဒခခိ့	ပှၤခံဂၤထဲလၢခံ။	Two persons came *behi*
lဒခခိ့, ဘ၎ကံ့ဖဈ့ ဆွံၤ.	လၢခံသၢနံဉ်ပူၤကွံဉ်။	*Afterwards*, 3 years h
lဒ ခခိ့ ဘခိ့ lဃိၤ, ဘခိ့ lဒဏၢဘိၤ ဃ့ ဓၢိဒ.	လၢခံက့ၢတဝ့ၤ။ က့ၢလၢညါတထံဉ်ဆိတက့ၢ်။	Do not go behind. stantly.
lဒခခိ့ခဝံၤ ကိၢlဃိၤ	လၢခံထဲတဝ့ၤ။	Come not *here*
lဒခခိ့ lဒlၤဓၤ lဈ့ဇbခိၢ ကဈlဃိၤ.	လၢခံလၢလဉ်မၤလၢၤတၢ်ဒ်နှဉ်တဝ့ၤ။	Act hereafter
bဝံ့ ကခို့ဗဝံၤ ဗlခိၤ ဏိဒဘိၤ, ဗမဝံ lခိၤ ဓခခိ့ဓခိ lခခံၤlစၢ.	တုၤခဲကနံဉ်အံၤ ယတ လဲၤဒံးဘဉ်။ ယက လဲၤလၢခံလၢလဉ်လိၤ။	Until now I will go
nဝိၢ်ဓၤဗဝံၤ lၤ lbခိ့ဗဝံၤ ဘခိ့ဓဏ် l ဃိၤ, ဘခိ့ဓခိ ခခိ့ lစၢ.	နဝဲဒဉ် အံၤလါ တဘူဉ်အံၤက့ၤ ဒံးတဝ့ၤ။ က့ၢလၢခံတက့ၢ်။	Do no
lဒဏ့ဝံၤ့ lဒခိ့ ခlၢ်ၤဒဝံဒဓၣဒခိၤ.	လၢဏ့ၢၤလၢခံလံဉ်ပြၢ်တအိဉ်တဉ်။	A
lဒ ဏ့ဝံၤ့ lဒခိ့ ဖဘ့ ဓခိ ဘဒဒဘိ ဏိဒ ဝိၢ်ဓဈ, bဃဒ့bဃ ဂဒစ့ဃ်ဓၤlစၢ.	လၢထံး လၢဏ့ၢၤ ပသူဉ်က့ၢသးပှၢ် စံးဝဲဒဉ်ဘဉ်ဖြဉ်တဉ်နးစွဉ်မးလိၤ။	
ဘစၤ့မစၤ့ ဘစၢကဈ ဗဒခိ့ ဝံဒlဒ ဂဘိၤ ကိၢဘစၤ့ဖဈ့ဗၤ့lစၢ. ဂကိၢ lဒခခိ့ ဘ၎bဃlခိ့.	တုၤဖိၤသိဉ်နှဉ်ယအဲဉ်ဖိးလၢ သုထဲဘျိဆိလိၤ။ နဖဲလၢခံကတၢ်လဲဉ်။	

§44

ခဝံၤ.

From *neck*, the primary significati
significations as a particle.

1. It is used as an affix to wor

***a*. It is affixed** to nouns used
ally future time. More dist
fix nဘ့. **This** distinction do
than ခဝံၤ, **except** in places

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and there ကိုး would be affixed to many of the
prefixed to the word to which ခဝံ is affixed.

ခဒိ မၫ ဇၫ ခဝံၤ	ne Nipa Palm.
" " ဂ၂ "	l sugar cane grass.
" " ဂၤ "	ly basil.
" ဂၜၤ "	rum.
" ၜဂၜၤ "	ratan.
" ခဒိၤ "	plumbago rosa.
" မၫ "	winter cherry. *Phys-*
" မၜၤ "	sedge. *[alis.*
မၫ "	" grass.
မၜၤ "	" grass or weeds.
မဇ "	" melastoma. *M. mala-*
ပိၤခၫ ဇမ္ဘၤ မ၃ၤ ဓဒိမၫ ဇၫခဝံၤ ပခဝံ	" sugar cane. *[bathricum.*
ပစ္ဘုခဝံၤဂဇ္ဘ်ခဇ္ဘ်.	" rice.
ဓဒိမၫဇၫခဝံၤဂမဲ့ ပိၤဘစ္ဘုပိန္ဒ။	" wild rice.
ဂဒ၅ပိၤ ဃဂဒိၤဃဓဒိ ဟၫဃခံၤဒိန္ဒ။	" early rice.
ပိၤပၫဒဒဃ ဓဒိမၫဂၫခဝံၤ.	" onions.
ဓဒိမၫဂၤ ခဝံၤဇမဲ့ပိၤ ခဝံၤဟ့ပစ္ဘ်.	" millet.
ဇဝံစစ္ဘု ဒ၅ိုဇၫဃ္ဘ်ဃၤပစ္ဘ်. ဓဒိမၫဂ ခဝံ	" Job's tears. *Coix.*
ဇမဲ့ မၤ်ပၫဘဝံ့ဖ၅့ပစ္ဘ်.	" Indian corn.
	" Cardamum plants.
ဒဇၫဃ ခပၫဇဒိဂၫ ခဝံၤဂ့ၤ်ဂၤ် ဒ်ခ။	" wild plantains.
ဆဒိဂၫ ခဝံၤဂဒိၤ ပၫဂၫ ဂ့ခၫဃဇ။	" mustard plants.
ပကၤ်ၤဇဝံၤ ပမၤ ချၫ ပ့ဘ်ပိ့ ဃဒိခဝံၤဒိန္ဒ။	" ginger.
ဓဒိဂၫ ခဝံၤပကၤ် ပစ္ဘ်. ဒိန္ဒ။	" tumeric.
ဇမဲ့ပိၤ ပၫဒၫဖ၅့ ဓဒိမၫ ခဝံၤဒိန္ဒ။	" plantains.
ထုပဖ ဘဒိ့ ဇဖၫ ဇ၅်, ဘဒိ့ဘ်ဒ ဒိန္ဒ။	" bamboos.
ပ့ဒ.ဘဒိ့ ပၫမဒၤခဝံၤဇဖၫ. ဒိကအဒးတဒိန္ဒ။	" smilax.

§451.

ကူ၂။

to form two conjunctions. (See §152.)

အကူ၂်မ့်၆်နှုဉ်ဒိန္ဒး။	Therefore.
ဒိဉ်ဃ့ သွဲထိုး။ အကူ၂်မ့်၊ ၆်နှုဉ်ဒိန္ဒး ပတဉ် ထ့ဉ်ထိုး။	The governor demands taxes, therefore we must give.
အကူ၂်မ့်၊ — ဒိး	Because.
အကူ၂်မ့်၊ထိုးဟဲဒိန္ဒး ပတဉ်ဟး တထိုး်လိုး်တထိုး်လိုး်ထိုး။	Because the Siamese come, we must remove frequently.

b. It is affix
performed.

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မးလဲဉ်းထဲဉ်း

2. When affixed to verbs it does not admit usually of being rendered by an English word, and where ကၢ is not used in Sgau; but ထဲဉ် or မးထဲဉ်, or မး, and occasionally နဲဉ်, and လီး

ဗဖျိၤ ဗပၫ ဗတံၤ, lအ့ဝ ဘ့lမ့ အံ့ nအ့.	ယဖဲးယခုးအံၤတကဲထိဉ်လၢၤမးတၢ။	I work at clearing my field; (but) I do not succeed!
ဒမ့lကိုးဗတံၤ, ဗစဲ့ဘ့ဖၫlးဉ့ဗ မံဝ်lဘိၤမၢ lဝ်ံးlၵိၤ nဒမ့,. lbၫ lမ့ bအၢ ဗစၢံၫဒ ဘဝ်ၫnဒမ့ခံ့ nအ့.	တၢ်လၢ နံဉ်အံၤ ယ ကူဉ် ထိဉ် ဖးလိၤ ယက လဲၤမၤလိလံဉ်နူဉ် တဘဉ် လၢၤ ဒ်ယစံး အထိးနူဉ်မးလဲဉ်။	This year I proposed to myself to go and study. It does not happen as I said.
ဒရၢlဘိၤဒမ့nဒ ဒသ့ဖၫ် lဒဒၫbၫnဒ, ဒသ့ဇၢမၢစ့ံ့.	သရူဉ်လဲၤတၢ်နူဉ်အခိဉ်ဖံး တအိဉ်ဘဉ်နူဉ် အခိဉ်ဆိမးလဲဉ်။	The teacher travelling, if he has no shoes his feet become very sore.
ဒlမ့ကိုးnဒၫlဖျဝ်ံးဒဒၫlဘ့ၤ oဘ်l ခစၢ စ့ံ.	တၢ်လၢထံဉ်နူဉ်တဖျၢဉ်အိဉ်လၢ ထံဝ်ဘး ဒိမးလဲဉ်။	There is a house on the other side of the stream.
ဒဇၢ ဗမၫ lဘ့ံး, ဗမဝံ ဘ့ၤ ဃ ဗအၫ စ့ံ.	တၢ်ဆိ ယၤ တထံဉ် စကသံ ဃဉ်ဃဉ် တ့ၢ် လီး။	I am about to die of this attack of sickness.

စ့ံစ့ံ့. လိလိဉ်

3. Prefixed to verbal clauses and repeated with a different inflection, it has the force of an interjection. Here the Sgaus use လိလိဉ်

ဒအ့ဃအ်nဝါၵဃl ဂၤဗတံၤ, ဘ ဒၫl ဃါၤ lါၤ lမ့ ဂံ့nဒဃ, ဗမဝံ ၵၫ ဒသ့ ဒၫ ဒစၢ ဃၤ ၵၤ lစၢ. စ့ံစ့ံ့ nမၤ ဃ, n ဂံ့n ဒဃ ဗဃ bၫ ဗအၫ nအ့, nမၤဃ.	မ့မ့ၢ်နဲးဉ်တဂၤအံၤသးထုးတဂ့ၤ။ လဲၤဆူ ယတိဉ်နူဉ်။ ယကဒုးအိဉ်ဒုးအိနုၤလိၤ။ လိလိဉ်နုၤဧ၊ နုတံဉ်နူဉ်ယထံဉ်ဘဉ်လံ နဲဉ်။နုၤဧ၊	Do not thou be grieved. Go to my house and I will give thee food and drink. La! thee! I have seen thy house.
ဒအ့ မအ်ဗဂံ့ nဒဃ, မၵၤ lစၢ. စ့ံစ့ံ့, nဂံ့nဒဃ, ဗဃ bၫ ဗအၫ.	မ့မ့ၢ်ယတိဉ်နူဉ်မှဉ်လိၤ။ လိဈိဉ် နတံဉ်နူဉ် ယထံဉ်ဘဉ်လံ။	But my house is comfortable. La! I have seen thy house.

§431.

ဓအ့. ခဲးဆူး

This particle, pronounced ဓအၢ at Tavoy, is used as a prefix to a few nouns used as adverbs of time. It differs in usage from the Sgau ခဲ, which characterises future time. When the period is future ခဝံၤ, ကိဉ်း is usually affixed.

1. It is used where လၢ is often used in Sgau, and where *by*, *at*, or *in*, are often used in English.

ဓအ့ဂစၢ	ခဲဂိၤးလၢဂိၤး	Morning.
ပဝါၵ ဃဗံၤဒၫအ့ ခဝံnဒဃ, ပါlၵဒၫ ဓအ့ ဒlၤ. ပbၫ llၵ ဒၫအ့ ဂစၢ ဓအ့ ဂစၢ lစၢ.	ပခဲဉ်အံၤ တၢ်မ့ၢ် ကိၢ်နူဉ် ပလဲၤ တၢ်တကဲ ဘဉ်။ပဘဉ်လဲၤတၢ်လၢဂိၤလၢဂိၤလိၤ။	As for us, we cannot travel when it is hot; we must travel in the morning.
ဓအ့မၫဌၢ	ခဲမ့ၢ်ဆိ။လၢမ့ၢ်ဆိခိ။	Day-time.
ဒၫခံၤဒၫnၤဗတံၤ, ပမၤဒၫဘျိ nဘ့ိမျိ့ ဒlၤ. ပbၫ မၤ ဓအ့မၫဌၢ lစၢ.	တၢ်ခံးတၢ်နုၤအံၤ ပမၤတၢ် တသွဘဉ် နိတဲ မံၤဘဉ်။ပဘဉ်မၤလၢမ့ၢ်ဆိခိလိၤ။	At night, in the dark, we can do nothing. We must work in the day time.
ဓအ့မၫဂၤ	ခဲမ့ၢ်ဟိ။လၢဟိ။	Evening.
nဝါဃဗတံၤ, nbၫ llၤ စအ့ဖျိၤ ဓအ့ဂစၢ lဖၫ့ဓအ့ဂၤ lဖၫ့lစၢ.	နဲဉ်အံၤနုဘဉ်လဲၤဟးဖိးလၢဂိၤတစူးလၢ ဟိတစူလိၤ။	Thou must take a walk morning and evening.
ဂၢ်ၤ ဓအ့ဂစၢ ဓအ့ဂၤ	ဟဲလၢဂိၤလၢဟိ။	He comes night and morning.

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ဆိမၫက	ခဲမုၢ်နုး	Night. By night.
ထုၢ်ၤဆိမၫဇၢ ကဈ,ဆိၤဒဳၤ. ထုၢ်ၤါၤခုၢၤ ဟ့ဆိမၫကၤ ကမၤ မံဝၫၢ ဇာ်ၵ.	ပထဲၤလၢမုၢ် ဆါခိ နူဉ် တကဲထဉ်း ပထဲၤလၢထိ ကဒီၤလၢ မုၢ်နုၤ နူဉ် ကမုဉ်တကွၢ်း	The people cannot go in the day-time. It is more comfortable to go at night, by moon-light.

2. It is used occasionally where the Sgaus use ဆူး

ဆိခအိ့ဆိါၤ.	ဆူခံဆူညါး	Hereafter.
ပမံဝံမၢ ဇမ့ဆိခအိ့ ဆိါၤ.	ပကမၤတၢ်ဆူခံဆူညါး	We will work hereafter.

§432.

ဆိၤ. ကဲး

This word, like the corresponding one in Sgau, is used as a verbal affix to express the word *can*, when it denotes subjective ability; or in other words, ability in the subject. (See §102, 154.)

ဗညိ့ဆိၤ ဆိၤ ဒိၤ.	ယကတိၤတကဲထဉ်း	I am not able to talk.
ဗဂိၢ ဆိၤ ဒိၤ.	ယဟဲတကဲထဉ်း	I cannot come.
ဗဖိၤ ဆိၤ ါ့ဒိၤ.	ယဖဲးတကဲလၢၤထဉ်း	I am no more able to cut.
ဗဒဲၤါၤစးၤဃဒၤ bဒိၢ ဂဧၤဃ, ဒဝိၢ ဃ ါ့ဆၢ, ဒဧၤဃ ဒဇမံဝံဆဲၤ ဇ.	စမ့ၢ်ထဲၢ ခံးသိးအိၤ ဒ်နူဉ်ဖိး အဝဲ တခိအိဉ် ခဉ်အတၢ်ဘဉ်ကကဲဖါ	Were I to go and abuse him thus, would he be able to bear it unmoved?
ဂဝိၢ ါ်ၤဂဧၤ, ဂဂဒ့ဒဳဍ်ဃံ, ဒဧၤbဒး ဗၤ ါ်ဃိၤ, ဗဒဧၤ ဆိၤ ဒိၤ.	နဲဂဉ်တဂၤနူဉ် နနၤ ဟ့်နးကား အိဉ်ဘူးဖိး ယၤတဂ့ၤးစအိဉ်တကဲဘဉ်း	Thou smellest like a negro. Do not stay near me. I cannot bear it.
ဇ၂ ဂဳၤဗဝံၤ, ဗဇ့ဝိၤ ါ်ၤ ဆိၤဘ့ဒိၤ. ဇ၂ ခ့ဃ့ဗဘ ဆံ.	တၢ်တနုံးအံၤစကွဲးလံာ်တကဲထိဉ်ဘဉ်း တၢ်ကၢဉ်စသးကား	I cannot write to-day. I feel very lazy.
ဘိ့ဘဒိ့ဂဈ ပဝဒိ့ ဘိ ဆံ. မဒိပဝဒိ့ါ ဆိၤbၤါစၢ, bၤဂစၢ ပဝဒိ့ါ ဆိၤ ါ်ဒိ. ဘ့ဒဒိ့ဇ၀ဂဈ, ပဝဒိ့ါ ဆိၤ bၤ ါစၢ.	သ့ဉ်ဒ့တဒ့နူဉ်ပဂဉ်သ့နဲဉ်းမ့ၢ်ပဂဉ်တကဲတဉ်လီး ဘဉ်မနူးပဂဉ်တကဲထဲဉ်း အဉ်း တၢ်ဆ့ဉ်တၢ်ဖိးပဂဉ်တကဲတဉ်လီး	We are able to cross on the branch, but cannot bear to do so. Why cannot we bear to cross on it? The ants bite so we cannot bear to cross on it.
ဘိ့ ဂဈ ဗဘ့ဆိၤ ဒိၤ. ဘ့ ဒဒိ့ ဇ၀ဍ ဆံ.	သ့ဉ်နူဉ်စထိဉ် တကဲ ဘဉ်းတၢ်ဆ့ဉ်တၢ်နးကား	I cannot ascend the tree. The ants bite dreadfully.
ဂဗစၢ ဗမၢ ါ၃ဃိၤ ခဒ်ဂဈ, ဗဘ့ံဆိၤ ဒိၤ.	နဆိုယၤလၢမ့ဉ်ဖုစကိၤတကဲဘဉ်း	I cannot bear to have thee burn me.
ဇ၀ဂၢ ဗမၢ ါမံ့ဗဘ့ံဆိၤ ါ့ဒိၤ.	တၢ်ဆါယၤတဖုစတူၢ်တကဲလၢၤဘဉ်း	As to this sickness upon me, I cannot bear it any longer.
ဂဂ့ဇ၀ါမံ့, ဗဇဈ့ဂၤ ဆိၤ ါ့ဒိၤ.	နဖိဉ်တၢ်တဖုစကနဉ်တကဲလၢၤထဉ်း	I cannot listen to thy crying any longer.
ပမိၤဗၢ ပဘ bၤါဝံ bၤ ါ်ဒ ဂဈ, ဓဇဲ ဗ္ဘၢ ဗဝံပၫၢ ဆိၤ ဒိၤ.	ပမ့ၢ်မၤပသးထဉ်အၢ ထဉ်သိဖိး ကစၢ်ယွၤ ကွၢ်ပှၤတကဲထဉ်း	If we defile ourselves, God cannot look upon us.
ထုဂဈဒဒ့ဝဝံဃံ, ပဒဈဝဒိဒၤဆိၤဒိၤ.	ပှၤနူဉ်အၢဖိဉ်ကၤပအိဉ်ဖိးအိၤ တကဲထဉ်း	That man is very wicked. We cannot stay with him.
ပမိၤ ခ့ဝံၤ bၤ ပဘ ဂဈ, ဇရၤ ဂဒိၢ ါ၃ဈဒဈ ဇဝံဇဝံဆိၤ ဒိၤ.	ပမ့ၢ်တဖြးဘဉ်ပသးဖိး သရှဉ် ထဲဆူ ပအိဉ် ကလိၢ်လိၢ်တကဲထဉ်း	If we do not determine on becoming Christians, the teacher cannot visit us often.

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§433.

ဆြဲဓာ. ကဲ့ဆိုးသကဲ့

1. This word is used in the signification of the adverb *too;* in the same manner as the Sgau affix. (See §156.)

ဘဓာဆြဲဓာ	ထီ ကဲ့ဆိုး	Too long.
ဖြံ့ " "	ဖုဉ် " "	" short.
ဗဝံ့ " "	ထိဉ် " "	" deep.
ဗဆြဲ့ " "	ထီး " "	" far.
bဒန် " "	ဘူး " "	" near.
ဝဝံ့ " "	ဒြဉ် " "	" large.
ပါ့ " "	ဆိုး " "	" small.

2. It is used to denote a great degree, where the Sgaus use သကဲ့ sometimes.

ဗဝံ့ဒ ဖဝံ့ဗဆြဲ ဓာ ဆြဲဓာ. ဗဒစ္ဓ ဆြဲ့ lန့ဒြဲ.	စဟာဖာဆါသကဲ့နုးကာစအိဉ် တကဲလာ။ ဘဉ်။	The pain in my bowels is extremely severe. I cannot bear it any longer.

lြဆြဲဓာ. လၢ်လဲဉ်ဆိုး

3. Sometimes lြ, လၢ် is prefixed, but without altering the signification.

nစ္ဒိန် lံၤ nစ္ဓ ဂါ lြဆြဲဓာ.	နကွဲးလိ်ဉ်နှဉ်ဂ့ၤလၢ်ကဲဉ်ဆိုး။	Thou writest extremely well.
nမာ ဇnစ္ဓ ဒန် lြဆြဲဓာ.	နမၤတၢ်နှဉ်အါလၢ်ကဲဉ်ဆိုး။	Thy deeds are too abundant.

§434.

ဆြဲ့. လှဉ်။

This word is used, like the corresponding Sgau one, as a numeral affix to portions of things that have been ***split*** or ***cut*** up. (See §348.)

ဝnကံၤဆြဲ့	ဝဉ်ခံလှဉ်	Two splits of bamboo.
ဘံ့lဆြဲ့	သ့ဉ်တလှဉ်	A split of wood.
ဂျိဘ့ဆြဲ့	ဂ့ၢ်သၤလှဉ်	Three splits of ratan.
ဇဘlဆြဲ့	တၤသဉ်တလှဉ်	A slice of fruit.
စန်ခဓlဆြဲ့	စးဒိတလှဉ်	A bit of paper.

§435.

ခဝံန်. ကိးကိး—ဒဲး။

This word is prefixed to nouns or numeral affixes, as in Sgau, in the signification of ***every***. (See §158 : 1, 2.)

ဖဗျဝံ့ခဝံန်ဒဂၤ	ပှၤကညီကိးအဂၤ။	Every man.
ဖဩ lံၤ ခဝံန် ခဝံ့ခဝံန် ဘ့ဃ်ဳ့ lဩ lဩ lဓၢ	ဃ့ဉ်လိ်ကိးခူကိးဂ့ၢ်သကူၤဆးဒးလိၤ။	(They) give books (in) every city, every where.
lဩ ခဝံန် nဩဖခဝံန် ဒဂၤ nစ္ဓ ဇံန်.	လဲၤကိးနှ်ပှၤတဂၤလၢ်လၢ်နှဉ်တက့ၢ်။	Go call every one.
ခဝံန် မၫnံၤ, ခဝံန် မၫnၤ.	ကိးမူၢ်နုံၤကိးမူၢ်နုၤ။	Every day, every night.
ခဝံန် မၫဘမ့.	ကိးမူၢ်ထူဉ်။	Every noon.
ခဝံန် ဘံၤခဝံန် မစဳ့.	ကိးထံဉ်ကိးဒိ။	Every word.
ဖဂဩ ခဝံန် ဒဂၤ ဘြဲ.	ပှၤထဲတကိးထဉ်အဂၤထဉ်။	Every person has not come.
ဖဒစ္ဓ ခဝံန် ဒဂၤ ဘြဲ.	ပှၤအိဉ်တကိးထဉ်အဂၤတဉ်။	Every one is not here.

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၊ၢ် ဒဲၤ ၊ၢ်ၜ့ၣ်း ဒၢ်ၜ့ဒၢ်၊	လံဝ်အိဉ်တကိးလၢၤဘဉ်အဘွဉ်ဘဉ်။	Every book is not here.
၊ၢဖၢ် ၢဝၤ ၵျေ ဘံၤ ဘံၤ ဝၢ်ၵ, မၢ်ၤ ဘၢ်၊ၣ်း ၢ ခၢ်ဒၢ်ၜ့၊ၣၢ.	လးဖးနှဉ်သရဉ်သွဉ်စံးဝဒဉ်။ ဓဝထိဉ်တကိး ဘဉ်ကိၢ်အဘွဉ်ဘဉ်။	Tea does not grow, the teacher says, in every country.

ၣ်း—ဝၢ်း.	ကိး—ဒဲး။	Every.

It is used in the same signification with ဝၢ်း, ဒဲး affixed to the noun or numeral affix.

ၣ်းဒၢ်ၢ်ဝၢ်း.	ကိးအနံၤဒဲး။	Every day.
၄ဝ်ၤ ဒဲၤ ၣ်း ဝ်ၜ့ဖျ်ၜ့.	ပဒိဉ်အိဉ်ကိးဝှၢ်ဖျၢဉ်ဒဲး။	There are governors in every city.
ၣ်း ၄ဖျ်ၜ့ဒဂၤ ဝၢ်း.	ကိးပှၤကညီအဂၤဒဲး။	Every person.
ၣ်း ဘံၤ ဒၢ်ဝၢ်ဝၢ်း.	ကိးထံအလိဝ်ဒဲး။	Every stream.
ၣ်း မၢဒၢ်ၢ် ဝၢ်း.	ကိးမှၢ်အနံၤဒဲး။	Every day.
ၣ်း ၊ၤ ဒၢ်ၜ့ဝၢ်း.	ကိးလါအဘွဉ်ဒဲး။	Every month.
ၢ၊ၢ်ၣၢ်၊ၢ၊ၢ်ၣၢ်၊ၢ ၄ဝ်ၤ ဒဒဲၤ, ၢဂၢ်ၢ ဘၢ်ၜ့ဂၢ်ၣ်း ဝ်း ဝၢ်း ၊ၢ်ၤ.	ဘဉ်မနူၤလၢနလဲၤ ဆူပဒိဉ် အအိဉ်ဒီး နဟဲ ကွၤဟိဉ်ကိးစုဒဲးလဲဉ်။	Why dost thou return, every time thou goest to the governor's, weeping?
၊ၢၤ ၢ၊ ၣ်း ဘံၤ ဝၢ်း.	စံးဘဉ်ကိးဘီဒဲး။	Tell every word.
ၵၵၜ့ၢ်ၢ၊ၢ, ၵၵၜ့ၣ်း ၊ၤဒၢ်ၜ့ဝၢ်း ၊ၢၤ.	တၢ်စူၤခါနှဉ်တၢ်စူၤကိးလါဘွဉ်ဒဲး။	In the rainy season it rains every month.

§436.

ဖၢ်ၜ့. ကျိ။

This word is used, like the corresponding Sgau one, as a numeral affix to small streams. (See §162.)

ၵၢ်ၢ်ၣ်ၤဘံၤ၊ဖၢ်ၜ့.	ဒီးယခိဂ်ထံတကျိ။	And I crossed a stream.

§437.

ဖၢ်ၜ့. ဒခ်ၤ်ဒဖၢ်ၜ့. ဃိ။

This word is used in the signification of *because*, when referring to a verbal clause; and in that of *on account of*, when referring to a noun or pronoun. It seems to be of common origin with the Burman ကြောင့်။ which Mr. Judson defines "*because of, on account of.*" (See §191.)

၊ၢ ၀ ဖၢ်ၜ့	လၢ ယ ဃိ	On my account.
" ၢ "	" နှ "	" thy "
" ဒ "	" အ "	" his, her, its or their account.
" ပ "	" ပ "	" our account.
" ၢဘံၤဒ "	" သု "	" your "
" ဒဘံၤဝၢ်ၤဒ "	" အဝဲသွဉ်အ "	" their "

Referring to a noun or verbal clause the form is as below; but the ၊ၢ, လၢ is often omitted.

၊ၢ—ဒဖၢ်ၜ့ လၢ—အဃိ *On account of*, (where the blank is supplied by a noun.)
၊ၢ—ဖၢ်ၜ့ လၢ—ဃိ *Because*, (where the blank is supplied by a verb and its adjuncts.)

၀ဝၢ်ၤ ၵ ၀ၢ်ၤ, မၢ်ၢ်ၣ်ၜ့ဒၢ ၢဝၤ ၀၊ၢ် ၀ၢ်ၤ ၊ၣ်ၤ ၊ၢ်ၣ်ၜ့၊ၣၢ.	ယဝဲဒဉ်အံၤမှၢ်နကတိၤတၢ်နှဉ် ယလိးခွ တဂ္ဂၤလၢနဃိလီၤ။	As to me, because of thy talking, I have lost ten rupees on thy account.

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ဗမၤ ဒၤဗဲၤ, မ3ါၤဂ3ါ3 ဒ်ဓၢ်ၤါဓၢ.	ယမၤတၢ်အံၤမ့ၢ်လၢသုမိလိၤ။	I am doing this on thy account.
ဗဂ3ါ ဝ3 ဗဲၤ, ဗbၢ3ဒ3ၤ3ဂၤါ3ဒဘ3ါ3 ဝ3ါ ဒ်ဓၢ်ၤါ ါဓၢ.	ထဲဒဉ်အံၤ ယဘဉ်တၢ်ဒ်ဒိဉ် တၢ်နုး လၢအဝဲသ့ဉ်အဃိလိၤ။	I am suffering poverty on their account.
ဒ3 ဆွီၤ့ဒ်ဓၢ်ၤ့.	တၢ်ကတိၤအဃိ။	On account of words.
ဗမၤ ဒ3ဒ်ဓၢ်ၤ့.	ယမၤတၢ်အဃိ။	On account of my deeds.
ဒ3ဝ3ါ bၤ ဒ်ဓၢ်ၤ့.	တၢ်ဒဲးဘးအဃိ။	On account of sin.
3ု3ဒ3ဒ်ဓၢ်ၤ့.	အိဉ်တၢ်အဃိ။	On account of eating.
ဂဝ3ါ ဆံၤ l3ကျဗၤ, ဗl3ၤ lဆူၤ. bၤ l3. bၤဒ3ဂၤ့ မၢ်ၤ့ ဒ3ၤ, bၤ ထုl ဒဗၤ bၤ ဒ်ဓၢ်ၤ့ါဓၢ.	နုထဲကိးနှာ်သကှ့ယၤယလဲၤတချုးဘဉ်မန္ဉၤလဲဉ်။ဘဉ်တၢ်နိုတမံၤဘဉ်။ဘဉ်လၢ ပှၤတအိဉ်ဘဉ်အဃိလိၤ။	I cannot go though thou hast come. Why? Because there is no one at home. Nothing else.
ဗဆံၤ ဍွၢ်ၤ ဓၢဒ်ဓၢ်ၤ့, ဗဆ3ၤါၤ်ၤ ဆ3ၤဒ3ါၤ.	ယဒိဉ်ဆိအဃိယကွဲးလံာ်တကဲဘဉ်။	I cannot write because my head aches.

§438.

ဓၤ. ကြၢးဒ။

As in Sgau, this word is used in the signification of ***worthy, proper***, or ***ought.*** (See §160.)

ဓၤ ဒဂ3ါ ဘ၀ၢ်ဗဲၤ.	ကြၢးအထဲဖဲအံၤ။	He ought to come here.
ဓၤ nbၤ bံၢ်ဗဲၤ.	ကြၢးနဘါခံကနုံဉ်အံၤ။	Thou oughtest to pray now.
nဓၤ l3ၤ ဘ၀ၢ်ဒဘ၀ၢ်.	နကြၢးလဲၤတူၤအတူၤ။	Thou oughtest to go till thou arrivest.

§439.

ဏၤ. ကျါးပူၤ။

1. This affix, like the Sgau one, signifies primarily ***among***, but must sometimes be rendered by ***in***. (See §161.)

ထဖဲၤ ဘ lဂၤ ဒ၀ၤ l3ထ ဘ ဒဘ3ဏ.	ပှၤဖိသဉ်တဂၤအိဉ်လၢပသးပှၤ်အကျါ။	There is a child among the elders.
ထဏံၢ်ါ lဂၤ l၇bၤ l3ဗဲၤ ဒဏ.	ပှၤကညီတဂၤလိၤဘဉ်လၢထိၤအကျါ။	A Karen fell among Shans.
မၤ lbထ်ၢ်ဒ၀ၤ l3ဘၤ်ၤ ဏ.	ကမဉ်တဘိအိဉ်လၢထံကျါ။	There is an alligator in the water.
l၇်ဖၤ ဝဲၤ ဒ၀ၤ l3ဘၤ်ၤ ဏ.	လၢၤ်ဖးဒိဉ်အိဉ်လၢထံကျါ။	There is a great rock in the water.

2. It is used in some expressions where ပူၤ is used in Sgau.

ခbၢ်lဏ္ဍဲၤ ဒ၀ၤ l3ပ3ါ3ဒ3 ဒဘ3 ဏ.	ကဘိတဘွဉ်အိဉ်ထၢဒိဉ်လဲဉ်အသးကံၤ်ပူၤ။	There is a ship in the middle of the sea.
ဓၤ ါၢ်ဆ၀ၤ l3ဝ၀3 ပ3ၢ် ဒဘ3 ဏ nဓ၁.	ဒါလီၤဒျိဉ်လၢဒၢးအသးကံၤ်ပူၤနှဉ်။	Spread the mat in the middle of the room.

§440.

ဇွၤ်3. ကွံး။

This word is used as a numeral affix to ***draughts***, as in Sgau. (See §168.)

၀၀ၤ ဘၤ်ၤ nဒ်ဇွၤ်3.	အိထံတကွံး။	Drink a draught of water.
၀၀ၤ မံၤ nဒ်ဇွၤ်3.	အိဒိၤတကွံး။	Take a puff of a segar.
ဝ၁ဗ၀၀ၤ ဘၤ်ၤ lဇွၤ်3.	ဒိးယအိထံတကွံး။	And I took a drink of water.

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§441.

ခၢ. ခါ။ဘွဉ်။

This word is used as a numeral affix to traps and snares as in Sgau. (See §169.) It is applied also to fish hooks, where the Sgaus use ဘွဉ်။

ခၢၤ ဇွဲၤခၢ.	ထုတခါ။	A (rat) trap.
ဒးၤ ၤခၢ.	ဖူးတခါ။	A (mouse) trap.
ဆူဗူ ၤခၢ.	ဝဉ်ဒိတခါ။	A wild beast trap.
ဖဝံၤ ၤခၢ.	ဘၢတခါ။	A (fish) trap.
ဈၤ ၤခၢ.	ကါတခါ။	A (fish) trap.
ခွါၤ ၤခၢ.	တခွဲတဘွဉ်။	A fish hook.
ခဒိၣ်ခၣ် ၤခၢ.	တ့ၤဒိဉ်တခါ။	A snare for fowls.

§442.

ခၢ့. ခးးညါ။

1. This word is used as a particle in the signification of *as much as, as many as, as large as.*

nbၣ ဒဓၣ ၤၢ့ ဧပိၤ ဇၢံၵ ဒၣ ၤ၀ိၣ. ဒဓၣဒ ခၢ့ nၢံၤnၤဇ၀ ၁ဆံ.	နဘုအိဉ်လိၤတဲာ်ဆံးအါလဲဉ်။ အိဉ်ခံနာ်ခး စ့ၢ်ကိးသၢဉ်။	How much paddy hast thou left? As much as two baskets.
n ၀ၣ ဖုဖျံၢ့ ဂ၁ၢ ဇၢံၵ ဒၣ ၤ၀ိၣ. ဖုဖျံၢ့ nဓၣဒခၢ့ ဒဓၣnၣ့ ဇၢံၤ ဇ၀ ၁ဆံ.	နထံဉ်ပှၤကညိဖဲဆံးအါလဲဉ်။ ပှၤကညိန္ဉ်အိဉ်ဆံဆဲဉ်ခးစ့ၢ်ကိးသၢဉ်။	How many people didst thou see come? As many as ten.
ပဖၣl ၤ့ဗာ်ၤ ၤ၀ိမၤ ၤဓၤ. မဝံၤ့ ဒခၢ့ပဖၣ nၣ့ ၁မၢ့ ၤ့ၤ့ဓၤ.	ခုးတလိၤ်အံၤ လဲၤ်မးလိၤ။ ကလိၤလိာ် ခုးသၤလိၤ်လိၤ။	This is a very wide field. It is as large as three fields.

2. It is used occasionally where the Sgaus use ညါ။

၀၂ ၤခမံၤစဝံၤ ၤ့ဒ ခၢ့၀၂ nၢံၤ ခမံၤဇၢ ၤ၀ိၣ.	ဝဉ်တခိဉ်အံၤလိၤလိာ်ဝဉ်ခံဒိဉ်ညါလဲဉ်။	This clump of bamboos is as large as two clumps.

§443.

ခ့. ခိဉ်။

This word is used, occasionally, but not often, as a numeral adverb. (See §174: 1.

ဗၤိၤ ဗဝံၣ ၁ံၤ့ ၵၢၤခ့.	ယလဲၤယိးသ့ဉ်မ့ဉ်တခိဉ်။	I have been to carry fuel one time, or *once*.

§444.

ခ့ဘံၣ. ခိဉ်ထံး။

1. As in Sgau, this word is affixed to a noun or pronoun, preceded by ၤd, လၢ, in the signification of ***at the foot*** or ***feet*** of any thing. (See §174: 4.)

ၤd ဗခ့ဲ ဘံၣ	လၢ ယခိဉ် ထံး	At my feet.
" n " "	" နဲ " "	" thy feet.
" ဒ " "	" ဒ " "	" his, her, its, or their feet.
" ပ " "	" ပ " "	" our feet.
" nဘံၤဒ " "	" သူ " "	" your "
"ဒဘံၤ၀ါၤဒ " "	" ဆဝဲသ့ဉ်ဆ " "	" their "
" ___ ဒ " "	" _____ "	" the feet of, (where the blank is supplied by a noun.)

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ဒဈ ၤဈဈသွ ဘံၣ.	အိန်လၢယခိဉ်ထံး။	It is at my feet.
ဒဈၤဒ ဝံၤွ ဒသွဘံၣၤ ဃဳၤ.	အိန်လၢသွဉ်အခိဉ်ထံးတဂ္ဂၤ။	Stay not at the foot of the tree.
ၤဒဟ့ၤ ဝၣဒ သွဘံၣ.	လၢကျဲအခိဉ်ထံး။	At the foot of the road.

2. Coupled with ၤဒဏ်ံ့, လၢဟ့ၤ, it is used referring to time, in the signification of *anciently*.

ၤဒဏ်ံ့ ၤဒသွ ဘံၣ	လၢဟ့ၤလၢအခိဉ်ထံး။	Anciently.
ၤဒဏ်ံ့ ၤဒသွ ဘံၣဒံ့ ဝခိဒ့ မခိဍ ၤဝဈွၤဓၤ.	လၢဟ့ၤလၢအခိဉ်ထံး ဌ့်ဒိး ဒ့ီၤမ့်ပ့ၤတဂ့ဉ်လီၤ။	Formerly, the Pghos and Sgaus were one tribe.

§445.

ခၣ. ခၢး။

This word is said to be of Taleing origin, but it is often used instead of ဂ့ီ, ဌ့် in the signification of *reason* or *cause*. (See §181 : 3.)

ခၣ.	ခၢး။	Reason, account.
မခိဒခၣbခီၤဘြ ၤခြ.	မ့်အခၢးဒ်လဲဉ်။	For, why?
bၤဒခၣ ၤbၤဒခၣ.	ဘဉ်အခၢးတဘဉ်အခၢး။	Perhaps.
ဗမၤ ဖၣဗံၤ ဖၣၣမခိဗဒွbၤ. ဗၤဒွbၤ မခိဒခၣ bခီၤ ဘြၤခြ. ဒခၣ ဒဈ ဂ့ၤမဴ့ဒြၤ, ခခၣ ဒဈၤဒဈbၤ စခၣ bၤဇၤ ဂဈၤဓၤ.	ယမၤတ၊်အံၤကြၢးမ့်ယအိဉ်ဘဉ်။ ယတအိဉ်ဘဉ် မ့်အခၢး ဒ်လဲဉ်။ အခၢးတအိဉ်ဘဉ်နိုတမံၤဘဉ်။ အခၢးအိဉ်လၢယတဉ်ဆူဘဉ်ဆါလီၤ။	I ought to be able to live on my labor. Why cannot I live? There is no reason whatever, except that I am sick.
ဖၣ် ဂၤ ဗဝံၤ ဂၤ်ဂခြ bၤဖၣ. မခိဒခၣ bခီၤ ဘြၤခြ. ဒခၣ ဒဈ ဂ့ မ့ံဂ့ ဒြၤ, ခခၣဒဈ ၤဈမၤဂခြဒွၤဓၤ.	တ၊်လၢဟ့ၤအံၤနတဟဲဘါတ၊်။ မ့်အခၢးဒ်လဲဉ်။အခၢးတအိဉ်ဘဉ်နိုတမံၤဘဉ်။ အခၢးအိဉ်လၢယမ့ါဟဲထိဉ်လီၤ။	Thou didst not come to worship this evening. Why? No reason, except that my wife came.
ဖၣ် ဂၤဈဝံၤ ဗၤါၤ စခြွဒြၤ ၤ ဈခြ bၤ ဂဈၣ, ပခိဒခၣbခီၤ ဘြၤခြ. မခိဈ ခွဖၣၤဓၤ.	တ၊်လၢဟ့ၤအံၤ ယလဲၤဟးဒိး တကဲဘဉ်။ မ့်အခၢးဒ်လဲဉ်။မ့်ယခိဉ်ဆါလီၤ။	I cannot go to walk this evening, for my foot is sore.
bၤဒခၣ ၤbၤ ဒခၣ ဈ မဝံၤဂြၤ ၤဓၤ.	ဘဉ်အခၢးတဘဉ်အခၢးယကလဲၤလီၤ။	Perhaps I shall go.
bၤ ဒခၣ ၤbၤဒခၣ ဖၣမံဂခြၤ ဖၣ့ ၤဓၤ.	ဘဉ်အခၢးတဘဉ်အခၢးတ၊်ကဟဲစူၤလီၤ။	Perhaps it will rain.

§446.

ခဂၤ. ကြိ။ကူဉ်။

1. This numeral affix is usually applied to things that have been *cut down* or *hewn;* but it is used with as much latitude as the Sgaus use ကြိ။ (See §153, 164.)

ဘံၣ် ၤခဂၤ.	သွဉ်တကြိ။	A stick of timber.
ဝၤ ၤါ် ခဂၤ.	ဝဉ်လွံ်ကြိ။	Four bamboos.
ဇံၤ် ဖဝံၤ ဆွံၤ် ခဂၤ.	ထံပိဉ်နှံကြိ။	Nine sticks of sugar cane.
ဖွၤ ဘဝံၤ်ခဂၤ.	ကွါတိ၊်တကြိ။	An axe handle.
ၤဘြၤ ဘဝံၤ်ခဂၤ.	ဆဲဉ်တိ၊်တကြိ။	A cleaver handle.
ဘြၣ် မၤဆူဲ့ ၤခဂၤ.	သွဉ်မှဉ်ကျၢ်၊်တကြိ။	A stick of fire-wood.

2. It is used where the Sgaus use ကူဉ်။

ဇဒဲ ဖုမၣ ဒကံၣ ၤခဂၤ.	ဒိးပှၤပိဉ်မှဉ်အနုံဉ်တကူဉ်။	And a woman's petticoat.

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§447.

ခ၌. တဘျိဘျိ။တဖၢဖၢ။တခိဉ်ခိဉ်။တစုစု၊။

This root is prefixed to repeated numeral adverbs to express *sometimes*, or *occasionally*.

ပမၢ ခ၌ပံၤခ၌ဒပံၤ.	စမၢတခိဉ်ခိဉ်။	I work occasionally.
ပၤဘိၢ ခ၌ဘျ့ ခ၌ဘျ့.	စလဲၢတဘျိဘျိ။	I go sometimes.
ပတိၢ် ဃ ပတံၢ် ပမၢ လံၤ်လိၤ်ခ၌ ပံၤခ၌ ဒံၤ်.ပမၢ်ပမၤ ခ၌ဒပံၤ ခ၌ဒပံၤ ါစၢ.	ယဲခဉ်အံၤ်ယမၢလိလံာ်တစုစု။ယမၢခု်းတဖၢဖၢလိၢ်။	I study sometimes. I cultivate land sometimes.
ပတိၢ်ဃ တံၢ် ပၤဘိၢ်ၤ်ဒ ဘျိုက်ခ၌ဒပံၤ.	ယဲခဉ်အံၤ်ယလဲၢဆူဘျံးထဘျိဘျိ။	I go to Mergui occasionally.
ပတိၢ်ဃတံၢ် ပမၢ်ပၤ်ၤ ကဖ, ဃ ဒခၢ်ဒ် ဖုဖျိၤ် ကွ့ကဖ့် ပဖျိၤ် ခ၌ဖဉ်ၢ် ခ၌ဖဉ်ၢ်.	ယဲခဉ်အံၤ်ယမၢခုးန္ဉ်ဘဉ်အခါလၢပကျိၢ်နိဉ်နှဉ်ယကျိၢ်တဖၢဖၢ။	In respect to my cultivating a field, when the time arrives for weeding, I weed sometimes.

§448.

ခ၌. ခံ။ထွဲ။ဖိဉ်။

1. This word, with one of the personal pronouns prefixed, has often to be rendered by the objective case of that pronoun; and when construed with a noun in the possessive case, that noun, in such instances, is rendered in the objective. (Sec §170.)

ဗ ခ၌	ယ ခံ	Me.
n "	နှ "	Thee.
ဒ "	ဒ "	Him, her, it, or them.
ပ "	ပ "	Us.
nဘံၤဒ "	သု "	You.
ဒဘံၤဝတိၢ်ဒ. "	အဝဲအသွဉ်အ "	Them.

In the signification of *following*, or *imitating*, the above forms are often preceded by ဖံၤ, ဖိဉ်, or ထွဲ.

ပ ကျၤစ့ဒခ၌.	ပသဆဉ်ထိဉ်အခံ။	We exhort them.
ဂ၌ ဖံၤစခ၌.	ထဲဖိဉ်ယခံ။	Come after me.
ါ၌ ဖံၤဒခ၌.	လဲၤဖိဉ်အခံ။	Go after him.
ဒါၤဒ ဘဲ့ဒဘဲ့ကဖ, nဘံၤ ဘျိမၢ်ဘ ဘျိၤါ၌. ပတိၢ် ဃစံၤ ပမၢ ဖံၤ ဇ့ၢဒခ၌ ကဖ ပဘျိ မၢ်ဘ ဝံၤဝံၤ ပၢိၢ်ပၢိၢ်စၢ.	တၢ်လၢ တၢ်သိဉ်တၢ်သိန္ဉ် သုသွဉ် ညါဒ်လဲဉ်။ပထဲခဉ်အံၤ်ပမၢထွဲသရုဉ် အခံန္ဉ် ပသွဉ်ညါတဉ်ဖိဉ်ဖိဉ်ဆံးဆံးလိၢ်။	How do you know the commands? We have imitated, or learned of the teacher, and know them tolerably.

2. When ါ၌, ဇီၢ်, is inserted before ခ၌, ခံ, in the forms given in No. 1, the whole is equivalent to *after*, and the objective case of the personal pronoun, or noun with which it is construed. When, however, the pronoun is in the third person and the reference distant, the whole may be rendered by *afterwards*, as below.

ါဒါ၌ ခ၌.	လၢအလိၢ်ခံ။	After him, her, it, or them; or, Afterwards.
ါဒခ၌. ဘ၌.	လၢခံကွၤ။	Afterwards.
ပါၤဖ ါကံၤစံၤ ဂစ့ဉၤမဖိဖစၢဂဖၢ ါဒါ ါဒါ၌ ခ၌ါဖ ါ၌.	ယလဲၤတၢ်တနံၤအံၤဝံၤဖိးမ့ၢ်မတၤဖဲလၢ ယလိၢ်ခံတဂၤလဲဉ်။	Who arrived after I went away to-day?

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ဂအၢဝါၢ ɩခဇူၢ ဒlဒ့ခအိ့.	ထဲဝဲလၢသရုဉ်အလိၢ်ခံ။	He came after the teacher.
ဒအိ့မခိ ဖုဂၤ lဖၤခွဝံၤဒဘɩခဝၢါဖၢံၤဟၢံၤ ဗနၵ, ဒအိ့ မခိ ဗဝါၢlဂၤ ဗခွဝံၤ ဗဘɩ lခဒဘံၤ ဝါၢဂဇၤ lဖၤဒlဒ့ ခအိ့ ဘဇၤ lစၢ.	မ့မ့ၢ်ပှၤဂၤတဖဉ် ဖြးအသး လၢအဂံၢ်ယိဉ်ယိဉ်လံး မ့မ့ၢ်ထဲတ ဂၤယဖြး ယသး လၢ အဝဲသ့ဉ် တဖဉ်အလိၢ်ခံ တကွၢ်လိၢ်။	As to others, they professed religion first, long ago; but I after them, the last.

3. With ɩခ, လၢ, and ဇခ, it is used to form several adverbs.

ɩခ ခအိ့	လၢ ခံ	Behind, (when referring to place.)
" "	"	Afterwards, (when reff'g to time.)
" " ခဝံၤ	"	Hereafter.
" " ɩခlၤ	" လၢလဉ်	"
ဇခ ခအိ့	"	"
ဇခ ခအိ့ဇခlၤ	ဆူခံ ဆူညါ	"
" " " " ခဝံၤ	" "	"
ɩခဏုဝံ့ ɩခခအိ့	လၢဏုၤလၢခံ	Anciently.
" "	လၢထံးလၢဏုၤ။	"
ɩခခအိ့ ဘဇၤ	လၢခံကတၢ်။	Last.
ဂအၢ ɩခခအိ့.	ထဲလၢခံ။	He came behind, afterwards.
ဖဂၢၤဂၤ ဂအၢɩခခအိ့	ပှၤခံဂၤထဲလၢခံ။	Two persons came *behind*.
ɩခခအိ့, ဘɬ့ဂဂ့ဖဇ့ ဆွၢံၤ.	လၢခံသၢနံဉ်ပူၤကွံဉ်။	*Afterwards*, 3 years having elapsed.
ɩခ ခအိ့ ဘအ့ ɩစဘံၤ, ဘအ့ ɩခဇၢဘံၤ ပ့ ဇၢံၤ.	လၢခံကွၤတဝ့ၤ။ ကွၤလၢညါတထံဉ်ဃိတကွၢ်။	Do not go behind. Go before constantly.
ɩခခအိ့ခံၤ ဂအၢɩစဘံၤ	လၢခံထဲတဝ့ၤ။	Come not *hereafter*.
ɩခခအိ့ ɩခlၤဟၤ ɩဂ့ဇခbအၢ ဂဇၤɩစဘံၤ.	လၢခံလၢလဉ်မၤလၢၤတၢ်ဒ်နှဉ်တဝ့ၤ။	Act hereafter no more in that way.
bံ့ ဂအ့ဗံၤ ဗlဘံၤ ဇံၤဒဘိၤ, ဗမံ့ lဘံၤ ဇခခအိ့ခခအိ lၤခံၤlဇၤ.	တူၤခဲကနံဉ်ဖံၤ ယတ လဲၤဖံးဘဉ်။ ယကလဲၤလၢခံလၢလဉ်လိၢ်။	Until now I have not gone, (but) I will go hereafter.
ဂဝါၢဃဗံၤ lၤlbအ့ဗံၤ ဘအ့ဇံၤ lစဘံၤ, ဘအ့ခခအိ ခအိ့lဇၢ.	နခဲဒဉ် အံၤလါ တဘ့ဉ်အံၤကွၤ ဖံးတဝ့ၤ။ ကွၤလၢခံတကွၢ်။	Do not return this moon. Return hereafter.
ɩဇဏုဝံ့ ɩခအိ့ ခlာံၤဍံဒဃဒဘိၤ.	လၢဏုၤလၢခံလံဉ်ပြၢ်တအိဉ်တဉ်။	Anciently there were no Pgho books.
ɩခ ဏုဝံ့ ɩခခအိ့ ဖုဘမ့ ဇအ ဘɬဒဘံ ဇံၤ ဝါၢဃ, bɬဒ့bɬဂɬ ဇ့ဃlဇၢ.	လၢထံး လၢဏုၤ ပသူဉ်ကွဲသးပှၤ် ဇံးခဲဒဉ်။ တဉ်ဖြိဉ်တဉ်နးစွဉ်မးလိၢ်။	Anciently, the elders say, they suffered wretchedly.
ဘဇ့်မဇ့် ဘဇၢဂဃ ဗဒအ့ ဇဝံၤɩခ ဂဘံၤ ဂအၢဘဇ့် ဖɬ့ပ့ɩဇၢ. ဂဂအၢ ɩခခအိ့ ဘɬbɬဒ့အ.	တူၤမိၤဆိဉ်နှဉ်ယအဲဉ်ဖိးလၢ သုထဲတူၤတ ဘျိဃိလိၢ်။ နထဲလၢခံကတၢ်တဉ်မန္ဒၤလဲဉ်။	When the gong sounds I wish you to come at once. Why dost thou come last?

§449.

ခဝံၤ. ကိဉ်။ ကိးမး။ ခဲကိဉ်။

From *neck*, the primary signification of this word, may be traced its various significations as a particle.

1. It is used as an affix to words connected with future time.

a. It is affixed to nouns used adverbially, that designate near periods of usually future time. More distant or indefinite ones, are characterised by the prefix ɳ̀. This distinction does not exist in Sgau, and ကိဉ် is used less extensively than ခဝံၤ, except in places where the Sgaus have mixed most with the Pghos,

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and there ကိ၁ would be affixed to many of the forms below. ဆဲ, ခဲ, is usually prefixed to the word to which ခံ၊ is affixed. (See §171: 3, 4.)

ဆဲ မ၇ ဇ၁ ခံ၊	ခဲ မုါ် ဆါ	To-day; future.
" " ဂ၂ "	" " ဟါ	This evening, "
" " n၊ "	" " နု၊	To-night, "
" ဂစ၁၊ "	" ဂီ၊	To-morrow.
" ဧဂစ၁၊ "	" တဂီ၊	Day after to-morrow.
" ခဘျ် "	" ကိ၁်းဆူညါ	Hereafter, afterwards.
" မ၇ "	" "	" "
" မဒ၊ "	" "	" "
မ၇ "	မ ကိ၁်	Just now, past.
မဒ၊ "	" "	" " "
မစ "	ဖြါ် ကိ၁်	A short time past, or future.
ါါ၊ခ၃ ဇ၃ဒ၊ မျါ၊ ဆဲမ၇ ဇ၁ခံ၊ ၂၃ခံ၂ ၂၀ခ့ျဘ၀၃ဘ၀၃.	လဲ၁း၀း၁း၀းသျိဉ် ခဲမဆါလ၁ ကစ၁်ါလိ၊ နှဉ် ဖြိဖြဉ်။	Let us go and shoot monkeys on the mountain to-day.
ဆဲမ၇ဇ၁ခံ၊ဂမံ ါါ၊ဇစု၂ဒ့ျ.	ခဲမှ်ဟါနုကလဲ၊ဆူလဲဉ်။	Where wilt thou go to-day?
ဂဒဒ့ျါါ၊ ဧ၇ဆ်ါ၃ယဆဲ ယ၇၂ခံ၊ဘဒ့ျ.	နုမ့််လဲ၊ဖြိး၀ဲက၁်ခဲမှ်ဟါနဲ့ဉ်။	If thou goest, come in the evening.
ါါ၊၂ဒဒဇ၀ ဆဲမ၇၂၁ခံ၊.	လဲ၁းအိဉ်အြိ၊ခဲမှ်ဟါ။	Go to him this evening.
ဆဲမ၇ဂ၊ ခံ၊ဧမမံါါ၊ ခံ၊ဇမှ၂၀၅.	ခဲမှ်နု၁စကလဲ၁းဖြိးဖြလိ၊။	I will go to-night and watch at the spring.
ဇံ၀စစ့ျ ဒဒ့ျဇဇ၃ျမ၊၀၅. ဆဲမ၇ဂ၊ ခံ၊ စမမံ မ်ါ၊၂ဒံ၀်ဖ့ျ၀၅.	ပစြ်းဒ့ဉ်တ၁်ရှဉ်မးလြိ၊ ခဲမှ်နု၁စကမံ လ၁ ဖှ်ဝြိ၊ပူ၊လြိ၊။	The musquitoes bite dreadfully. I will sleep under the curtains to-night.
ဒဧ၃ဝ၁ ခ၁း၀ေဘဂ၊ ခင်၊ဂ့ဉ် ဂ်ါ၊ bဧ၃.	အိဉ်ဒဉ်ကလြိ၁်ခဲဂြိ၊တနုံ၊ဖြ။	Wait to-morrow.
ဆဲဘဂ၊ ခံ၊ဂမ်ါ ၂၃ဂ၊ ဂ့ျခ၅၊ဧစ၃.	ခဲဂြိ၊ဟဲလ၁ဂြိ၊သြိဉ်ထ၁ဖြိဉ်။	To-morrow come in the morning.
၂ဂ်ါ၊ဧစံ၊ ပမ၊ ချ၃ ၂၃ျ.ဒဘြ, ပမံမ၊ ဆဲဘဂ၊ ခံ၊၂ဂ်ါ၊ ၂၀၊.	တနုံ၊အံ၊ပမ၊တချု၊လ၊၊ဘဉ်။ ပကမ၊ခဲဂြိ၊တနုံ၊လြိ၊။	We are not at leisure to do it to-day; we will do it to-morrow.
ဧမမံါါ၊ ၂ဒ၊ဖ၃ျ ဆဲမ၇ ခံ၊၂၀၊.	ခဲကြိ်ယကလဲ၁းဆူဝှဉ်ပူ၊။	Hereafter (i. e. in a little while) I will go to the market.
ဖု၂ဖ၁ ဘ၌ျ ဧဒ၃ ဆ၌, ဘ၌ျဇံ၃ ဧံ၊ဧဒ၃ ၂၌. ဘ၌ျ ၂ဆ၊၃၁ခံ၊ဧဒ၃.	ပုၤတဂဉ် က္ဉၤလံ။ က္ဉၤတွ်ၤဆံးယိ်ဉ် လဲဉ်။ က္ဉၤလ၁မကြိ်လံ။	The people have gone. How long since they went? They went just now.
ဂဇ္ဈါ၃ဇ၌ ါ်၊ဧစု၃ဒ၁၃ဆ၌. ဧဇ္ဈါ၃ ဇ၌ါ ဂ၁ျ၂၂ ဆ၁ခံ၊ဧဒ၃.	နကွဲးဆဲလ်ဉ်ဝံၤလံဖါ။ ထကွဲးဆဲဝံၤ လ၁ မကြိ်လံ။	Hast thou done copying? I got through copying just now.
ဆဲ ခဘျ် ခံ၊ ဧမမံ၃ျ မ၃ျ ဂမ၁ ဂ်ါ၃ျ ဇ့ျဖ်ျ ါ၀၅.	ခဲကြိ်ယကမ၁နုမ၊ဟိဉ်တဖျ၁ဉ်လြိ၊။	Hereafter, I will set thee to building a house.
ခံ၃ ၁၂ ဝ၌ဧ၃ ဈ၂. ဝ၌ဧ၃. ဝ၌ဇံ၃ ဧ၌ါ၃ ဧ၀၅.	တဓိး၁ဉ် ဝဲၤလံဖါ။ဝဲၤလံ။ဝဲၤဆံးယိ်ဉ်တွ်ၤလဲဉ်။ဝဲၤဖြိၤကြိ်ဉ်း်လြိ၊။	Is the mango season over? Yes. How long since? But a short time.
ဇ၃ဧံ၊ ဧ၌ါ ၂၃ျ ဒ၌၊ မဇ ခံ၊ ဇ၃ဧဇ၁ ဧ၀၅.	တ၁်အံ၊ တယ်ဉ်လ၁၊ဘဉ်။ ဖြိၤကြိ်ဉ်တ၁်က ယီ၊ဇိဉ်လြိ၊။	This will not be long. The dry season will appear shortly.

b. It is affixed to verbs, sometimes, when referring to future acts about to be performed.

ဧ၀၂ါ၊ ခံ၊ ဂ့ျဖ၃ျ.	ယကလဲ၁ခဲကြိ်ဉ်တပူ၊ပူ၊။	I will go hereafter to some place.
ဂမံါ၂ါ၊ ခံ၊ ဇံ၃ဧ၌ါ၊ ၂၌.	နကလဲ၁ခဲကြိ်ဉ်ဆံးယိ်ဉ်လဲဉ်။	How long before thou wilt go?
ဘ်ါ၊ မံဝ၃ျ ခံ၊ ၂၀၊.	ကိ၃းမ၃းထံကဇိဉ်လြိ၊။	The water will rise shortly.

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2. It is affixed to a few verbal adjectives to express a small degree of the quality denoted by the root.

sɪ ခံ.	၌ ကိ	Very few.
ပါ "	ဆံး "	" small.
ဒို့ "	အံ့ "	" narrow.
ချိ့ "	ချာသဒိး	" quick, quickly.
ပွာ "	ဖုံသသိး။	" light.
ꤖꤟꤶꤢ့ꤒꤡ ꤘꤶꤡꤒꤡꤢꤱꤋ. ꤒꤡꤢ sɪ ခံꤱꤢꤘꤡ.	ပွၤကညီအိဉ်ဆံးအါလဲဉ်။ အိဉ်၌ကိ်ဉ်ဖိၤလိၤ။	How many people are there? There are very few.
nဂꤡ ꤋꤡ ꤒꤡꤢ ꤘꤶꤡ ꤘꤶꤡ ꤡꤋ ꤋꤱꤋ. ꤡဂꤡ ꤋꤡ ꤒꤡꤢ ꤘꤶꤡ ပါ ခံꤱ ꤘꤡ.	နဟုအိဉ်ဒးဆံးအါလဲဉ်းစဟုအိဉ်ဒိးး၌ကိ်ဉ်ဖိၤလိၤ။	How much rice hast thou yet? I have very little rice.
ꤖꤡꤢ့ ꤡꤢ lbꤢ့lꤱꤋꤡl. ဒို့ခံꤱ ꤘꤡ.	ကျဲတဘိတလါ်ဘဉ်းအံ့ကိ်ဉ်ဖိၤလိၤ။	The road is not wide. It is very narrow.

bꤡခံꤱ. ဘဉ်ဖုး။

3. It is used with the future tense, expressed or implied, and preceded by bꤡ, to indicate that the act will peradventure take place, will happen near upon it; corresponding to the Sgau ဘဉ်ဖုး in its second signification. Sometimes the bꤡ is omitted. (See §294: 2.)

ꤋꤢ့lꤢ့ ꤖꤱ bꤡ ခံꤱ.	နကလိၤတဲာ်ဘဉ်ဖုး။	Thou art in danger of falling off.
lꤶꤱ ꤘꤶꤡ. nlꤢ့ ꤖꤶꤱ ꤡꤖbꤡ ခံꤱ.	လဲၤတဂ့ၤးနကလိၤဃီၤဘဉ်ဖုး။	Go not, lest thou shouldst fall.
ချိ့ꤢ့ꤒꤢꤡ ဂꤶꤱ. nlꤢ့ꤢꤡ sꤡ bꤡ ခံꤱ.	ကတိၤပူာ်နကလိၤကမဉ်ဘဉ်ဖုး။	Be careful how thou speakest, lest thou shouldst err.
စꤶꤡ ꤐꤡꤢ ဝꤶꤱ n ꤘꤶꤡ ꤘꤡꤋꤡ lဒꤱꤋꤡ lꤶꤱꤢ့ ဇ ꤒꤢꤡ ꤖ့ꤐꤡꤢ့n ꤘꤶꤡ nဇꤡ n ꤘꤶꤡ sɢ ရꤱ ဏꤱꤋꤡꤢ bꤡ ဝꤶꤱ ꤐꤒꤡꤢ့ lꤶꤱ rꤡ ꤘꤶꤡ ခံꤱ.	စံးကဖိးဝဲ။ သုတက္ခါဘဉ်နှဉ် သက့။ ယမ့်ါတူါလိ်သုနှဉ်။ သုသရဉ် ကစံးဘဉ်ဝဲလၫယကလ်ဉ်သုဘဉ်ဖုး။	He said again, though you do not look, were I to receive you, your teacher might say that I persuaded you.

§450.

ခံꤱ. ခိဉ်။ ဆိ

1. This root is used, as in Sgau, in a manner equivalent to the preposition *on* or *in*. (See §172: 1, 2.)

ဧlꤢ့bꤡlꤡnခꤢ့ခံꤱ.	ယလိၤဘဉ်လၫနကိ်ါခိဉ်။	I have fallen on thy country.
မꤶꤱ lꤡချံꤢ့ꤒꤢꤡ့ ခံꤱ.	မံလၫချာဉ်ဒ့ခိဉ်။	He slept on a branch of a fig tree.
sɪꤡ lꤡဧꤒꤡꤢ့ ခံꤱ lꤡꤶꤱ.	အိဉ်လၫယတဖိခိဉ်တဂ့ၤ။	Stay not in my village.
lꤶꤱ ꤖꤢ့ꤒꤡꤡ lꤡlꤢ့ခံꤱ nဇꤡ.	လဲၤထိဉ်အိဉ်လၫလၫါခိဉ်နှဉ်။	Go up upon the rock.
ꤖꤢ့ ꤡꤢ lꤡဧꤢꤡꤋꤡ ꤖꤢ့nဇꤡ, lꤒꤡꤢ bꤡ ꤡꤢ ꤡꤖbꤡ ဝꤢ့lꤡꤘꤶꤢ့ꤖꤢ ခံꤱ lꤱꤋ.	ကျဲလၫခုးပူးနှဉ်တအိဉ်ဘဉ်ဖိး ယဘဉ် ဂဉ် သ့ဉ်ဖူခိဉ်လိၤ။	There being no road in the field, I must cross on the logs.

2. It is used as a numeral affix to things regarded as proceeding from one head.

ꤋlꤡပဝꤶꤱ ꤡꤖ lခံꤱ.	ပွၤလၫပဝဒဉ်တခိဉ်။	People of our tribe.
ꤘꤶꤱ nɪ lခံꤱ.	သံးနှဉ်တခိဉ်။	A gun.
ꤟꤐံꤱ lခံꤱ.	ဖျိဉ်တခိဉ်။	A cannon.
ꤑꤒꤢ့ꤟꤶꤱ lခံꤱ.	ကဆိဓဲတခိဉ်။	An elephant's tusks, i. e. a pair.
ခꤟꤐꤡ ꤑꤋꤱ lခံꤱ.	တဒၫတခိဉ်။	An umbrella.
ꤖꤐံꤢ့lခံꤱ.	ကြါ်တဆိ။	A plough or harrow.
ချံ့ꤢ့lခံꤱ.	ကဟဉ်တဆိ။	A spinning wheel.
lꤶꤢ့lခံꤱ.	လ့ဉ်တဆိ။	A carriage.

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It is applied to plants growing in clumps.

ကကိုး ခဝံ.	ကနုံးတခြဲ။	A clump of the Nipa Palm.
ဟ်ာ် ခဝံ.	ကတံတခြဲ။	" wild sugar cane grass.
ကဏ္ဍာ ခဝံ.	ကဖြိုင်တခြဲ။	" holy basil.
ပခ ခဝံ.	ခုင်တခြဲ။	" arum.
ဆိုခဝံ.	ဂွၢ်တခြဲ။	" ratan.
စဇ ဂမာ ခဝံ.	စီလမ္ဘတခြဲ။	" plumbago rosa.
ဂံ်ပဇ့ခဝံ.	ဆိုးဒိုင်ပိုင်လိတခြဲ။	" winter cherry. *Phys-*
ပခြ ခဝံ.	ဆွဲတခြဲ။	" sedge. [*alis.*
ဘြဲမၢခဝံ.	တိ်ာ်မူ်တခြဲ။	" grass.
ဂ့ခဝံ.	ဒိုင်တခြဲ။	" grass or weeds.
ဘံ ဘျဲဖျိ ခဝံ.	ထံဖိ်ဖးတခြဲ။	" melastoma. *M. mala-*
ဇာ် ဖဝံ ခဝံ.	ထံဖိ်တခြဲ။	" sugar cane. [*bathricum.*
bၣ ခဝံ.	ဘူတခြဲ။	" rice.
bၣ ဘဝံ ဒ ခဝံ.	ထိုင်ဟ်ဘူတခြဲ။	" wild rice.
ဒအို ခဝံ.	ပအံ်တခြဲ။	" early rice.
ဘျဲခဝံ ဘ ခဝံ.	ပသၢတခြဲ။	" onions.
ဖ့ခဝံ.	ပ့ာ်တခြဲ။	" millet.
ဖဝ့ံခဝံ.	ဘၢဉ်တခြဲ။	" Job's tears. *Coix.*
bၣ ခအါ ခဝံ.	ဘူခွတခြဲ။	" Indian corn.
ဃ ဒါ် ခဝံ.	မ်ာ်အံးတခြဲ။	" Cardamum plants.
ဗ ခဝံ.	ယာ်တခြဲ။	" wild plantains.
bၣ ဝဝံ ခဝံ.	သထဉ်တခြဲ။	" mustard plants.
ဒါ့ခဝံ.	သအ့တခြဲ။	" ginger.
ဗျဲbၣ့ခဝံ.	သယီတခြဲ။	" tumeric.
ဘ ဇွါ် ခဝံ.	သကွံတခြဲ။	" plantains.
ဝၣခဝံ.	ဝဉ်တခြဲ။	" bamboos.
ၤ့မခြ ခဝံ.	ဟိဉ်ကအးတခြဲ။	" smilax.

§451.

ခဝံ့. ကူ်။

As in Sgau, this root is used to form two conjunctions. (See §152.)

ဒခဝံ့မခြbခြ nဇ ဃ.	အကူ်မ့်ဒ်နှဉ်ဖိုး။	Therefore.
ထဝံ ဒ့ ဃ့်ဒ့ခဇျ်ဓာ. ဒ ခဝံ့မခြbခြ nဇ ဃ ပbၣ ဖျိၣ်ဓာ.	ပဖိဉ်ဃဲ့ သွဲလိၤ။ အကူ်မ့် ဒ်နှဉ်ဖိုး ပဘဉ် ထွဉ်လိၤ။	The governor demands taxes, therefore we must give.
ဒခဝံ့မခြ—ဃ.	အကူ်မ့် — ဖိုး	Because.
ဒခဝံ့မခြ ဘခြိဂခြ ဃ. ပbၣ ဂၤ ဇဝံဇဝံ ဓာ.	အကူ်မ့်ယိၤဟဲဖိုး ပဘဉ်ဟး တလိ်ာ်လိ်ာ် တလိ်ာ်လိ်ာ်လိၤ။	Because the Siamese come, we must remove frequently.

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§452.

ခြာ. ခြ။

This word has the general signification of *side*, and this signification is retained in its various uses as an affix. (See §173.)

ခြာ.	တခြ။	The side of, the part of.
ခြာ–ခြာ.	တခြ–တခြ။	On the one side—on the other side.
		" hand— " hand.
ဖဉ်ခြာ.	ကဒါတခြ။	On the contrary side; on the contrary.
ခြာခြာ.	တခြခြ။	Any side, some side or other.
—ဘြာ.	— ခြ	A numeral affix to things in sides.
ပြဲခြာ.	ယာ်ခြ	Both sides.
" " ပြဲခြာ.	" " ယာ်ခြ။	" " alternately.
" " "	ယာ်ခြခြယာ်ခြခြ။	" " "

ဒbဒၢ ဒဖဲ့ဒစ ဠခြာ ဠစၢ.	အဘျုးအဖြိုက်အိုင်လၢကစၢ်ယွၤ တခြလိၤ။	The goodness is on *the part* of God.
ဗါ ပြဲၤ bu ခြာ ဗဒစ ဒပၤ.	ယတလဲၤဘဉ်တခြယတအိုင်ဘဉ်။	I do not live without (the side of) going.
ဖုကစ ဠဒူဠစၢbu ဇူခြာ,ဗကဒၢ ဒပၤ.	ပှၤနှဉ်တလိဘဉ်တခြယတနှဉ်ဘဉ်။	I do not believe that that man does not deceive.
ဇရှၢ ခြာဃ, စၢ်ဒ ဝဘၢ ဝ.	သရှဉ်တခြဒိးစံးဝဲဝဲဒဉ်။	The teacher (on that side) said.
ပမၤ ခြာ ပစၢ်ဒ ဒမၤ.	ပှၤတခြပစံးအိၤ။	On the side of us, we said; or on our side, we said.
ပမၤခြာ ပဇၢ်ဒဒမၤ, bဝ့ခဝ်ယဘ်, စၢ်ဒ ဇူbခြာ ကစ ါပဘၢ.	ပဝဲတခြပစံးအိၤ။ ဘူဉ်ဒိဉ်ဇၢ။ စံးတၢ်ဒ်နှဉ် တဂ့ၤ။	On our side we said, Boo-kho, do not reply thus.
ဘ့ခြာ ဗဝ်ခြာ.	ကၢၢ်တခြကွၢ်တခြ။	Pull on the one hand and look on the other; i. e. both pull and look.
ဖဒၢ ဇၢ်ၤ ါဂၤ ါဘြ ဝဘၢ ခြာ. မ့ဖွၤ ါဂၤ ါဘြ ဝဘၢ ခြာ.	ဆံးဂုၤတဂၤလဲၤဝဲတခြ၊ခြၤယွၤတဂၤ လဲၤဝဲတခြ။	Grandfather Hsee went one way, and Ywa the other.
ဒဘ်ဃ ဝဘၢ ဒပ ဘ့ဇဇၤ ခြာ.	အဝဲသ့ဉ်အါထိဉ်ကဒါတခြ။	They increased on the contrary.
ကဒဇ ကဝဘၢ ခြာ ခစ. bၤဘ့ဖွၤ ဆံ့ဒ ါဝဘ်ဃ.	နအိဉ်နဲ ဝဲတခြခြ။ ဘါထိဉ်ယွၤကိး မုၢ်အဂိၤ။	Thou who livest on some side, (i. e. in some direction or another,) pray to God every morning.
ါ့ခ့ခြာ ဘပ ခြစပ.	လူဉ်ခ့သဉ်တခြ။	A side of a pumpkin.
ဝပ ခြာ.	ဝဉ်တခြ။	A side of a bamboo.
ကြဲ ဇၤခြာ.	နၢ်ကါတခြ။	The ear ornament of one side; i. e. a single one.
ကဘၢ် ဘပ ကဇ ဖျိၤ ဖဒ ဒခြ ဗဒၤ ကြဲ ခြာbစ.	နဖံသဉ်နှဉ်ဃဲဘ်အိဉ်နှၢ်ယၤတခြခြ။	Give me a side of thy cucumber.
ဖုကစ ဒခ့ါခြာ ဇၢ ဂခဂခ.	ပှၤနှဉ်အခြိဉ်တခြဆါနဲနဲဉ်။	One of that man's feet is very sore.
ကbဒစဝ်ၤ ဇ့ဝခြ ကစဒ ဂ်ါ ခြာ ကဇ ါခြာ ါခြာbu ကဇၢ ါခြ.	နဘူးဃီၤ တၢ်ထၢနစူခံခြနှဉ် ယာ်ခြယာ်ခြ ဘဉ်မန္ၤလဲဉ်။	Why dost thou put in both hands on both sides alternately?
ဘဇ ဘ ဒဇါဒစဘၢ် ဂခ့ါ ါခြာ ါဘြ ခြာ.	အိဉ်ဒဉ်အတၢ်လၢထံနုၤယာ်ခြယာ်ခြ။	They are on both sides of the river.
ဖဂ်ၢ ဝၤ ဒခ့ါ ါဖ် ါဘြ ဒဘ ါဘြာ ါခြာ.	ပှၤခံဂၤဆွဉ်လိာ်လိာ အသးယာ်ခြယာ်ခြ။	Two persons quarrelled on both sides.
ဆ့ါဇဒၢ စၢ်ဒ ါဘြာ ကဇ ဧၢ်ဘဒ ဇ့ဝ် ဒပစ်.	သွဉ်ဖူထံးယာ်ခြနှဉ်ကသံဉ်ဖိသဉ်ကၢ။	On both sides of the log, little tobacco plants are numerous.
ခဲၢ် ါခဒၤ ဉူ့ဇ၊ ဗဒၤ ါ့ဇဇဒၢ ါဇဇၢ့ ဘဒ ဗစ့ ကဇ ါခြာ ါခြာ ါဇဘ ါခဘၢ် ါဇၢ.	ခ့တဒ့ဖြိဉ်မးယၤမဆါအူၤလၢ ကျဲဃၢၤနှဉ် ယာ်ခြခြယာ်ခြခြလၢထဉ်လၢဒံလိၤ။	A tiger beset me to-day near the road, first on one side and then on the other, throughout its whole length.

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§453.

ခဒု. တုၤ။

This word is used as a prefix, in the signification of *until*.

ပတံၤပမံၤဘိၤ laတံၤမၢၤ ဂၤ, ခဒုbံၤ nဒုမံၤ ၀ဒၤ ဒီၤ ဘိၤ.	ယစံးယကလဲၤ ဆူဝ့ၢ်မံၥ်တါ။ တုၤခဲကနံၣ် အိၤဒီၢ်ယတလဲၤဖံးဘၣ်။	I said I would go to Matah, but until now, I have not gone.
ပမ၁ laဂၤ, ခဒုbံၤ nဒုမံၤ nlဂဒိၢ bu laဒ.	ယမၤ လိ်ာနုၤ။ တုၤခဲကနံၣ် အိၤနု တဖဲ ဘၣ်မန္ဍၤလဲၣ်။	I ordered thee, why is it until now, thou hast not come?

§454.

ခဓၢ့. တုၤတုၤ။ဒ။

1. Both single and repeated, this word is used as an affix, in the signification of *so long*.

nlဘိၤ မၤ nဓၢ lၤခဓၢ့nဒ၁ laဒ.	နလဲၤမၤမန္ဍၤယ္ဝ်တုၤန္ဥ်လဲၣ်။	What didst thou go to do so long?
ဓံၤ့ခဓၢ့ခဓၢ့nဒ၁ ၀၁.	ကၢကိးတုၤတုၤန္ဥ်ဖါ။	Is he so old?
ပ ဒဓၢ့ မဓ့မခိnမံဘိၤ ဒ၁ laံဘိၤ lာ့, n ဘိၤမၤ ဒ၁ခဓၢ့ခဓၢ့ nဒ၁ laခိ၁.	ယဆိမိဉ်မ့ါ နုကလဲၤတၢ်တဖိၢ်တလိၢ်၊ နုလဲၤမးတၢ်တဘၢးန္ဥ်လဲၣ်။	I thought thou wouldst go to be gone a little while, and thou hast been gone so long!
ပ့ဒ့မ၁ၣ့ nဆ့ဘိ၁ၤ်ၤ ဂဓ့ ဒခိၤ ချခိၣ့, n ဆ့ဘိ၁ မၤ ခဓၢ့nဒ၁ laခိ၁.	ယမၤနကွဲးလံာ်ဒ့ၢ်ချ။နကွဲးမးတဘၢးဘၢးန္ဥ်လဲၣ်။	I set thee to finish thy writing quick, and thou hast been so long!

2. This word, with the same spelling but of a different origin, as a noun signifies *land* in distinction from water.

laခဓၢ့. လၢဒ။

With la, လၢ prefixed, it is used in the signification of *without*.

ဒရၢ ဧခိ ဂဓၤ ခဝံၤ မံၤဘိၤ ဒ၁ ဂဓၤ ဧခိၤ ဆိ, ဒဒ၁ဖဝံ၁ ဒ၁ဘိၤ nဒ၁ ဘ၃ ဘ့ laခဓၢ့ဘဓ့ဒlခၤ ဇိ၃. ဒဒ၁ ဆိ၁ laဝ၃ ဖ၁့nဒ၁ lဃိၤ.	သရ့ဉ်ခဲဂီၤကိ်ာ်ကလဲၤတၢ်ဂီၤတဲၤကၢၤ။ အတၢ်ဖိတၢ်လံၤ ထုးထိဉ် ဆူမိခဲလၢာ်တက့ၢ်။ ပာ်လၢဒၢးပူၤန္ဥ်တဝ့ၤ။	The teacher will go to-morrow very early. Put all his things without. Do not put them into the room.
ဒ၁laဘ ဖ၁့nဒ၁ lဃိၤ.	တၢ်လၢဟၢိအံၤပကလဲၤထိဉ်ဆူမိဖါ။	Shall we go without (i. e. into the country) this evening?

§455.

ခဓ့. ဃိဉ်။

This word is used as a numeral affix to *angular ridges*. (See §192.)

ဂံ့ဘ၃့ laခၤ ဃံၤ, ဒဒ၁ ဇိခဓ့ nံၢၤ ခဓ့ဘ၃့ခဓ့.	ဟံဉ်ထူဉ်တထူဉ်အံၤအိဉ်ဒီးအဃိဉ်ခံ ဃိဉ် သၢဃိဉ်။	This house post has three or four angles, i. e. hewn sides.
ဘိ့nဒ၁ ဒခဓ့ဒ၁ ဒ၁ ဃံၤ ခဓ့.	သွဉ်နူဉ်အဃိဉ်အိဉ်ဃိးဃိဉ်။	The log of wood was octagonal.
ဇိၤ ဇ၃့ဘံၤ ဘ၁ laခဓ့laခဓ့.	ဝဲဉ်လီၤဒံသဉ်တဃိဉ်တဃိဉ်။	Cut up the cucumber into angular pieces.

§456.

ဇ့ဒ့. ဇျါဒ။

This word is used as a verbal affix, as in Sgau often where *can*, or with the negative *cannot*, is used in English; and sometimes where the word *leisure* is used. (See §176: 1.)

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ဗမၤ ဆုၣ် ဒိၤ, bɤ ဗဒူ့ မိၤ ထံၣ်.	ယမၤတချုးဘဉ်းဘဉ်ယအိဉ်ဒ်းမ့ၤ။	I cannot do (it.) I am still eating.
ဆိ ဂစၤ ခဝံၤ ဗဂ်ိၤ ဆုၣ် ထံၣ် ဒိၤ.	ခဲဂိၤစထဲတချုးဒ်းဘဉ်။	I cannot come to-morrow.
nဆုံ့ဇ ဆုံ့ ဆုံၣ် nစɤ, ပnဉဂၤၣ့်ဆုၣ် ဒိၤ.	နကထိၤတၢ်ချဒ်းပနှၢ်ဟူတချုးဘဉ်။	Thou talkest quick, and I cannot hear, (i. e. understand.)
ဗၤ်ၤ ဆုၣ် ထံၣ် ဒိၤ, ဗမဝံဒူ့ဃ ခlခၤမိၤ.	စလဲၤတချုးဒ်းဘဉ်။ စကအိဉ်ဒၣ် ကလိဉ်မ့ၤ။	I cannot go yet. I will eat rice a little while.
ဗမၤ ဆုၣ် ထံၣ် ဒိၤ, ဗမဝံၤ်ၤ ဘံ့ဝ် ခlခၤ ဇရၤ.	စမၤတချုးဒ်းဘဉ်။ စကလဲၤဆ့ၤဒဉ်ကလိဉ်သရုဉ်။	I cannot go yet. I will go guide the teacher a little while.
ဖဂၣၤ ဂၤ ဓဝံၣ် ဗၤၤ ဧ့ဃ ဓ့ံ. ဗဇဈ့ဂဘဉ် nၤ ဆုၣ် lၤ့ဒိၤ.	ပှၤဂၤကိး ယၤနုးကၤ။ စဆူလ်ဟူနုၤတချုးလၤၤဘဉ်။	Others call me very hard. I cannot wait any more for thee.
ဖုlဂၤlၤ်ၤ ဇၤပဇၣလ ဖုဗဝံဇၤဆုၣ် ဒိၤ.	ပှၤတဂၤ လဲၤတၢ်ပစူၢ်သတးဖိး ပကွၢ် တၢ်တချုးဘဉ်။	The man goes so fast people cannot look at him.
ဗဖဝံၤ ဂ့ဧ့ဃ ဓ့ံ. ဗဒူ့ မိၤ ဆုၣ် ဒိၤ.	စဖိဟိဉ်နုးကၤ။စအိဉ်မ့ၤတချုးဒ်းဘဉ်။	My child cries sadly. I cannot eat rice.
ဗဒူ့မိၤ. ဗဆုံ့ဇ ဆုၣ် ထံၣ် ဒိၤ.	စအိဉ်မ့ၤ။စကထိၤတၢ်တချုးဒ်းဘဉ်။	I am eating rice. I cannot talk.
ဗမဝံဒူ့မၣ့ဗlၤ်ၤ ဓၣ bɤ, ဗဒဓၤ ဒဇူ့ ဓဒိnၣ ဆုၣ် ဒိၤ.	စမိၢ်မၤစလဲၤကူးဘူးစအိဉ်သကိး ဖိးနုၤတချုးဘဉ်။	My mother sent me to reap. I cannot visit with thee.
ဗဇွဒိၣ် lၤ်ၤ ဗၣ. ဗဘဈ့lၤ့ဂlnဇlဇ့ ဆုၣ် ဒိၤ.	စကွဲးလံလံ်လံးစထိၤလိၤန့ၢ်နုတၢ်ဘျၤ တချုးဘဉ်။	I have begun to write. I cannot rule for thee.
ဗမၤ ဂံ့. ဗlၤ်ၤ ဂၣ ဝဒိ nၣ ဆုၣ် ဒိၤ.	စမၤဃဲဉ်းစလဲၤဟးဖိးနုၤတချုးဘဉ်။	I am building. I cannot go to walk with thee.
ပlဆုၣ် ဆုံ့ ထံၣ် bɤ nစɤ, ပbɤ ဇဈ့ မဇ့lစၣ.	ပတချုးကထိၤဒ်းဘဉ်နှဉ်ပဘဉ်ဆိဉ်လိၤ။	Before we talk, we must think.
ဘံ့lဘ့ဖ့ ဗဝံၤ ဗlဆုၣ် ခဒၤ ထံၣ်bɤ ဗဝံၤ ဗbɤဖဘိၤခဝံၤဝၤခlခၤlစၣ.	သွဉ်တထူဉ်အံၤယတချုးကူဉ်ဒ်းဘဉ် အံၤ ယဘဉ်ဝဲဉ်ဃိစဉ်ကလိဉ်လိၤ။	Before I cut down the tree, I must clear around it a little while.

§457.

ဆုံ့. ချ။ချၤဃီ။

1. This word, affixed to a noun or pronoun preceded by lɤ, လၤ, is used in the signification of *at the back of*, or *behind*. (See §175: 1.)

lɤ ဗ ဆုံ့	လၤ ထ ချ ဃီ	Behind me.
" n "	" နှ "	" thee.
" ɜ "	" အ "	" him, her, it, or them.
" ပ "	" ပ "	" us.
" nဘံ့ɜ "	" သူ "	" you.
" ɜဘံ့ဝဘိၤɜ "	" အဝဲသွဉ်အ "	" them.
" — ɜ "	" —— အ "	" (where the blank is supplied by a noun.)
lဉ့ဃၤ ဂ့ဒဇ့lɤ nဆုံ့.	လိၢ်ဆွဉ်ဒိၤအိဉ်လၤနုချၤဃီ။	There is a chair at thy back, or behind thee.

2. It is used in the signification of *on*, or *upon*.

lɤ ဂ့ခဝံ့ ɜဆုံ့.	လၤဟိဉ်မိဉ်အချ။	Upon the earth.
lɤ ဇဈ့ ɜဆုံ့.	လၤကဆီအချ။	" elephant.

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3. It is used in the signification of *without*, or *on the outside.*

nတာစွာ် ဘျ့ nတမ lဂံ့ဒချံ့ nတမbမ် lံ့ဝခိုးခံ့.	နမးလိခိန္ဒဉ် တဘွဉ်အချးန္ဒဉ်တဉ်အားတဲ့ကား။	Thou hast dirtied the outside of the cup very much.
စွာ်ဘျ့nတမဒချံ့bမ lံ့ခံ့.	လိခိန္ဒဉ်အချးတဉ်အားကား။	The outside of the cup is very dirty.

ချံ့ခံ့. ချး။

4. This compound is used when speaking of things that adhere to the back, where ချံ့ may be construed as the noun *back*, and ခံ့ as the particle *on*. (See ခံ့.)

ဒမ lမာ့ ဒတမ lမnချံ့ချံ့.	တာ်တမံးအိဉ်လာနုချး။	There is something on thy back.

§458.

ခွဲ. ဏိ့–ခွဲ. ကွာ်းကျ–ကွာ်။

1. This word is used as a verbal affix in the signification of *try*, or *attempt*. (See §165: 2.)

nဒ့ဝမ ခွဲ.	နသံကွာ်ကွာ်။	Try and ask.
ဒ့ ခွဲ.	အိဉ်ကွာ်။	Try to eat.
ဗမံ မာ ခွဲ.	စကမးကွာ်။	I will try to work.

2. When ဏိ့, ကျ is prefixed, the signification is the same.

ဗမံဏိ့မာ ခွဲbမ်.	စကကျမးကွာ်ဒဲ။	I will try to do (it.)
nဏိ့မာ ခွဲbမ်.	နကျမးကွာ်ဒဲ။	Do thou try to do it.
nဏိ့ဒ့ ဝမခွဲbမ်.	နကျသံကွာ်ကွာ်ဒဲ။	Try and ask.

§459.

ခွာ. ခွါ။ဖိဉ်ခွါ။

1. This root is used as in Sgau to mark the masculine gender in intelligent beings. (See §117.)

ဖုnတမ lဂ lဘံ့ ဒမ ဝိဒဖံ့ ခွာ nတံ့ဂ, ဝိဒဖံ့ မချ nတံ့ ဂ့lစာ. ဖု ဘံ့nတမ ဘစ့ဒlဒးဒမ့ ဗဘိဂ lစာ.	ပှာန္ဒဉ်တဂၤလဲးတၢ်ဖိးအဖိဉ်ခွါခံဂၤ ဖိးအဖိမ့ဉ် ခံဂၤလီး။ ပှာသ့ဉ် တဖဉ်ခဲလၢဉ် အိဉ်ယဲၢ်ဂၤလီး။	The man went with his two sons and two daughters.—There were five in all.

2. It is used with ဖု, ဖိဉ်, prefixed, in the signification of man.

ဖုခွာ	ဖိဉ်ခွါ	Man.
ဖုခွာ lဂ.	ဖိဉ်ခွါတဂၤ။	A man.
ဖုခွာမာ bမ့ ဇံ့ဒဗိ ဗမ်.	ဖိဉ်ခွါတမၤဘုဒ်းဘဉ်ဖါ။	Have not the men harvested yet?

3. It is used in the vocative, in the signification of *cousin*.

nမံlာ် ဇိစ, ခွာ.	နကလဲၤကိးဖါခွါ။	Cousin, wilt thou go?
nမံlာ် ဂ့lခံlစ့် nတဇိစ, ခွာ ဇိ.	နကလဲၤဟးခွၢ်ကိးဆူကစၢ်ဖါခွါစိ။	Cousin, wilt thou go and walk on the mountain?

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§460.

ခွၤ. ကွံ၌.

This root is affixed as an intensive to verbs that signify to *separate, destroy*, do or suffer *injury*, and the like. It seems to correspond in usage precisely with the Sgau affix. (Sec §167.)

ဖးၣ်ခွၤ.	ပူၤကွံ၌.	Go *by*.
ဒူ ခွၤ.	အိၣ်ကွံ၌.	Eat *up*.
ၤ့ ဖွၤ ခွၤ.	လီၤထွံကွံ၌.	Float *clear* away.
ဒူ ဇၤခွၤ.	ဆိကွံ၌.	Sell *off*.
ဃၤ ဂၤ ဂဖၣ်ခွၤ.	မၤဟးဂီၤကွံ၌.	Destroy *outright*.
ၤ့ ဘၤ် ဖဲခွၤ.	လီၤဃံၤကွံ၌.	Fall *quite* down.
ဘၤ ဃ ခွၤ.	သးပုၤနိၣ်ကွံ၌.	*Quite* forget.
စခိ ဂါ၌ခွၤ.	ဃ့ၢ်ကွံ၌.	Run *away*.
ဒၣ် စၤ ခွၤ.	ဖြိယာ်ကွံ၌.	Tear *up*.
ၶမ့ ခွၤ.	ဃ့ကွံ၌.	Dry *up*, as leaves or trees.
ချံ့ ခွၤ.	တလ့ၣ်ကွံ၌.	Roll *away*.
ဘၤ်စၣ ခွၤ.	သ့ကွံ၌.	Wash *away* (from.)
ဇခိ ဏဲ ခွၤ.	ဃ့ၣ်လီၤကွံ၌။ပျၢ်ကွံ၌.	Loose *away*.
ဖဲ့ ၤ့ၤ့ခွၤ.	ထွၣ်လီၤကွံ၌.	Give *away*, or *up*.
စခိ ဒ့ခွၤ.	တၤဆိၣ်ကွံ၌.	Go *away*.
၊ဒၤ ၤ့ ခွၤ.	ဘွၣ်လီၤကွံ၌.	Put *off* (clothes.)
ခွၤ ဒဝံၣ်ခွၤ.	ကွံ၌တ့ၢ်ကွံ၌.	Throw *away*.
ဂၣ်ခွၤ.	တၤကွံ၌.	Remove *away*.
ၤ့ မဲခွၤ.	တၢိမၢ်ကွံ၌.	Lost *outright*.
ဏ့ခွ ခွၤ.	ဟိဆိၣ်ကွံ၌.	Drive *away*.
ခခိ bဂၣ်ခွၤ.	ခဲဘၢကွံ၌.	Choke *up*, (as with weeds.)
ဘၣ် ခွၤ.	ထဲးကွံ၌.	Pull *up*.

In translating, the particle is often left without an English rendering, although its effect on the verb is as exhibited in the rendering of the examples given above.

ၶိၤ lbမ့ ဂၣဂဖ့ ခွၤ ဗၣ.	လံာ်တဘွၣ်တၤဂီၤကွံ၌လံ။	One book is destroyed.
ပုဒဒမ့ lဂၣ ဘၤ်ခွၤဗၣ.	ပှၤအဇၢတဂၤသိကွံ၌လံ။	A wicked man has died.
ၤ့ဘၤ် ဖဲခွၤဗၣ.	လီၤဃံၤကွံ၌လံ။	He has fallen.
ဃၤ ၤ့ဘၤ်ဖဲခွၤဗၣ.	မၤလီၤဃံၤကွံ၌လံ။	He made him fall down.

§461.

ဂၤ. ဂ၌.

This word is used as a verbal affix, in the signification of *arriving*, affixed to verbs of crossing.

ကမခ့ၤဂၤစၢၤ် lမ့မ့.	ဖိးစဒိဂ်ထံတကျိ။	And I crossed a stream.
ပ ၤ့ဘၤ ဇမ l ကၤ် စၢၤ် ခမ့ ခ့ၤ် ခ့ၤ် ခမ့ ခ့ၤ် ခ့ၤ် ခ့ၤ်

§462.

ဂၤ. ဂၤဖျ.

1. This word is used as a numeral affix to intelligent beings, as in Sgau. (See §178.)

ɸဏ္ဍံ့ ɜဓɤ ɲံၤ ဇံၤ ဓ၌ဂၤ.	ပှၤကညီအိဉ်ခံဆံယဲၤ်ဂၤ။	There are twenty-five men.
ɸဓɤ ခဲံɤ ဖံɤɲံၤ ဂၤ.	ပှၤမူခိဉ်ဖိခံဂၤ။	Two inhabitants of heaven.
ɸɜဓɤ ɲံၤဂၤ, ɲဓံစံɤ lဂၤဂၤ lɜ်ɤ.	ပှၤအိဉ်ခံဂၤဖိးနုကစံးဖဲလဲဉ်တဂၤဂၤလဲဉ်။	There are two, which do you mean?
ɔ၌ʒɤ ɯံၤ ɜɣɲ့ lဂၤ lဏ္ဍံ့ lဂၤ lဏ္ဍံ့.	သ့ဉ် သဉ် အံၤ နီၤ တဂၤ တဏၤဉ် တဂၤ တဏၤဉ်။	Share this fruit, one to each.
ɸlɤ ဏ္ဍံ့lဂၤ ɜဖံɤ ɜဓɤ ɲံၤဂၤ.	မတၤတဂၤလၤပှၤတဂၤအဖိအိဉ်ခံဂၤ။	A certain person anciently had two children.

2. It is used occasionally where the Sgaus use ဖျ.

ɸစံɤl ဂၤ.	ပှၤအစိဉ်တဖျ။	A corpse.

3. It is used in the signification of *another*.

ဂɜၤ—ဂၤ.	ဂုၤ—ဂၤ။	Another, or others.
ɛɤlɲံၤ oɲံၤ lsဂၤ lစɜ့.	ဖိးလဲၤဝဲဆူအဂၤတဖူၤ။	And he went to another place.
ɲoɲံၤ ɤɯံၤ ချိ့ ɜɣlɤ ɜဂɜၤ ɜဂၤ lɯံၤ, ချိ့ ɜɣ lɤ ɜဂɲံၤ ɔ၌ɤ ဟ့ ɯံၤ.	နဉ်အံၤကတိၤတၢ်လၢအဂုၤအဂၤထဂုၤ။ ကထိၤတၢ်လၢအဂုၤတထံဉ်ဆိလိၤ။	Do not talk any other thing but that which is good continually.
ɲoɲံၤ ɤɤစံၤ ɜစၢ့ မɜ့ ɜɣ lɤ ɜဂɜၤ ɜဂၤ ɲ့မံၤ့ lɯံၤ. ɜစၢ့ မɜ့ lɤɜ bɤ ɜɜ့ ဗျၤ ɜɔɤ lမံၤ့ ɲɜɤ ɔ၌ɤ ဟ့ lစၤ.	နဝဲဉ်အံၤ ဆိမိဉ်တၢ်လၢ အဂုၤ အဂၤ နီတမံၤတဂုၤ။ ဆိမိဉ်လၢအဘဉ်ကစၢ်ယွၤ အဆးတမံၤတထံဉ်ဆိလိၤ။	As to thee, do not think any other thing; think continually of that which is pleasing to God.

§463.

ဂ့ၤ. ဖိၢ်.

This word is affixed to a noun or pronoun, preceded by lɤ, လၢ, in the signification of *for*, or *instead of*. (See §183.)

lɤ ɯ ဂ့ၤ	လၢ ယ ဖိၢ်	For me.
" n "	" နဲ "	" thee.
" ɜ "	" ဆ "	" him, her, it, or them.
" ပ "	" ပ "	" us.
" nဘံɤɜ "	" သူ "	" you.
" ɜဘံɤoမံၤɜ "	" အဝဲသ့ဉ်အ "	" them.
" —— ɜ "	" —— အ "	" (where the blank is supplied by a noun.)
ဓၤ ɲɯɯ ဂ့ၤlɤဂ့ၤ ɲ့ဏ္ဍံ့ɜဏံɤ.	မၤနှၢ်ယဖိၢ်လၢတံဉ်တဏၤဉ်တက့ၢ်။	Build a house for me.
ɒမၤ oဏɤ lɤn ဂ့ၤစ့ၤ ɜဂံၤ ɜɣ ɯɜɤ ɯɣ. ɜɣ ɯɒမံၤ, မၤ ɲɯɯဂ့ၤlɒမံၤ. ɯ ဂ့ၤɜɤ ɯɜɤ.	ပမၤထူလၢနုဂ်ၢ်ပဲၤအံၤအိလံဖိ။အဉ်။ ယဲ မၤနှၢ်ɯဖိၢ်တဂုၤ။ɯဖိၢ်အိဉ်လံ။	Have we shared rice enough for thee? Ah, do not share out any for me. I have my share.
ɲoɤ lဏ္ဍံ့ɜဂ့ၤnbɤ ɜစၢ့မɜ့ lɜၤ.	နသးတဏၤဉ်အဖိၢ်နဘဉ်ဆိကမိဉ်လိၤ။	Thou must consider for thy mind.
ɜမ့ɯံၤ lမံၤ့ မဒ်ɯ ဂ့ၤlɜၤ.	အအံၤတမံၤမ့ၢ်ယဖိၢ်လိၤ။	This is for me; this is my share.
ɜမ့ nɜɤ lမံၤ့ မဒ်nဂ့ၤlɜၤ.	အအံၤတမံၤမ့ၢ်နဖိၢ်လိၤ။	That is for thee; or that is thy share.

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§464.

ကွဉ်ာ့. ဒီးထံး။

This word is used occasionally, as in Sgau, in the signification of being *with*, or *near* a person or thing; but ခၢ ဉာ်ာ့ is the more usual word. (See §185.)

ဖုဒၢ ါ ဂၤ ဃံၤ စဒိ့ ဝ၁ ဒၣ ါ ဃိၤ, ဒဧ၁ ဘဈ့ဒကွ့ ဉာ်ာ့ ဂဧ၁ ဇာ်ာ့.	ဖ့ၤဆါတဂၤအံၤဟးသဒ်အီၤတဂ့ၤအိဉ် ဓဲအဒီၤထံးနူဉ်တကွ့်။	Do not forsake that sick man. Stay with him.

§465.

ဂၣ့. ယ့ၤ။

This word is used as a verbal affix, as in Sgau, to indicate the affording of assistance, by way of *teaching*, *pointing out*, or *protecting*. (See §333.)

ဃမံမၤ ဂၣ့ ဂၣ.	ထကမၤယ့ၤနၤ။	I will show thee (how) to do it.
ဃမံ ါ့ၤ ဂၣ့ဂၣ.	ယကထဲၤယ့ၤနၤ။	I will go and show thee (the road,) or protect thee (from the dangers of the road.)
ဃမံမံၤ ဂၣ့ ဂၣ.	ယကမံယ့ၤနၤ။	I will sleep with thee (for protection.)
ဃမံါ့ၤ ဂၣ ဃဖံ.	စကထဲၤယ့ၤစဖိ။	I will go guide my child.

§466.

ဂ့ၤ. ဂ့ၤ။

1. This word is used as a verbal prefix, in the signification of *proper*, or *ought;* as in Sgau. (See §182.)

ဓၣ၁ ါတ့ံ ဃံၤ,မံဂ့ၤ ဒ့ဈ.	တၤသဉ်တဖျၤဉ်အံၤပဂ့ၤအိဉ်ဇီ။	Is this fruit good to eat?
ဂ့ၤ ပဓဈ့ ဂ့ ပမံပဖဳဒါ ဒဉာ.	ဂ့ၤပဖိကနဉ်ပမိ်ပပါ်အကလှ်ါအကထိ။	We ought to listen to the words of our parents.

2. Repeated, it is used for the double conjunction *whether—or;* or with the negative *neither—nor;* and may be often rendered *both—and.*

ဂ့ၤ —— ဂ့ၤ	ဂ့ၤ —— ဂ့ၤ။	Whether—or; neither—nor.
ဂ့ၤဂ့ၤ — ဂ့ၤဂ့ၤ	ဂ့ၤဂ့ၤ – ဂ့ၤဂ့ၤ။	" " " "
မ၃ဂ့၁ — မ၃ဂ့ၤ	မ့်ဂ့ၤ – မ့်ဂ့ၤ။	" " " "
ဘဈ့ bဃဝဈ ဘ့ ဂဧ၁ ဒ၀ံၤဂ့ၤ ဂ့ၤ ဒပ့ၤဂ့ၤဂ့ၤ bဃဧbဃ ါဈ.	တုၤဘ့ဒီၤထိဉ်နူဉ်အဖိဉ် ဂ့ၤဂ့ၤအဆံးဂ့ၤဂ့ၤ ဘဉ်ကူးဘ့လီး။	When the paddy is ripe, whether great or small, all must reap.
ဖ၀ံ့ ဂ့ၤ ဖဒ့ ဂ့ၤ bဃဘံၤ ဘဈ့ ဒ ါဃ ါဈ.	ပဖိဉ်ဂ့ၤပဖြိဉ်ဂ့ၤဘဉ်သံခဲလၢဉ်လီး။	Whether poor or rich, all must die.
ဖ ဓဃ မ၃ဂ့ၤ ဖဥာ မ၃ဂ့ၤ ဂ၃ၤ ဘ၃့ ဆံဒ် ဂၤ၀ဉ်.	ဖိမှဉ်မ့်ဂ့ၤဖြဉ်ါမ့်ဂ့ၤဟဲကွၤကိးဂၤခဲး။	Come every one, whether man or woman.
ဒခံဃ်ဍာ မ၃ဂ့ၤ, ဒမ၃ၤ ခဂ်ာပ၃ ဂ့ၤ, ဒမ၃ဃဲၤ မ၃ ဂ့ၤ ပဓဈ့ မဈ့ဍ့ဒ ဂ့ၤ့ဒ ါၤဒၤခဲၤ ဓဈဓဈ ဂဓ၁ ါဃ မၤ ဒဘဈ ါဈ.	အဓိဉ်ဝါမ့်ဂ့ၤ။ အဓဉ်ခံးမ့်ဂၤးအဓဖိဉ်မ့် ဂ့ၤ ယဆိဓိဉ် ကွ်ါအနံဉ်အလါစ့ၤ ဖိးတကွ့်တါနူဉ်တဖဉ်မၤအသးလီး။	Whether gray-headedness, or failing eye-sight, or loss of teeth, I think these things happen in a shorter time.

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§467.

ဂါ့. ဟိန်း

This word is used as a numeral affix to *households*, as in Sgau. (See §288.)

ᩐᩖᩴᩚ ᩁᩃᩚ.	ပွၤကညီတဟိန်း	One household of people.

§468.

ဂၢ်. ဒဂၢ်ဒဖ့ဝ့. ဝ့်၊

1. This word is used as a numeral affix to things in *rows*.

ᩐᩒᩢ ᩑᩖᩃᩁᩢ.	ပွၤဆၢထၢဉ်တဝ့်၊	A row of people standing.
ᩐᩑᩢ ᩓᩚ ᩁᩁᩢ.	ပွၤဆူဉ်နီၤတဝ့်၊	" " sitting.
ᩁᩖᩚᩑᩖᩚ ᩁᩁᩢ.	ဟိန်ထူဉ်တဝ့်၊	" house posts.
ᩑᩓᩐ ᩁᩁᩢ.	ကရၢတဝ့်၊	" fence.
ᩋᩢ ᩋᩮ ᩋᩴᩋ ᩑᩖᩚ ᩁᩁᩢ ᩁ ᩁᩁᩢ ᩓᩒ ᩋᩒᩚᩁᩢ.	ဖီးသုးဖိဆၢထၢဉ်တဝ့်တဝ့်နှဉ်သၢဝ့်၊	And the soldiers stood in rows, three rows.

2. Affixed and referring to verbs, it is used in the signification of *for the purpose of, in order that.*

ᩓᩁᩢᩃ ᩃᩇᩋᩴᩚ ᩃᩇᩉᩣ ᩋᩴᩋᩒᩚᩃᩴᩋ ᩓᩒ ᩒᩁᩢᩒᩖᩚ ᩃᩁᩢ	ယထဲဆူဝ့်ပူၤ လၢသရှဉ်ကသိဉ် လိယၢအဝ့်အကျိၤလီၤ။	I have come to the city in order that the teacher may teach me.
ᩓᩒᩢ ᩇᩓᩋᩴᩚ ᩦᩁᩢᩓᩒᩴᩋᩴᩚᩁᩇ ᩍᩚᩇᩇᩓᩁ ᩃᩒᩢᩚᩒᩢᩚᩁᩢ.	ယမၤတၢ်အံၤဝံးသိးယကန့ၢ် တၢ်အိဉ်တၢ် အိတမံၤမံၤအဝ့်လီၤ။	I do this work in order that I may get something to eat.

3. It is used to form compound particles.

ᩋᩁᩢᩦᩁᩢᩁᩢ ᩓᩴᩋ.	အဝ့်ဒ်အံၤ။	For, on this account.
ᩓᩢ ᩋᩁᩢᩦᩁᩢᩁᩢ ᩋᩍᩃᩁᩢ.	မ့ၢ်အဝ့်ဒ်လဲဉ်။	" why? on what account?
ᩓᩢ ᩋᩁᩢᩦᩁᩢᩁᩢ ᩋᩍᩃ ᩁᩢᩁᩢ. ᩓᩓᩢ ᩓᩴᩋ ᩓᩓ, ᩓᩓ ᩓᩓᩋ ᩁᩢᩁᩢ ᩁᩢᩁᩢ ᩓᩓ ᩓᩓᩋᩒᩚ ᩓᩓᩋ ᩓᩓᩋ ᩓᩓᩋᩒᩚᩁᩢ ᩓᩓᩋᩒᩚᩁᩢ	မ့ၢ်အဝ့်ဒ်လဲဉ်။ ပကဲမှဉ်ကိၤလံၢ်အဖိန့ဉ်မှဉ် ကိၤလံၢ်အတၢ်အၢတၢ်သိအိဉ်ဖျိလၢပလီၤ။	For, (when) we were the children of satan, the wickedness of satan was manifest upon us.
ᩓᩓᩋᩓ ᩓᩓᩋᩒᩚᩁᩢ ᩁᩢᩁᩢ ᩓᩓᩋᩒᩚᩁᩢ ᩓᩓᩋᩒᩚᩁᩢ ᩓᩓᩋᩒᩚ

ꩍꩃꩌꩃ ꩮꩍꩁ, ꩍꩮꩁ ꩃꩌꩁ ꩌꩮꩍꩌꩫ ꩆꩁꩫ ꩍꩌꩫ ꩌꩮꩍꩫ ꩆꩁꩫ.	နဲ့ခဉ်အံၤနုဘဉ်ဝံးဘဉ် ယၤလၢနုဂ့ၢ် နကျိၤလီၤ။	As to thee, thou must tell me concerning thyself.
ꩮꩌꩍꩁꩃ ꩮꩫ ꩍꩌꩁ ꩌꩮꩌꩁ ꩌꩮ ꩆꩍꩫ ꩆ ꩮꩌꩫ ꩆꩮꩫꩌꩃ.	ယကဝံး သဉ်နၤ လၢယမၤ တၢ်အဂ့ၢ်အဝိၢ် လီၤ။	I will tell thee concerning my doings.
ꩌꩮꩫꩮꩌꩌꩮ ꩆꩫꩮꩫꩫꩮꩫꩌꩍꩌꩮ ꩮꩫꩫꩌꩍꩌ ꩌꩮꩌ ꩆꩮ ꩆꩍꩫ ꩆꩮꩫꩌꩍꩌ ꩍꩮꩌ, ꩮꩫꩌꩍꩫ ꩆꩮꩌ ꩆꩮꩫꩌꩍꩌꩃ.	ဖီးဘဉ်သစိဉ်ဖီး ဘူဉ်ဖိဉ်မၤဘူဉ်လၢကိတမးအဂ့ၢ်အကျိၤ နူဉ်ပှၤကညီအိဉ် တဘျုးဂၤလီၤ။	And we met with a Bookho worshipping with reference to Gaudama. There were a number of people there.
ꩮꩌꩍ ꩆꩌꩁ ꩌꩮꩌ ꩆꩮꩆꩍꩫꩫ ꩌꩮꩃ ꩍꩮꩌ, ꩮꩫꩌꩫ ꩆꩮꩌ ꩆꩫꩮꩫꩫꩍꩫꩫ ꩆꩫꩫꩌꩫꩌꩃ.	ပှၤမၤတၢ်လၢကိတမးအဂ့ၢ်တကျိၤ။ အပျဉ်အဘိဉ်တဂ့ၢကွၢ်တဉ်။	Christians ought not to look on service with reference to Gaudama, (he said.)

§469.

ꩍꩃꩌ. ဝံၤ။

This word is used like the corresponding one in Sgau, in the signification of ***done***, or ***having*** done. (See §360.)

ꩌꩫꩌꩁ ꩍꩌꩁ ꩍꩌꩌꩫ ꩆꩫꩫꩌ ꩌꩫꩃ ꩆꩮꩃ.	ဝံးတၢ်နူဉ်ဝံၤဖိးကွၤဝဲလီၤ။	Having said that, he returned.
ꩌꩫꩌꩁ ꩆꩫꩃ ꩍꩌꩁ ꩍꩃꩌ ꩌꩫꩌꩫ, ꩮꩫꩌꩍ ꩌꩮꩃ ꩮꩫꩌꩁ.	ဝံးတၢ်ဒ်နူဉ်ဝံၤဖိးယၤတခိဃသံကွၢ်။	He having spoken thus, I on my part asked.
ꩌꩫꩌꩃꩌꩌꩁ, ꩮꩌꩫꩌꩁꩌ ꩆꩌꩁꩍꩌꩁꩌꩁ, ꩌꩍꩁ ꩌꩫꩌꩆꩫꩫꩁ ꩌꩫꩌꩆꩫꩃ ꩍꩌꩁ ꩌꩮꩃ.	ဝံးဝဲဒဉ်။ ပဖဲာ်ဖးနိုၤဖး ဝံၤဖိး တနိုၤနိုၤဝံးဒ်နူဉ်လီၤ။	He said, having discriminated, some say, thus.

§470.

ꩆꩫꩆꩍꩁ. ဃၢ်ဃၢၤ။

1. This word is used, as in Sgau, in the signification of ***another***, or ***others***, or ***other***.

ꩍꩌꩫꩆ ꩆꩍꩁ.	ပှၤလၢဃၢ်ဃၢၤ။	Other persons.
ꩮꩃꩌꩁ ꩌꩁ ꩮꩫꩌ ꩮꩃꩌ ꩆꩍꩌ ꩆꩫꩌ ꩆꩮꩁ ꩆꩮꩁ, ꩍꩌꩫ ꩆꩁꩫ ꩆꩍꩫ ꩌꩁ. ꩮꩫꩁꩌꩍꩫꩌꩮꩃꩮꩁ.	ပဝဲဒဉ်အံၤပမ့ၢ်အပျဉ် အဘိဉ်လီၤ။ ပှၤလၢဃၢ်ဃၢၤမ်ဒုဉ်ခွဉ်ပှၤဖိးပဘဉ်ဆိဉ်လီၤ ပသးလီၤ။	We are Christians. If others abuse us, we must humble ourselves.

2. It is used where ***aside***, or ***the side***, is sometimes used in English; where the reference is to the side of something not mentioned.

ꩃꩌꩁꩃ ꩌꩁ ꩆꩫ ꩮꩍꩫ ꩍꩌꩁ ꩃꩫꩁ, ꩌꩌꩁ ꩆꩍꩫꩌꩃꩃ ꩆꩫ ꩌꩮꩫꩃꩁ ꩮꩫꩃ ꩌꩫꩁ.	နမံမးလၢဃၢ်ဃၢၤနူဉ်လဲဉ်။ ထဲကွၤဖံလၢ အသးကံၢ်ပူၤအံၤတကွၢ်။	Thou sleepest aside, (i. e. on the side of the bed;) come and sleep here in the middle.
ꩍꩍꩌꩁ ꩮꩃꩁ ꩮꩌꩃꩌ ꩌꩫ ꩍꩍꩁ ꩆꩫꩫ ꩍꩮꩍꩁ ꩍꩮꩍꩫꩍ ꩃꩫꩁ ꩌꩮꩁ.	ပှၤတဂၤ အံၤယလဲၤ ဓိၢ်ချုးလၢ ဃၢ်ဃၢၤ နူဉ်လီၤ။	I followed this man and came up with him yonder.

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§471.

ပဲ့ or ပဲ့. ဆိ။

This word is used as a particle in the general signification of *uninterruptedly.*

၂ ပဒၤ ပဲ့	တ——ဆိ	Uninterruptedly.
ဘံၤ "	တထံဉ် "	" continually.
" "	တဘိယ္ဂ်ၢ် "	" "
" "	ထီဘိ	" "
ဖၣ့ "	တဃးဆိ	At one time, the same time, at once.
စဖ့ "	တပူၤ "	" at the same place.
မံၤ့ "	တမံၤ "	The same kind, the same.
၂ —— "	တ —"	Only one, (where the blank is supplied by a numeral affix.)
ပမၤလံၤ် ၊ၤ် ဗံၤ်,မ၃၊ပဒၤပဲ့.	ပမၤလိလံာ်တမၤလိဆိ။	We study uninterruptedly.
ပဝံၤ် ဘ့ဖဒ ဗံၤ် မ၃၊ ပဒၤ ပဲ့.	ပဖြဉ်ထိဉ်တၢ်တဖြဉ်ထိဉ်ဆိ။	We grow without interruption.
မၤဖဒဘံၤပဲ့.	မၤတၢ်တထံဉ်ဆိ။	(He) works continually.
ဖဒမၤ ဒဖၣဘံၤပဲ့.	တၢ်မၤအိဉ်တထံဉ်ဆိ။	There is always work (to do.)
၊ၢbၣမၤ ဘံၤပဲ့.	နုဘဉ်မၤတဘိယ္ဂ်ၢ်ဆိ။	We must work without cessation.
ပ၊်ဒၢ ၊ၤဒၢ ဖၣ့ ဘံၤ ပဲ့ ကဖၣ, ပဖဣ ဗာမ၊၊ဓၢ.	ပလဲၤဆူ့ပူၤထီဘိနှဉ်ညီနူ၊်မးလိ၊။	We go to market continually. It has become customary.
ၑ၁ၣ့ ဂၤ ဇၢ ဘ့ ဇး ဘံၤ ဝဣၤ ဩ ဖၣ့ ပဲ့ ၊ဓၢ.	ပှၤသၢဂၤဆါထိဉ်ဒိးသံကွံာ်မးတဃးဆိ။	Three persons sickened and died at the same time.
ဆံး ၑဣုံ့ ကဖၣ ဘဖ့ ဒ၊ၣ ဖၣ့ ပဲ့ ဇံး.	ကိးပှၤကညီနှဉ်ခဲလၢာ်တဃးဆိတကွ်။	Call all the people at one time.
ၑဇံၤဖြ ဂၤကဖၣ, ဂဩ ဒစဖ့ပဲ့.	ပှၤဆံဆဲဉ်ဂၤဖဲတပူၤဆိ။	Ten persons came at once.
စ၊ဩ မၤဂျ ၊ဩ့ ပဲ့.	ယလဲၤမၤန့ၢ်တဘျိဆိ။	I went (and) took them at one time.
ဇရၢ ဖြ၃ ၊့ ဘံၤ ၊bစ့ဖ့ စဗံၤစဂံး ဝဣၤ ဒဇၤ ဖၣ့ပဲ့.	သရှဉ်ဖ့ဉ်ကသံဉ် တဘိဉ်အံၤ စံးဝဲ အိတ စုဆိ။	The teacher gave this paper of medicine, saying, take it all at once.
၊ဩၤကံၤ bဩ့စဗံၤ, မ၃၊ မံၤ့ ပ့၊ဓၢ.	လံာ်ခံဘ့ဉ်အံၤမ့ၢ်တမံၤဆိလိ၊။	These two books are the same kind.
စ၊ဩၤဒဇ၃ ၊bဩ့ပဲ့, စဖြ၃ ၊့ကဒၤ ဘြ၃ ဒြ၊.	ယလံာ်အိဉ်တဘ့ဉ်ဆိ၊ယဟ့ဉ်လိ၊နုၤတသ့ ဘဉ်။	I have only one book. I cannot give thee any.
ပဘြဣ၃ ပဒၣဂၤ်စဗံၤ, ပbၣ မၤ ပဒၤ ဇမံၤ့ပဲ့.	ပဝဲဃုဂၤအံၤပတဉ်မၤ ဃုဉ်တၢ်တမံၤ ဆိလိ၊။	We six must do together one thing.

§472.

ပဒၤ. ဃုဉ်။

1. As in Sgau, this word is used as an affix in the signification of *with*, or *together with.* (See §190.)

ၑဒ့ ပဒၤ.	ပှၤအိဉ်ဃုဉ်။	The people eat together.
ၑမၤ ပဒၤ.	ပှၤမၤဃုဉ်။	" " work "

2. It is used as a numeral affix to generations of men, where the Sgaus use 8. (See §364.)

ၑဣုံ့ ဂ၊ၢ် ပဒၤ, ပဖၢၤ ပဖ၃၊ ပဒၤ ပမံ ပဖ၅၊ ပဒၤ.	ပှၤကညီခံဖိ။ပဖံပဒူတဖိ။ ပမိၢ်ပပၢ်တဖိ။	Two generations of men. Our grandfathers and grand-mothers one, and fathers and mothers another.

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§473.

ပဉ့ or ပဂံ့. ပဉ့ါဒါ သကုးဖိန္ဒး။

Like the corresponding Sgau word, this root is used in the signification of ***every***. Sometimes, when referring to every part of a thing, it is equivalent to ***throughout, all over***, and like expressions. (See §367.)

ါဒါ ပဉ့ဘံဂါ ပဉ့ ခဲ့.	လဲးဆူသကုးထံသကုးကိ်။	Go to every land.
ါဒါ ပဉ့ ဝံ့ပဉ့ ဘ့.	လဲးဆူသကုးခူသကုးဝ့်။	" " city.
ဇ ရာ ဖြဲ့ါ ါဂံး ပဉ့ ဖန့ ါစဒ ါ ခဂံါ ါစဂ.	သရှဉ်ဟ့ဉ်လိ်သကုးဝ့်၊ ပူးလၢထဉ် လၢခံလီး။	The teacher gives books every where in the city, from one end to the other.
ဘစ့ ပခ ဇဲ ဂအါ ါဟ့ဂစ ထ့ဏုံ့ ပဉ့ ါဒါဧဝံbဒ ဘစ့ဧစ့ါဆ ဒမ်ါး ဟ ါစဂ.	တူးပကစ်ါထဲလီးဒိး ဟ့ါကညိဒိန္ဒးကထဉ် တူးဖြဉ်လၢအမဲ်ညါလီး။	When the Lord comes, every one must assemble before Him.
ဂ့ခဝံ့ ဒစဒပဉ့ ါဒါ ဂစဒ, ဂ့ဒစဒ ပဉ့ ါဒါဇဦ ါစဂ.	ဟိဉ်ခိဉ်အိဉ် ဒိန္ဒးဒိးနိုဉ် အိဉ် စ့်ါကိး ဒိန္ဒးလီး။	There is earth every where, and weeds also are every where.
ဇဗခဇ ဒစဒ ါဆစ့ါဆ ဂ့ ပဉ့ါဒါ ါဂစဒ မခိစဇဲဗ္ဘး ဘဉ့ ဝဂါါစဂ.	ကထဲ်တ်ါအိဉ်လၢမူလၢဟိဉ်ခိဉ်ချာဒိန္ဒးအံၤ မ့်ါ ကစ်ါယ္ဘးတ့ဝဲလီး။	God created every thing in heaven and earth.
ဇဖဲံၤ ဒစဒ ါဆ ဂ့ ခဲံ့ ချံၤ့ ဂစဒ ပဉ့ ါဒါ.	သူးအံၤအိဉ်လၢဟိဉ်ခိဉ်ချာဒိန္ဒးခဲဉ်။	There are land leeches all over the world.

§474.

ပစ့. ဃၢး။

1. This word is affixed to a noun or pronoun preceded by ါဆ, လၢ, in the signification of ***near***, or ***by;*** that is, by the side or edge.

ါဆ	ဖ ပစ့	လၢ ယ ဃၢး	Near or by me.
"	ဂ "	" နှ "	" " thee.
"	ဒ "	" အ "	" " him, her, it, or them.
"	ပ "	" ပ "	" " us.
"	ဂဝံၤဒ "	" သူ "	" " you.
"	ဒဝံၤဝဩၤဒ "	" အဝဲသွဉ်အ "	" " them.
"	——— ဒ "	" ——— အ "	" " (where the blank is supplied by a noun.)

ဒစဒါဆ ဇရာ ဒပစ့.	အိဉ်လၢသရှဉ်အဃၢး။	It is by the teacher.
ဒစဒါဆ ဖန့ ဘဒပစ့.	အိဉ်လၢကျဲအဃၢး။	It is by the road, i. e. on the edge or side.
ဒစဒါဆ ဇံါ ပစ့.	အိဉ်လၢစံဉ်ဃၢး။	It is near the paddy field.
ဒစဒ ါဆဘံၤ ဂအိ့ ပစ့.	အိဉ်လၢထံနုံးအဃၢး။	It is on the bank of the stream.
ထါဂၢ ဂစဒ ဒစဒ ါဆ ထ့ဝံ့ ဒပစ့ ဃ ဓၢဓၢ ဒဘခဒ ခဒ.	ပှၤတဂၤန္ဉ်အိဉ်ဘဉ်လၢပဖြဉ်အဂီၤထံးတကွ်ါဖြးပဉ်မးအသးတဓိဉ်တခိဉ်။	That man being near the governor, sets himself up above others.

ပစ့ ဝါ ဝါ.	ဃၢဝးဝး	Round about.
ထဝံ့ ါဂၢ ဇျါဂ့ ဒစဒ ါဆဇ ဘ့ ဘစၢ ဃ့ဒဘံၤ ဒဖျိ ဇျါဂ့ ဒစဒ ါဆ ဒ ပစ့ဝ့ဝါဝါ.	ပဖြဉ်တဂၤဆ့ဉ်နိၤအိဉ် လၢတ်ါထိဉ်ထိဒိး အပျါ်အဂိဉ်ဆ့ဉ်နိုဉ်အိဉ်လၢ ဘဃၢဝးဝးလီး။	The governor sits on high, and his followers sit round about him.

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§475.

ပွဲ or ပွဲ၊ ပှံ၊ or ပှဲ။

This word is used as in Sgau, in the signification of ***how many***?

ပွဲ — ၌	ပှံ၊ — လဲဉ်	How many? } where the blank
ပွဲ — ၌ ပွဲ — ၌	ပှံ၊ — လဲဉ် ပှံ၊ — လဲဉ်	How many. } is supplied by
ပွဲ — ပွဲ —	ပှံ၊ — ပှံ၊ —	" " } a numeral affix.
n ဒဈ ပွဲ ဂ၊ ၌။	နအိဉ်ပှံ၊ဂ၊လဲဉ်။	How many are there of you?
nဇ့ ဒဈ ပွဲbံ့ ၌။	နဆိအိဉ်ပှံ၊ဘွဉ်လဲဉ်။	How many fowls have you?
n၂ဉ၊ ဘခ့ ဝံ့ဖ၌့ ပွဲဇံ၊ ၌။	နလဲ၊တူ၊ဒ့ဂ်ါပူ၊ပှံ၊ခိဉ်လဲဉ်။	How many times hast thou been to the city?
၊ဒ ဂံ့ ဖ၌့ nဈ ဖဏ့ံ ဒဈပွဲဂ၊ ၌။ ဒဈပွဲ၂ ဂ၊ ပွဲ ဂ၊ nဈ ဗဘ၂ ဗ၊ ဒ၂၊။	လ၊ဟံဉ်ပူ၊နှဉ်ပှ၊ကညီ အိဉ်ပှံ၊ဂ၊ လဲဉ်။ အိဉ်ပှံ၊ဂ၊ပှံ၊ဂ၊နှဉ်ပတသ့ဉ်ညါတဉ်။	How many people are there in that house? I know not how many.

§476.

ပွဲ၂၊ ပှဲ။ တခိဉ်ညါ။နို။

This word is used as a correlative, referring to ***quantity***. The interrogative forms are made from ဇံ၊ ဒ၂, but in Sgau all are made from ပှဲ၊.

ပွဲ၂၊ ဒံ၊ ပွဲ၂၊ ဒံ၊	ပှဲ၊ အံ၊ ပှဲ၊ နူ။	How much.
" ဗံ၊	" အံ၊	So much; this much.
" ပွဲ၂၊ ဗံ၊	" ပှဲ၊အံ၊	*So* " *this* "
" nဈ	" နူဉ်	So " that "
" ပွဲ၂၊ nဈ	" ပှဲ၊နှဉ်	*So* " *that* "
" ဗံ၊ ဘံ၂	" အံ၊သိ။	As much as; as much as this.
" nဈ "	" နူဉ် "	" " that.
" ဘံ၂ ဇဒ	" သိ။ဖိ။	As much as; an equal quantity with.
" " ဘံ၂	" " သိ။	" an equal quantity.
၊ဒ ဒပွဲ၂၊ nဈ	" နူ၊အံ၊	" (time) as, i. e. *while*.
nbခ့ ဒဈ ဇံ၂ ဇံ၂ဒ့ ၌။	နဘုအိဉ်ဒ်။ပှဲ၊လဲဉ်။	How much paddy have you left?
ဒဈ ဇံ၂ပွဲ၂၊ ဘံ၂ဇဒ် nbခ့ ဗံ၊ ၊ဇ၊	အိဉ်ဒ်။ပှဲ၊သိ။ဖိ။နဘုအံ၊လီ၊။	I have as much as you have.
ဖဏ့ံ ဒဈ ပွဲ၂၊ ၌။	ပှ၊ကညီအိဉ်ပှံ၊ဂ၊လဲဉ်။	How many people are there?
ဒဈ ပွဲ၂၊ ဗံ၊။	အိဉ်ပှဲ၊အံ၊။	So many.
ပွဲ၂၊ ဇံ့ ၊ဏ့ံ့။	ပှဲ၊ဒ့ဂ်တဏ္ဍာဉ်။	A city full.
ပွဲ၂၊ဂ၌့ ၊ဏ့ံ့။	ပှဲ၊တံဉ်တဏ္ဍာဉ်။	A house full.
ပွဲ၂၊ ဃဒ ရ၊၊ဇ၊ bယဈ၊။	ပှဲ၊ခဉ်သရုဉ်ဒ်။တဉ်ယ၊။	As much as the teacher tells me.
ဗဖ၌ ၊ဂ့ nဈ၊ ဇဈဗဝ၌ဃ ဒဈဇံ၊ပွဲ၂၊ ဘံ၂ဘံ၂ ၊ဇ၊.	စဟ့ဉ်နုဖိ။ယဲအိဉ်ဒ်။ပှဲ၊သိ။သိ။လီ၊။	I have as much remaining as I have given thee.
ပွဲ၂၊ ဒံ၊ပွဲ၂၊ ဒဗံ၊, n၊ဇ၊ bယ၌၊ ဒ၌။	ပှဲ၊အံ၊ပှဲ၊နူ၊နခ်။တဉ်တဂ့၊တဉ်။	How much it is not proper for thee to say.
ဘဈ ဇံ၂ ဒယဇံ၂ ဒယ ၊ခ့ံ, nစံ၂ မခ့ ပ nဃ.	အိဉ်ပှဲ၊လဲဉ်ပှဲ၊လဲဉ်နပဲ၊တဉ်ပဂံ၊ဇဉ်။	Dost thou suppose we have counted how many there are?
ဇ၌ပွဲ၂၊ nဈဖဒ္ဓံ၌ ၊ဆ့ဟ့ မဗံ၊ခ၊ ဇယ.	တ၊ပှဲ၊နှဉ်ပဝံတဘျိဃိဒ်၊လ၁ဉ်ဇ၊။	Can we carry so much at once?
ပွဲ၂၊ပွဲ၂၊ nဈ, nဒ္ဓံ၌ မဗံ ဇခ့ ဇယ.	ပှဲ၊ပှဲ၊နှဉ်နဝံကကဲဇ၊။	Canst thou carry *so* much?
n၊ဈ၊ ဇ၌nဈပွဲ၂၊ပွဲ၂၊ ဗံ၊ဈ၊၊ခ့ံ.	နမ၊တ၊နှဉ်ပှဲ၊ပှဲ၊အံ၊မ်းလဲဉ်။	Thou hast done so much!

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ဗစ်ၢ ဒချပ်ၢ ဘံၤဂဒ် ကချစ်ၢ.	ယခုအိန်ပဲ့ၢနှုန်သိးလီၤ။	I have as much silver as that.
ဗဝဒ ဒၢဒချ ပ်ၢ ဘံၤဂဒ် ဗံၤ ၡစ်ၢ.	ယဟုအိန်အိန်ပဲ့ၢအံၤသိးလီၤ။	I have as much rice as this.
ဂ်ၢ ၡဆုၤ ဂဘ်ၢ စဘ်ၤ ထံၤ bu ၡ ဒ ပ်ၢ ကချ ဂ်ၢ, ဗမံခ်ပ်ၤ ဂဒၢ ၡ်ၤၡစ်ၢ.	သရှိတဘျုၤဖဲကွၢ်ဒ်ၤ ဘဉ်ပဲ့ၢနူၤ အံၤ ယကဲ့ၤလံဉ်သပှ်ၢ်ပှ်ၢ်လီၤ။	I will write diligently while the teacher is gone; or as much (time) as occurs before his return.
ကၡ်ၤ ဏၤကဘ် bu ကချ, ဏၤ ဒပ်ၢ ဗံၤ ဘံၤၡစ်ၢ.	နလဲၤမၤနှၢ်ဘူနှဉ်မၤပဲ့ၢအံၤသိးလီၤ။	In going to take paddy, take as much as this.
ကဒမ်ၤ ၡ်ၤ ဒပှဘ်ၢ ဂဒ ကချ, ဒပှ ဆ်ၢ ဒ ပ်ၢ ပ်ၢ ကချ ဘံၤ ၡစ်ၢ.	နမှၢ်လဲၤဃဲတၢ်နှဉ်ဃဲပဲ့ၢနှဉ်သိးလီၤ။	When thou goest to ask, ask as much as that.
ဗဝဘ်ၢဂယဗ်ၤ ဗဆှဘ်ၢ ဂဒၤဒဘ်ၤ, ဗဆှဘ်ၢ ဂဒပ်ၢ ပ်ၢ ဗံၤၡစ်ၢ.	ထဲဒဉ်အံၤယတကတိၤတၢ်အါတဉ်။ ယက တိၤတၢ်ပဲ့ၢအံၤလီၤ။	I did not say much. I said that much.

Remarks.

1. It is used where the Sgaus use တခိဉ်ညါ။

ဂဒဘ်ၤ ၡ်ၤစဂၤ ဂဒံၤ ဗံၤပ်ၢ ပ်ၢ ကချ bu ၡ်ၤ ခ်ဘ်ၤ.	နဟ့ဉ်လီၤယတၢ်တခိဉ်ညါအံၤပဲ့ၢပဲ့ၢ နှဉ် ဘဉ်မန္ၤလဲဉ်။	Why didst thou give me *so* much?

2. It is used occasionally where the Sgaus use ခိ။

ဆှၢ်ပ်ၢ ကချ ၡစ်ၢ.	ကတိၤနိနှဉ်ဒိၤ။	He said only so much.

§477.

ဝ. ဇ။ ဇိၤ။

1. This letter is used occasionally as a formative particle, like the other smooth mutes.

ဇ်ဒၢ်	အၢ	Wicked.
ဇစ်ံ	ဇဝံး	The vine.

2. It is used as a prefix to proper names to mark the masculine gender; corresponding to the Sgau ခိၤ.

ဇချ ၡဂၤ ဏၤၡၤ ဝ်ၢ်ၡ်ၤဂၢ်ၡ်ၢ် ၡ ဒဒချ ဂ်ၢ်ဇဂ်ံၤၡစ်ၢ.	ခိၤခဉ်တဂၤမၤလိာ်ဝဲလၢနလဲၤ အိဉ်အိၤတဘိ။	Sau Kha ordered that thou shouldst go and make him a visit.

§478.

ဝၤ, or ဝၤ. ဇး။

This word is used with numerals as in Sgau, referring to quantity, like *fold;* or *as much as*, when following a numeral adverb. (See §197.)

ဗမၤ ဂ်bချ ၡဂ်ၢ် ဗံၤ, ဒၡ ဂ်ၢ် ၡ ဒ ပ်ၢ ဂဒ ဂ်ၢ် ဂဂ်ၢဇၤ.	ယမၢနှၢ်ဘုတနုံဉ်အံၤအါနှၢ်လၢမငါတနုံဉ် ခံဇး။	I have obtained twice as much paddy this year as I did last.
ဂဝ်ၢ် ဇ ဂဂ်ၢ် ဂ်ၢ် ဇ်ၤ် ဒဝ်ၢ် ဂဒ ဂ်ၢ် ဇၢ်ၤဇ်ၢ် ဇၢဗၢ ဂ်ၢ်	နဲဒဉ်နဲဂ့ၤနှၢ်ဖိးအဝဲနှဉ်နိဆံဆဲဉ်ဇးညါနဲဉ်။	As to thee, thou art ten times better, or handsomer, than she is.

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§479.

စဒ. ခြုံ။ သံဉ်။

1. As in Sgau, this word is used as a numeral affix to quantities grasped up with the fingers, or hand. (See §210.)

ဃဲ့ပျစဂံၤ ဆုံၤ ဂ့ၢ်စဒ bစဒ.	ဟ့ဉ်အိဉ်စဒံချံတခြုံဒီ။	Give me five fingers' full of cucumber seed.

2. It is applied to handfuls of grass or paddy, such as is grasped in reaping, for which the Sgaus use သံဉ်။

bဒ lစဒ.	ဘုတသံဉ်။	A handful of paddy.
ဂ့ lစဒ.	နိဉ်တသံဉ်။	" grass.

§480.

စဒၤ. ဆူ။ ဖဲ။

1. This word is used occasionally, as in Sgau, as an adverb of *place*.

nမ့ဲlဘၤ စဒၤlခိဒ.	နကလဲၤဆူလဲဉ်။	Where wilt thou go?

2. It is used also as an adverb of *time*.

စဒၤ ဟၤ.	ဆူညါ။ခဲညါ။	Hereafter.
ပသိၣ ဃ ဧၣံၤ စဒၤ ဟ ပမ့ံ မၤ ဇ၂ မံၤ့မံၤ့ lဧၣ.	ပဝဲဒဉ်အံၤဆူညါပကမၤတ၊် တမံၤမံၤလီၤ။	As to us, we will do something hereafter.

3. It is used in the signification of *which*, where the Sgaus use ဖဲ။

nမ့ဲမၤ စဒၤ lမံၤ့lခိဒ.	နကမၤဖဲလဲဉ်မံၤလဲဉ်။	Which wilt thou do?
nမ့ဲဘၤ စဒၤ ခဧၣlခိဒ.	နကလဲၤဖဲလဲဉ်ခီလဲဉ်။	Which way wilt thou go?
nမ့ံမၤ စဒၤ lမံၤ့မံၤ့ lခိဒ, စဒၤlမံၤ့ မံၤ့ lခိဒစသိၣဟၣဒိၤ.	နကမၤဖဲလဲဉ်မံၤမံၤလဲဉ်ဖဲလဲဉ်မံၤမံၤလဲဉ်ယ တသ့ဉ်ညါဘဉ်။	Which thou wilt do, I know not.

§481.

စဒိၤ. ခဲ။

This root is repeated with nouns and numeral affixes, in the signification of *one after another*.

ɸမံဒဓ ဧမံ့ ဒဓ ဧဓ့ lကံၤ စဒိၤ lကံၤ ,lကံၤ စဒိၤlကံၤ lဧၣ.	ပ့ၤကအိဉ်ဖြဉ် တနံၤ ခဲတနံၤ တနံၤခဲ တနံၤလီၤ။	People will assemble one day after another.

§482.

စဝံၤ. ဃီၤ။

This affix, like the corresponding one in Sgau, does not admit of being rendered by any English word, except *straight*, occasionally. It is affixed to verbs, when they are contemplated as performed on a horizontal level. (See §194.)

ဂဒိၣ်ဈ့ စဝံၤဗၣ ဝဒိဆုံၤ ဂ့ဒ် ဘံၤ.	ဟဲခီဃီၤယၤဖိးချံတထံဉ်။	Come, cross me with a boat.
ɸ ဧဝံၤ စဝံၤnၣ nဓဒ, lဘိ စဝံၤဈ့ ဒၣ lဧၣ.	ပ့ၤကိးဃီၤနုၤန္ဉ်လဲၤခီဃီၤအိၤလီၤ။	People call thee, go cross them (over.)
ဧဝဒ စဝံၤ ဒမ့ိၤ.	ကဖါဃီၤအမဲဉ်။	He turned his face straight round.
၎စဝံၤဒဘ.	ဃဉ်ဃီၤအသးး။	He turned himself straight round.

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ဂ်ာစံၤ ɬဖံၤ ɳ့ာဂံ.	ထဲဆီးလၢအံၤတထံဉ်။	Come straight here, a moment.
ဗၤ စံၤ ဒစ.	ယူၤဆီးအစု။	He stretched forth his hands.

§483.

စဇၤ. ဒီ။

As in Sgau, this word is applied to boys, and young men, sometimes in the manner of an affix of gender. (See §206: 2.)

ᎿᎾᏍ ᏯᏥ ᏃᏥ ᏏᏗᏂ_ᏝᏍ ᏛᏂᏥ ᏅᏂ ᏍᏂ, ᏐᏍᏃᏗᏍᏯ.	ပှၤသူဉ်ကွဲသးပှၢ်စံးဖဲဒဉ်။ဒီသူဉ်ဇၢ။	The elders said, young men!
ᏣᏐᏐᏍ ᏅᏂᏆᏁ ᏗᏂᏍᏯ.	ပူၢ်ဒီဖဲၢ်ဆွိသူဉ်ဇၢ။	Elder and younger brothers!

§484.

စဇ့. ပူၤးကျိၤ။

1. This word is used as a numeral affix to *places*. (See §281 : 2.)

ᏯᏃᏍ Ꮟɬ့ɬစဇ့.	တၤသဉ်အလိၢ်တပူၤ။	A place of fruit, i. e. a garden.
ᎾᏂ့ Ꮟɬ့ɬ စဇ့.	ဟံဉ်အလိၢ်တပူၤ။	A house lot.
ᏐᏣ Ꮟɬ့ɬစဇ့.	ခုးအလိၢ်တပူၤ။	A place of a field.
ᏯᏃᏍᏓᏯᏍᏂ ɬဏ့Ꮒ့, ɬᏫᏓᏍᏐ ᏯᏥ ɬᏯ ᏂᏍᏐ Ꮒ့ᏍᏐ.	တၤသဉ်အအံၤ တဏၢဉ်လဲၤ ပဉ်လၢ နူဉ်တပူၤ။	Go put this fruit yonder.
ᏓᏯ ᏍᏂၤ ɬ ဏ့Ꮒ့, ᏍᏐ ᏥᏥ ᏐᏍᏂၤ ᏍᏂၤ ɳ့ᏍᏐ့.	အအံၤတဏၢဉ်ပဉ်ဖဲအံၤတပူၤ။	This one put here.
ᏍᏐᏐᏍ ᏍᏯɬᎾɬᏍᏐ့ ɬᎾɬᏍᏐ့ ɬᏍᏁ.	အိဉ်ဒဉ်တၢ်တဂၤတကျိၤတဂၤတကျိၤလိၤ။	They live one in one place, and another in another place.
ᏭɬᏫᎾᏁ ᏍᏐ့ᏍᏐ့.	ပှၤလဲၤတဂၤတကျိၤကျိၤ။	Each one goes a different way.

2. It is sometimes affixed to men, animals and things, when referring to localities that contain them. The contained being put for the container.

ᏯᏍᏁ ᏭᏣ့Ꮒ့ ɬᎾᏍᏐ့ ɬᏍᏁ.	ဖိးဆံဉ်ပှၤကညိလွံၢ်ပူၤလိၤ။	And I saw four companies of men.
ᏍᏂ့ ɬ ᏍᏐ့.	ထိဉ်တပူၤ။	A lot of birds.
ᏂᏯ ɬᏍᎾᏯᏍ ɬᏍᏐ့.	ဝဉ်လၢထံထဉ်တပူၤ။	A patch of bamboos.

§485.

ᏧᏯ. ᏧᏧ်။နဲး။

This word is used occasionally, but not often, in Sgau, as an adverbial particle to denote a very great degree, usually of some evil, where နဲး is often used. It is used in Pgho very frequently, and in the same signification.

ᏭᎾᏧᏯᏁ ɬᏍᏁ.	ပှၤဆိနဲးမးလိၤ။	People are sick dreadfully.
ᏭᎾᏃᏗ ᏧᏯᏁ ɬᏍᏁ.	ပှၤသံနဲးမးလိၤ။	" die awfully.
ᏭᎾᏫᏂ ᏂᏯᏍᏂ ᏧᏯᏁ ɬᏍᏁ.	ပှၤဖိသဉ်[သိဉ်]နဲးမးလိၤ။	The children (make a) dreadful (uproar.)
ᏍᏂ ɬᏯᏯ ᏎᏗᏁ ᏓᏯᏂᏧᏯ ᏫɬᏍᏁ.	တလၢၤတဖဉ်ᏧᏂအဖိအလံၤနဲးမးလိၤ။	The Tavoyers abuse their children dreadfully.
ᏫᏅᏃᏯ ᏍᏂ, ᏫᏏᏯ ᏍᏯᏂ ᏍᏥ ᏓᏯᏓᏂᏯ ᏧᏯɬᏍᏁ.	ပဝဲဒဉ်အံၤပဘဉ်ကျဲးစၢးတၢ်ဒ့ၢ်ဆူဉ်လိၤ။	In regard to us, we must make strenuous efforts.

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§186.

ဒေ. စင်။

This word is heard occasionally, as a verbal affix, in supplicatory addresses. (See §196.)

ဟု ဘဒဖေးဒ ဝါး.	သးကညြးစင်ယးတကွါ။	Have mercy upon me.
ဓဒြဲဘိး ဇိ, ဟု ဘးဟူး ဒေ ပဒး ဒးါခံး ဝါးဒါး.	ကစါသွဉ်ဒး။သးကညြိမးတကြိစင်စဘါဆါ တခိဉ်အိးတကွါ။	Ye gods? heal me this time of my disease.

§187.

ဒြဲဒါ. ကစါကစါ။

This reduplicated root is used in the signification of the adverb *softly*, and consequently *slowly*. (See §136.)

ဃဘံး ဒြိး ဝံးဘူးဒြး. ဒြံ ဆံး ဒါ ဒးါ လေ.	သုတလဲးခံးတဉ်မန္ဒးလဲဉ်။လဲးခဲကိဉ်ကစါ ကစါးဒြိး။	Why have you not gone yet? We will go hereafter slowly.
ဃဘါခ ဆံး ဃ္ဂံး ဒြိးသါ ဝါ ဒါး ဒးါ ဒါး. ဒုံးဒး ဒါ ဒြဲဒါ ဝါး.	ခဲဝဉ်ကိုးနုဘွဲးလိ်ဉ်သွဘဝါခိုးတဉ်။ ကွဲးကစါကစကွါ။	Thou art not yet able to write well. Write slowly.

§188.

ဒါ. တိါး။ဆိါး

1. This word is used as a numeral affix to things that occur at intervals, on an extended line; as in Sgau. (See §238.)

ခံး ဒေ့ ဒေါ.	ကစါတတိါး။	A mountain,(lying across a line.)
ဘံ့ ဒေါ	ဟိဉ်ကတိါး။	Houses, "
ဆုဒိုး ဒံါ ဒေါ	ဒိဉ်သံတတိါး။	Crossed a stream, "
စဝ့် ဒေါ.	တဒိတတိါး။	A village, "
ဖုဒစှ့် ဃ ဇးါ့ ဇုဒိါ.	ပှါတမ်ကနှဉ်တဉ်တါနိုတတိါးတဉ်။	The people did not listen at any place.
ဒံါ ဒဇ ဓွါ ဇုါခိဴ.	ထိအိဉ်ပှါတိါးလဲဉ်။	How many streams lie across?
ဏ္ဍါးကဇ ဒဟ့ဆံ ၎ံး ဒးါ ဒေါ ဒေါ.	ဏ္ဍါးနှဉ်စါကခိဒ်ဒိါးတတိါးတတိါး။	Tie knots on the string at successive distances.

2. It is applied to the number of times a person has been married, where the Sgaus use ဆိ။

မံဒဘွိ ხ်ါဘါါခိဴ, ဖုဓွါး ဖုဒါ ဇါး ဝါး ဃ, ဖုဇိါးဘါ့ ဇုါဇ ါးဘိး. ဝါါ ხစှ့ ဂဇးხစှ့ ဒေ့ ါးဘိး.	မွါအဉ်ါဒ်လဲဉ်။ပမှံးပဟ်ါမံးခဲဒဉ်းပမှဉ်ကမဲ သးဆိမးတဂ့း။ဝဉ်တဘိဗိ်တိါးတဂ့း။	For the Elders said, take not one who has been three times a widow. Go not over a bridge of a single bamboo.

§489.

ဇါး. တကွါ။ဆံး။

1. This word is used as an imperative affix, like the corresponding word in Sgau; and like that, too, to mark the comparative degree of adjectives. (See §217.)

ါး ဖံးဖ ဓဒါဇွး ဇါး.	ဘါထုကဖဉ်ကစါယွးတကွါ။	Pray to God.
ဒဘုဖ ဝါဘံးစဗိ, ဇေါ့ ဂဇါး.	ဒိပူါဝဲါသွဉ်း။ဖိကနှဉ်တကွါ။	Brethren, listen!

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ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀.	တိုက်ထိုခွင်တက္ခ်ာ။	Beat the dog.
ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀.	မေလိုတော်လိုဆဲးတက္ခ်ာ။	Do it accurately.
ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀.	နဲ့ခဉ်ဆိုးသိဒဲမနုတက္ခ်ာ။	Watch, thou, to-night.

2. It is sometimes used with the potential mood, denoting necessity.

ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀.	ကစၢ်ယွၤအကလုၢ်ပဘဉ်မၤနှၢ်တက္ခ်ာလီၤ။	We must obtain the word of God.

3. It is used occasionally to mark the comparative degree of adjectives.

ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀.	အနှဉ်ကဝ့ၤတက္ခ်ာ။	That will be better.
ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀.	ဖြဉ်နှၢ်အနှဉ်တက္ခ်ာလီၤ။	Greater than that.

4. It is used for the adverb *how*, where the Sgaus use ဆံး။ (See §211.)

ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀, ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀.	သုလဲၤတၢ်နှဉ်ဆံးယံၤလဲဉ်။	How far did you go?
ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀.	ဆံးဖြဉ်လဲဉ်။	How large?
ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀, ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀.	သုမၤထိဉ်ဟိနှဉ်ဆံးထိဉ်လဲဉ်။	How high have you made the sleeping place?
ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀.	ချိအံၤနခးနဲအပူၤဆံးဖြဉ်လဲဉ်။	At what dost thou estimate the price of this boat? or, How great?
ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀.	အိသဉ်အံၤဆံးအိလဲဉ်။	How much salt is there?
ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀.	နခုးဆံးလဲၢ်လဲဉ်။	How large is thy field?
ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀.	သွဉ်နှဉ်ဆံးထိလဲဉ်။	" high is the tree?
ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀.	ဖျိၤနှဉ်ဆံးထိလဲဉ်။	" long is the rope?
ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀.	နတၢ်ဘိဉ်နှဉ်ဆံးဃၤလဲဉ်။	" heavy is the bundle?
ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀.	နတၢ်ဝံနှဉ်ဆံးဖြံလဲဉ်။	" light is thy load?
ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀.	ဆံးယံဉ်နကလဲၤလဲဉ်။	" long (before) thou wilt go?
ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀.	သရဉ်ဖဲဆံးယံဉ်တ့ၢ်လဲဉ်။	" long is it since the teacher came?
ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀.	သွဉ်နှဉ်ကအိဆံးဘူလဲဉ်။	" thin (i. e. deep or wide) is the hole in the tree?
ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀.	လံဉ်တကတြူၢ်ဆံးတိဉ်လဲဉ်။	" thick is the book?
ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔ̀ɔ̀

ပ ဒအ့ လိၤ ၤ ၵၢ်ၤ် ဖးၤ် ဆး, ဖ ထိၤ် ဒးၤ်ဘၣ်ၤ် ဆဲဖ့ဏ်ၤ် မံဂ်ဒါ ဖဲၤ် ါၤ် ဒ ခစၢ် ဒဂ့ၢ် ဂၢ်ၤ် ဟၢ်ၤ် လိၤ် ဂၢ်ၤ် ဟၢ်ၤ် လိၤ် ကဲၤ လၢ.	စမ့ၢ်လဲၤဆူမ့ၢ်ပူၤဖိၤ် ပဖိဉ် သံကွၢ် ယၤလၢ ပှၤကညီကထဲဘ့ဉ်အဓိအကတိၢ်ခဲလဲဉ် ခဲလဲဉ်နွဉ်လိၤ။	When I go to the city, the governor asks me, how long before the people will come and pay their taxes.

§190.

ဒန. တၢ်။

This word, which signifies *thing*, is used like the corresponding word in Sgau. (See §227.)

1. As an indefinite nominative.

ဒးဒအ့ ါးပါးစ့ဲ.	တၢ်အိဉ်လၢဃၢ်ဃၢၤ။	There is something near the margin.
ဒးါကၤ ဗၤ်ၤ, ဒးဂဒါ ဒအ့ပဇ့ါ မၢ်ၤ့ ဂၤ်ဒါ.	တၢ်လၢမ့ၢ်နုၤအံၤတၢ် ထဲဘ့ဉ်ယဆိတမံၤ နဲဉ်။	Last night something came and devoured my fowls.
ဒးဒးဃါၤ့ ဧအ.	တၢ်ခုဉ်လိၤလံၤ။	It has become cool.
ဒးဒအ့ ဘဈဝ်ါၤ်ါ ဘ်ါၤ်ခဖၣ်ဆ ကၢ်ါဇၣ.	တၢ်မ့ၢ်တုၤဂံၢ်လၢထံတဖိဖိုးနုံးလိၤ။	If it arrives first by water, laugh.
ဒးဒအ့ ဘဈဝ်ါၤ်ါ ခစၢ် ါခဖၣ်ဆ ဂ့ါဇၣ.	တၢ်မ့ၢ်တုၤ်ဂံၢ်လၢမိတဖိဖိုးဟိဉ်လိၤ။	If it arrives first by land, cry.

2. With ဒ,ဘ prefixed it becomes a definite nominative.

ဖဘ့ဆ ဒါ်ဘ်ါ်ဆ ဒအၤ, ထိၤ် ကၢ့ မၤ ါလဲၤ်. ဒဒအ့ ါခဖၣ်ဇ်ါ်ဆ ဒးဂ့ဝ်ါ ဃ.	ပသးဟ့ၢ်စံးအိၤ။ ဆွဉ်ဒိုၤမၤတဂ့ၤ။ အတၢ် စံးဆၢဝဲဒဉ်။	The Elders said to them, sit down and be quiet, but they replied.
ဃါဆ ဖုဖဲ့ါသ ါဂၤ, ဒဒအ ဌၢ်ဒ ထဲဒါ်ါ ဖဘဆါသဉ်ါဇ်ါ ဖဘဆဲ့ါါလၢါဇၣ.	ထံဉ်လၢဟ့ၢဖိသဉ်တဂၤ အတၢ်ဝံဖိုးစ့ဉ်ါဇးဖိဉ်တဒ္ဒ။	He saw a boy (and) he carried a large basket.
ဒအ့ ဒဈဝဘ်ါ ကဈ, ဖဖဘ ဒဘ် ါဂၤ ဒအ်ဘဘ်ါ်ဆ ဘ်ါဒၣ.	အိဉ်အိဉ် ဝဖိုး ပှၤဖူပှ်တဂၤ အတၢ် ဖဲစံးဖိုး။	He remained and an old man, he came (and) said to him.
ဒခဘ်ါ ဒဒၤ ါဇ့ဘကဈ, ဒအ်ဒဆ့ ါ့ ဒဆ့ ဘ်ါဆ်ါ်ဆ ဘ့ဒၣ ဆ်ါဆ ဂ်ါၤါဇၣ.	အခွအပှ်ၤတဖဉ်နွဉ်အတၢ်အာဉ်လိၤ အိုးလိၤ ဘိၤကိုးဂၤဖဲးလိၤ။	All his servants consented to him, i. e. to what he said.

3. Prefixed to verbal roots, it is used to form nouns.

a. Sometimes they denote the abstract of the verb.

ဒးဟ့.	တၢ်ကဖိၤ။	Light.
ဒးခၢ်ါ.	တၢ်ခီး။	Darkness.
ဒးဆ ဒးဂ်ါ့.	တၢ်ကီတၢ်ခဲ။	Difficulties.
ပဘ်ါ ဂၤ့ ဃ်ဘဂၢ ါစခ့ဳ ဘ့ဃါါဃဲခွ်ါ ဘ့ဃဆ ဒးဤဂၤ်ါ.	ခန်ဟူတၢ်သိဉ်တပူၤဖိုး စလဲၤကွၢ်ကွၢ်ဖြဲးစ တထံဉ်တဉ်တၢ်ခိုတမံၤတဉ်။	I heard a sound, and I went and looked, but saw nothing.

b. Sometimes they stand for objects which are conceived of or exhibited as indefinite.

ဒးဒဂ်ါၤ ဆိဒအ့ ါဂ်ါၤ, ဃဒၤ ဆိဒအ့ါ ဒၤ, ဂ်ါဒဈ် ဆဲဖ့ဃၤ ါဒဲ.	တၢ်ဂ့ၤဖိုးတၢ်တဂ့ၢ်။ တၢ်မ့ာ်ဖိုး တၢ်တမ့ာ်ဂ့ၤဆိကမိဉ်ပှၤ။	We ought to think on the good and the evil, the happy and the unhappy.

c. They often correspond to English adjectives, "put as if they were absolute."

ဘၢ်ခၢ ကဈ ါဖၤဆဲ့ ဆဲဘ့.	စီးသိတဖဉ်နွဉ်ကူတၢ်ဘိ။	The priests dress in yellow.
ပဈၤ မ့ၢ်ကဈါဖၤ ဆဲ့ဒဆဒ့ဘ.	ဗိၢ်မနုံၢ်တဖဉ်နွဉ်ကူတၢ်ဝဂါ။	The nuns they dress in white.
ဆ့ါဖၤ ဆဲ့ဒဆဘ့.	သရ့ဉ်တဖဉ်ကူတၢ်သူ။	The teachers dress in black.
ဒးါဘအ ဇံၤ ါဖၤ ဃံၤ ဈ့ ဒအ ဝဈၤ ါဈၤ.	တၢ်လၢသုးဖိတဖဉ်ဖိုးကူတၢ်ဂီၤလိၤ။	As to these soldiers, they dress in red.

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d. Sometimes they are appellative nouns.

ဧ၃ ဒွၤ ဃိၤ.	တၤသ့ဉ်။	The white-eyed; i. e. the white-eyelid monkey.
ဧ၃ ဏ့ဉ် ဂၢ.	ဖှံ။	The up-turned nose; i. e. the pig-bear.
ဧ၃ ဂ့ၢ်.	ဂီၤဖံး။	The smell; i. e. cows or oxen.
ဧ၃ ဇး.	တၤဖဒ။	The separated; i. e. the goat antelope, which, frequenting the inaccessible mountain crags, separates itself from other animals.

1. Following a verb, it is the indefinite complement to that verb.

a. If the verb be *active transitive*, it is the direct complement or accusative; the person or thing acted upon, expressed indefinitely. Thus:

ဒချၢဟၤ ဧ၃ ၊ၜၢ. / သဂ့ဉ်မၤတၢ်လီၤ။	"The teacher makes ဧ၃, တၢ်," where ဧ၃, တၢ် may be a box, or a house, or any thing else.
ဒ့ၢ် ဂ့ဉ်ၵဒၤ၊ၜၢ. / သဂ့ဉ်ကွဲၤတၢ်လီၤ။	"The teacher writes တၢ်," where တၢ် may be a letter or a book.
ပုၥ၃ ၊ဒ် ဂၤ၃ ၊ဆ၃ဇ်ဘ် ဃံ၃ ဧ၃ ဂၤ၃, ဒ၃ ဇၢ်ဒူ ဒ၃ ဇ့ဉ်စီဒူ ဝ်ဘၢ ၊ဝဒူ ဒဘူ ၊ၜၢ. / ပှၤအိဉ်သၢန္ဉ်တဖူၤပျံၤတၢ်ဖိး အိဉ်ဒွိဉ်ဒိ ဒွိဉ်ကွၤဝဲတဖူၤဆီလီၤ။	The people yonder, fearing ဧ၃, တၢ်, (i. e. being afraid of something,) have assembled together in one place.

ပုၥ်ၤ ဆံၤ ၊ၥ့ဉ်ဧ၃ၜၢဂ်ၤ ၊ဝ်ၤ၊ၜၢ	ပဒိဉ်ကိၤလၢဂါတၢ်တနုၤတဆံးလီၤ။	The foreign gentlemen hire (persons) at a quarter of a rupee a day.
ဗ၃ ခ၀ၤ ၊ဒွိမၤ ဇ၃ဒ့.	ပူဉ်ကိၤလံၢ်မၤတၢ်ဘၤ။	Satan does evil. (Here the ဧ၃, တၢ် is defined.
ဇ၀ၢ်ၤ ဇိၤ ဧ၃ဒ၃ဒ၃ ဂ၃ဂ၃ ဒ်ၤ.	ယတလဲၤမိဉ်ဘဉ်တၢ်အါအါဝ်ၢ်ဝ်ၢ်တဉ်။	I do not carry much (when) I go.
ဂမ် ပ၃ဆွံ့ ဧ၃ ၊စၢ်ၤ.	ဖိၤကလိၤတၢ်တထံဉ်။	And I spoke a word.

If the verb be one that, in other languages, governs two accusatives; one of a person, and the other of a thing; တၢ် represents the *thing*.

ဖၤ်ၤ ဇွၤယီၤ ဧၢ ဝ၃ဧ၃ ၊ဝဂၤ ဗ်ၤ်ၤ | ကစၢ်ဆွၤတူဉ်သးကညီၤ တၢ်လၢ ပှၤအံၤ။ | God mercifully gave ဧ၃, တၢ် to us.

b. If the verb be *active-intransitive*, it is equivalent to the indirect complement with a preposition; or, in English, it may often be rendered by a preposition used adverbially. Thus:

ဒချၢ ၊ဒိၤ ဧ၃ ၊ၜၢ. | သဂ့ဉ်လဲၤတၢ်လီၤ။ | "The teacher has gone to တၢ်;" i. e. to the market, or the jungle, as the case may be; or we may render the phrase, "The teacher has gone out."

In compound verbs, if the last verb be neuter, the တၢ် that follows is the indirect complement to the one that precedes.

မ၃ ခ၀ၤ ၊ဒွိမၤ ဒ၃ဒ့ဇ၃. | မူဉ်ကိၤလံၢ်မၤအၢတၢ်။ | "Satan does evil to တၢ်;" i. e. people.

5. With ဏ prefixed, or any other personal pronoun, and following the verb, it becomes a definite complement, as အတၢ် in (2) preceding the verb it is a definite nominative. The တၢ် often stands in apposition, in such cases, with a whole sentence that follows; yet occasionally in English a good rendering is made by treating with its pronoun as the objective case of the personal pronoun.

ဒ၃ စ၃ဝ်ၢ ဒဇ၃, ပုထ့ဉ်ဒူ ၊ဇ၃ ၊ဒိၤ စ၃ၤ|ဆံးဂီၤဝဲအတၢ်ပှၤကညီ တဖဉ်လဲၤဆူလဲဉ်။ | He asked her, where have all the people gone?
၊ဒွ၃.

ဒျစ္ဆ မာ့ဟျိ ဒဒ္ဒ, မာ့ ဟျိအ့ဘျိ, ဂဒ့ မ့ဝါ ဒဒ္ဒ ဂျိ, ဥ့ဘ်ံဖ့ဂံ့ ဂဒ့မစ္ဆ ဆ.	သံဂြိါဖြိါဝဲျါအဘါ်ဖြိါဝဲျါဇ။နအိဉ်မ့ဖအိထံ။တါကမာဒအိဉ်နအိဉ်လံဖြိ။	He asked Mangplay *a thing*. Mangplay, thou hast eaten rice., and drank water; hast thou chewed betle ?
မခိဒ့ဆ ဂဘံ့ဒဇ္ဒ ဂစ္ဆ.	မ့ါသံကွါသုတါဖြိ။	If (they) ask you.
ဖ့ါဂဒ မခိဒ့ဆ စဒ္ဒ ါမံါ့,စသုဉ့ါ့ ဒ့ါ့ဒဒ္ဒ ါ့ါ့ါ့ါ့.	ပ့ဒတဂဒအသံကွါစဘါ် တဒ့စကတိဒ ဆာတကဲစ့ါကိုးလာ။	A person asked me a question, and I was unable to answer it.

6. When nouns are formed from ဒဆ, တါ, by affixing it to a verbal root, they denote the product or object of the action.

မာဒဆ.	မာတ။	A deed; i. e. that which is done.
စဝဉိ ဝဆ စဉိ စဒခ့ဒဆ မခိဒဆ ဂစ္ဆ ါ ါ့ါ့ခ့. စဒခ့ ဒဆ.ဇဆမခိစဖဉ့ါစ္ဆ.	ယဲဒဉ်အံဒ ယအဲဉ်တါမ့ါ မန္ဒဒတမံဒ လဲဉ်။ ယအဲဉ်တါန့ဉ်မ့ါယဖိလိဒ။	As to me, what do I love ? The object of my love is my children.

7. At the beginning of sentences, with case absolutes or words previously mentioned most usually, it is often written with ါဆ, လာ, following it and preceding a substantive, or other word used substantively. In such instances it does not admit of an English rendering, but the two words ဒဆါဆ, တါလာ, are equivalent to *the thing which is*.

ဒဆါဆ စခ့စဉိဒ စဉ်ဝဉိဒ ခခိဒမဲ် ဂဆ ဟျိဆ ဒဉိဆ စဉိဒ ါခ့ါ့ါခ့ါ ဒဉိဆ စဉိဒ ါခ့ါ့ါခ့ါ ဖ့ါ့ဘဆါစ္ဆ.	တါလာကုါအံဒ ကွါဝဲလာ အကထူဉ် ဖွဒခဲလဲဉ်ခဲလဲဉ်နဉ်အကျဲလိဒ။	A slave (lit. *that which is* a slave) looks forward with longing anticipations for his freedom.
ဒဆါဆ ဇခ့ဆ့ိ့ ဂစ္ဆ ါစဉိဒ ဇာဇ့်.	တါလာတါကတိဒတဘိန့ဉ်ဆါကာ။	That one word was very cutting.
ဒဆါဆ ဒဂခိဒ ခခိဒ ါဉိဒ ဂစ္ဆ, ပဂ့ ဟဆ ဇ့ါ ဒခ့ါ ဒဉိဒ.	တါလာဆဲဖြိဒလဲဒန့ဉ်ဟဒ့ိဒဖဒအ့ဆာဒ်အံဒ။	*Come* and *go*, we distinguish thus.

§ 191.

ဒ့ါ့. ဆာ။

This word is used as a verbal affix to denote that the act is done *back again*, or in return. (See §212: 1.)

ဂဝိါခ့ ါဂဒဆဉိဒ, ခ့ိါ့ဒ့ါ့ ါဃဉိဒ.	နဲဒဉ်တဂဒအံဒကတိဒဆာတဂ့ဒ။	As to thee, do not talk back again.
ဖ့ခ်ံ့ စဃဒဇ စခ်ံ့ ဒ့ါ့ဒ့ါ.	ပ့ဒတိါ်ယာဖြိဒယတတိါ်ဆာတဉ်။	I was struck, but I did not strike again.

§ 192.

ဒ့ါ့. ဧာဒ။

This root is used as an affix in the signification of *assist*. It is sometimes used with its synonyme ဘ်ဒ.

ပဟဒ ဒခ်ံ့ ဟဒ ဂါ့ဒဇ့ စဒဇ ဇချာ မဒမေ ဒဘဂါ်ဆ့ဖဉ်နှ့် ဧာဒယာဒ် သရုဉ်မဒမဒအဂဘ်စဒဇ.	ပတါထုကဖဉ်နှ့် ဧာဒယာဒ် သရုဉ်မဒမဒအဂိါ်လံ။	Yes, we pray for the teacher and teacheress.
ါ်ဒ ဟဲဒ ဒဇ့ စ ဒဇ ဂ့ါကံဒ ဘဈဒသွာ ဘဈ.	လဲာဖဲဒဧာဒခုဒတနံာဒိဒ်ဒွါ့ိ့ဒါ။	Go help me to cut my field a day, cousin, wont you !
ပဟဒ ဒခ်ံ့ ဟဒ ဂ့ ဘ်ဒ ဇချာ မဒမေ ဒဘဂါ်ဆ့ဖဉ်ဧာလံသရုဉ်မဒမဒအဂိါ်လံ။	ပတါထုကဖဉ်ဧာလံသရုဉ်မဒမဒအဂိါ်လံ။	We help the teacher and teacheress with our prayers.

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§493.

ဒၢဒၢ. စုဉ်စုဉ်။

This repeated root is used, as in Sgau, in the signification of *each*. (See §200.)

ခဝံး ၁း ကဃ ဒွကူ ဖျိ လှ် ပွိၢ် ၁ဝံး ၁ဝံးဒၢဒၢ ဒၢဒၢ ဇံး.	စမိးသဉ်နှဉ်နိၢ်ဟူဉ်ပှၤဖဲၤသိးသိးစုဉ်စုဉ်တကွ်။	Divide, and give to each of us the mangoes, in equal quantities.
ခဝံး ၁ကံၢ ဇံၢဃဝံၢ ဒွကူ ထဖဝံ ၁ပ ်lဇံၢ် ကဃ lဂၤ ကံၢ ဖျိဝံ့ lဂၤ ကံၢ ဖျိဝံ့ ဒၢဒၢ ဒၢဒၢ ဇံး.	စမိးသဉ်ခံဆံအံၢ်နိၢ်ပှၤဖိသဉ်ဆံခဲဉ်နှဉ်တဂၤခံဖျၢဉ်တဂၤခံဖျၢဉ်စုဉ်စုဉ်တကွ်။	Divide these twenty mangoes to the ten children, giving two to each.

§494.

ဃး. ကဆူး။

This word is used occasionally, as in Sgau, in the signification of ***between***. (See §137.)

ထlဂၤ ဒဓၥ lမ၀ဃး ဖမ့.	ပှၤတဂၤအိဉ်လၢပကဆူးပူး။	There is a person between us.
ကံ့ lဖျဝံ့ ဒဓၥ lမခံ့ lစ့ဃး ဖမ့.	ဟိဉ်တဖျၢဉ်အိဉ်လၢကစၢ်အကဆူးပူး။	There is a house between the mountains; or, there is a house in a ravine.

§495.

ဃဲ. စွၢ်ကိး။

1. This word is a particle of interrogation, as in Sgau. (See §201.)

ხა ဃဲထ.	ဘဉ်စွၢ်ကိးဒါ။	Is it right?
nမံဃံး ხაဃဲထ.	နကယိးဘူစွၢ်ကိးဒါ။	Wilt thou carry paddy?

2. It is used, out of interrogation, in the signification of ***also***.

ဃမံ lပါ ဝိnမၤဃဲ.	စကလဲၤစွၢ်ကိးဒိးနုၤ။	I will go with thee also.
ဃမံဒဓၥ ဝိnမၤဃဲ.	စကအိဉ်ဒိးနုၤစွၢ်ကိး။	I will stay with thee also.

§496.

ဃျဲ့စ့ဟ့. ဒီဖ့ကလ့ၤ။

This word is used in the signification of ***wholly***.

မၤဂၤဂစ့ ခွၢ်ၤ ဝါစဲဟဲ့ စ့ဟ့.	မၤဟးဂီၤကွံဉ်ဝဲဒီဖ့ကလ့ၤ။	He wholly destroyed it.

The Pghos do not use ဃျဲ့ before other verbs, as the Sgaus do ဒီ, in the signification of ***wholly***, but they have several words of a corresponding signification; as

lဒဓၥ ပ ဘံး ဒါၤ.	တအိဉ်ဘဉ်လ့ၤတကွ်။	There is not *any*.
lဒဓၥ ხ၁ဘၤ ပဝံၤ ပခိ့.	တအိဉ်ဘဉ်သူတဃ့။	" " "
lဒဓၥ ხ၁ချ ချိၤ.	တအိဉ်ဘဉ်ကျၤမနုၤ။	" " "

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§497.

ဃံဒံ. တလိၢ်လိၢ်တလိၢ်လိၢ်။ခဲလဲၢခဲလဲၢ။

1. This reduplicated root is used in the signification of *frequently;* where the Sgaus use either of the forms given above. (See §171: 5, and 355: 6.)

ဃံဒံ ဖ၀ဲၤ ဆံၤ ဃံဒံ ဖ၀ဲၤ ဆံၤ.	ခဲလဲၢခဲလဲၢပဖြဉ်ကိး။ခဲလဲၢခဲလဲၢပဖြဉ်ကိး။	The governor calls very frequently.
ဖျ၀ၤ ဂအိၢဒူစၤ ဇ၊ ဃံဒံ ဃံဒံ.	ပှၤတဂၤထဲသံဂိၢ်တၢ်တလိၢ်လိၢ်တလိၢ်လိၢ်	The man comes asking questions very often.
ဃံဒံ ဖဲၤဃျ လှဒခစၢ်, ဃံဒံ ဖဲၤ ဃျ လှဒခစၢ်.	ခဲလဲၢခဲလဲၢ ပဘဉ်ဟ့ဉ်သွဲ။ ခဲလဲၢခဲလဲၢပဘဉ်ဟ့ဉ်သွဲ။	People must pay taxes very frequently.
ဖျ၀ၤ ကဈ, ဒံဃံဒၢ, ဃံဒံ ဇၢ.	ပှၤတဂၤန္ဉ်ခဲလဲၢ ခဲလဲၢဆိ။ ခဲလဲၢခဲလဲၢဆိ။	That man is very often sick.

ဃံ. တဖြိၢ်။

2. Single it is used in the signification of *a short time.*

ဒဈ၀ဈ ခါဒၤ ဈိမၢၤ ခံၤ ဂ့ဒံ.	အိဉ်ဒဉ်ကလိာ်ခကိာ်ဒူၤတဖြိၢ်။	Wait a short time.

§498.

ဃံၢ. ဆိ။

1. This word is used occasionally as a verbal affix, in the signification of *first.* (See §214.)

ဗမံၤ်ဘိ ဃံၢ်ါ၂ဃံၤ် ဖ၂့.	စကလဲၤဆိဆူ၀့ၢ်ပူး။	I will go first to the city.
ဇရ့ ဂအိၢဈအို့ ဈဈ့ ဃံၢ်၀ဘိၢ်ါ၂ ဟ, ဒ့ မ့ဘိ ဂဈ့ဗဈ.	သရ့ဉ်ဟဲက့ၤတုၤဆိဝဲလၢညါဒိးအိဉ်၀့ၤဝံၤလံး။	The teacher arrived first and has done eating.
ဂ၀ဘိၢဈ ဂဖဘိ ဗမၢဂဈ့ ဃံၢ်ဂအို့ ဗမၢ ဂအိ.	နဲ့ဒဉ်နဲ့ဖဲးခုးဝံၤဆိန္ဉ်ါ်ယၤဖိ။	Thou hast done clearing thy field, and gone before me.

2. It is used as a numeral affix to things in *pairs.* (See §214: 2.)

၈အို့	ါဃံၢ	ထံဖ့ဉ်တဆိ။	A pair of bangles.
၁့ဖၢ်ဘ	“	ဒြဉ်ဖံး “	“ shoes.
ဝဘ ဆ့ဘ	“	နှၢ်ဖံး “	“ ear ornaments.
ပ ဂဒ့	“	ပနှၢ် “	“ buffaloes.
ဇဈ ဂဈ့	“	ဂီၤဖံး “	“ oxen.
ခဇ့ ဏအ	“	ကဆိခဲ “	“ elephant's tusks.

§499.

ဃံၢ ဗါဘ. ဆၢဆၢ။

This word is used sometimes to designate a long interval, where the Sgaus use ဆၢဆၢ။

ဃံ့ ဖျ့ဂစၤ, ဗါဘ ဗဝါၢ ဆအၢ ဖဂၤ ဝ့ၢ်ပူးန္ဉ် စလဲၤယဲခ်ပှၤဂၤသိး ဒုးဒုးတကဲ ဘဉ်။ဆၢဆၢစလဲၤတဘျိဆၢဆၢ စလဲၤ တဘျိလိၤ။	I cannot go to the city as often as others do. I go occasionally, at long intervals.
၁ံဘ ဃံဒံ ခအိၤအျိ. ဆ ၃ဃံၢ် ခါဘ ဗါဘ ါဆ့ါ, ဗ၃ဈ ဏိၤဟိၤ ဆ ဝဖဘ ၃ဃံၢ်ခါဘ ဗါဘ ါဆ့ါစၢ.		

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§500.

ဃံၤ. စု။ခိၣ်။

This word is in common use as a numeral adverb. There are several in Sgau, used in the same way as this, but none apparently from this root.

ပတိၤသးဃံၤ, ဒးlဒ ဒဂါၤ ကဖ, ပကျ ဂဒ့ ကွဲဃံၤ တါၤဒဒိၤ.	ယဲခၣ်အံၤ တၢ်လၢ အဂ့ၤန္ဉ် ပတနၢ် ဟူဒံး ဘဉ်နိုတစုဘဉ်။	As to me, I have never yet heard that which is good.
ပါဂိၤ lခ်ဂုံၤ lဃံၤ.	ယလဲၤဆူဘျံးတစု။	I have been to Mergui once.
ပါဂိၤ lဒမၢ lမှဒိၣ် ကံၤ ဃံၤ.	ယလဲၤဆူခီဉ်လမ္ဉာ်ခံဘျိ။	I have been to Maulmain twice.
lဃံၤ ဃံၤ.	တစုစု။	*Occasionally*, sometimes. *At any time*, [in interrogation.]
ဘlဃံၤ ဃံၤ ပခဲဃ ပွါၤဇၢ, ဘ lဃံၤ ဒဃံၤပဘၤ ဒဒၤlၢ.	ဘဉ်တစုစု ယခိဉ် ဃီဆါ။ ဆဉ်တ စုစုယသးပအူးလိၤ။	Sometimes I have the head-ache, and sometimes a pain in my stomach.
lဒဏ်ဳ ဇ့ၢ ခဝံၤ lၤ ဂဒါၤ lဃံၤ ဃံၤ ထိဇ.	လၢဖျၢၤသရ့ဉ်ကိၤလၢဖဲကိး တခိဉ်ခိဉ်ဇါ။	Formerly, did the foreign teachers come at any time? or, did they ever come formerly?
ဒဃံၤ ဒဃံၤ.	အါခိဉ်အါခိဉ်။	*Many times.*
ပါဂိၤ မၢlံၤlၢိၤဒဃံၤ ဒဃံၤ.	စလဲၤသိဉ်လံာ်အါခိဉ်အါခိဉ်။	I have been to study many times.
lဒ ဒဃံၤ ဒသ့ဒိၣ်.	လၢအဆိအခ္ဆ။	Quickly.
ဒခိၤမခိ ဒဇ lဒ ဒlဘဃ ဘဇၤဘဃ ဃခ ဇ့ၢ ဂဇ lမံၤ့ မခိ ဂဒိၤ, ဒၤဒၤ မခိ ဂဒိၤ, lၢိၤ စၢၤဝဒိၢ ဇ, ပဘဃ ဇွၢိၤ ဒဃံၤ ဇွၢိၤ lဒဃံၤ ဒသ့ဒိၣ်lဧ.	မ့မ့ၢ် တၢ်လၢ အတဘဉ် ဃးဘဉ် ဖိးကစၢ်ယွၤန္ဉာ်တမံၤမ့ၢ်ဂ့ၤ။အါအါမ့ၢ်ဂ့ၤလံာ်စံးဝဲဒဉ်။ ပတဉ်ကွံာ် တၢ်ကွံာ်လၢ အဆိအ္ခလိၤ။	But that which is not of God, whether oue thing or many, the scriptures say, we must reject quickly.

§501.

ဃံၤ စိၤ။ကၢ်။

1. This word is used as a numeral affix to *lengths*, as of trees. The Sgaus use စိၤ or, when referring to the length of a broken tree, ကၢ်။

ဒုဘိၤ ဘ ဒဇဃ lဃံၤ ဘျ့ ကံၤဃံၤ ဘျ့ ဇၢlဇၢ.	ပလဲၤ ဘဉ်အိဉ် တကၢ်သွဉ် ခံကၢ် သွဉ်ညါလိၤ။	We must go as much as the length of two or three fallen trees.
ဒုဝဲဃ ဂဲ့ခဲဃ ဧဇၤ ဝဃlဗဒ့ ကဖ ဒုစၢ်မ့ၢlဃံၤ. ဒခိၤဧဇၤဝဃ ကံၤဗဒ့ ကဖ ဒုဇၢ်မ့ၢဃခိကံၤ ဃံၤlဇၢ်.	ပွၤထိဉ် ဖိဉ်ခိဉ် ကတၢၢ် ဝဉ်တဘိန္ဉာ်ပွၤစံဴး မ့ၢ်တစိၤ။ မ့ၢ်ကတၢၢ်ဝဉ်ခံဘိန္ဉာ်ပွၤစံဴး မ့ၢ်ခံစိၤလိၤ။	When people measure land, and end one bamboo, they say, one length; but if they end two bamboos, they say two lengths.

ဒဃံၤဃံၤဒမ့ဒမ့. အစိၤစိၤအဃဉ်ဃဉ်။

2. These repeated roots are used as in Sgau in the signification of forever. (See §205.)

မံဒဖဒမၢဇ ဒဇံၤဃံၤ ဒမ့ဒမ့	ကအိဉ်မ့ဉ်အစိၤစိၤဃဉ်ဃဉ်။	Will be happy forever.

lဃံၤ — တစိၤ။စိၤဇိၤ။

3. It is used with l, တ, prefixed and followed by a personal pronoun to express *ever*, or with the negative *never;* or more literally, as long as the person lives. Occasionally it may be rendered by *always*.

lၤ်ၤ ဃၤဇဃၤ lဒ့ဒါၤ.	စိၤဇိၤစတမၢလၢၤဘဉ်။	I will never do it more, or I will do it no more as long as I live.
ဇဃခဒ့ lဂါၤ ဘ့ကဖ lဃံၤ ကဒၤ ကဖ ထုဒိ့lဃါၤ.	ကယဲၢ်တၢ်တဂ့ၤဘဉ်နှဉ်တစိၤနၤန္ဉာ်ကတိၤ တဂ့ၤ။	Never speak that which is not good.

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ဒဩ် ယိဒဝိၢ် ဂၤလဲၤ် ဃဒၢဂၤဃ ဒဃ် မုမ့ၢ်ဘဝဲနူဉ် တမိၢ်အိၢ်နူဉ်အိဉ် ဖဲအံၤလိၢ်။ That man always lived here.
ဗဒ့ၢ်ဃံၤ်ဓၤ.

ဇၫၢ်ဂီၤ်ဝိၢ်ဃ, ဓဃံၤ် ဒၤ် ဂဧဃ ဗဒ့ၢ် သရုဉ်စံးဝဲဒဉ် တမိၢ်အိၢ်နူဉ် တက့ၢ်လၢၤ်ဆူ The teacher says, he will never
ဓဂ့ၢ် ဓဧဒခ်ဳဓ့. ဇဂ်ၢ်တဉ်။ return to his own country.

§502.

ဒစ့. ကတြူၢ်။ဆိ။

This word is applied as a numeral affix to bunches of false hair, where the Sgaus use ကတြူၢ်, and to pairs of shoes, where the Sgaus use ဆိ။

ခဲဃ ဇူ့ဓဒစ့. ခိဉ်သူလဉ်တကတြူၢ်။ A bunch of false hair.
ခွဖံၤ် ဓဒစ့. ခိဉ်ဖံးတဆိ။ A pair of shoes.

§503.

ဒစ့. ဖြၤ။

This word is used, as the corresponding one in Sgau, as a numeral affix to *quantities* taken up with the fingers. (See §209.)

ဂဧဃ့ စံၤဂဲခွ်ဒဃ်ဒ့ဃ ဂဧဃဂ် ဒဃ့ နုဖြၤဃီၤန့ၢ်ကွၢ်စဖဉ်ဆါနူဉ်တဖြၤဇဲဉ်။ Grasp me up three fingers full
ဓ်ဒြ. of ashes.

§504.

ဒါ. သပှၢ်သပှၢ်။

This word is used as an affix in the signification of *serious*, or *seriously*.

ဂဝိၢ် ဃစံၤ် ဂါ ဓဃံၤ, မၤဂဝဒ ဒါ နဝဲဒဉ်အိၢ် နံၤတဂ့ၤ။ ပဉ်နသး သပှၢ်ပှၢ် တ Do not laugh, be serious.
ဒါဇိၢ်ဒ. ကွၢ်။

§505.

ဒၤ. ပှံၤ။ဆံး။

This word is used at Maulmain in the signification of *how many*, or *how much*. It is not used at Tavoy; ဇိၢ်ဒ, or ဗွဒ်, supplying its place.

ဖဲ့ဒ ဘ ဓဂၤ်ဒ ဒဂိၢ် ဒဘိၢ်ဒ ဘ ဒဇယ ဖိသဉ်တဂၤအသဲးသဉ် အိဉ်လၢ ဟိဉ်လွံၢ် A child had four areca nuts in
ဓၤ်ဇျဲ့ဲ့, ဖုဇျဲ့ဂ့ဒၢ ဂၤဖြဲ့ဒ ဓ့ဒၢ ဂ့ဖြဲ့ဒၤ ဇျာဉ်ဖိဒးပှၤဂၤဟူဉ် ကဖိးအိၤ ယဲၢ်ဇျာဉ် the house, and another person
ဗဒ်ဇျဲ့ဲ့ ဝဇဒ, ဒဇယ့ဲ့ဲ့ ဂဒ်ဲ့ ဘိဒဘ လီၤ။ အဝဲနူဉ်အသဲးသဉ်အိဉ်ပှံၤဇျာဉ် gave him five. How many
ဒဇယဒၤ ဓ်ဒြ. လဲဉ်။ had he altogether?

§506.

ဒၤ. ၌ၤ။

From this root is formed, as in Sgau, the pronominal adjective *few*. (See §208.)

ပုဒဇ ဆံ့ ဒဇယ့ဲ့ဒၢဆါ ဂၤ ဓဂၤ. ပှၤအိဉ်ဒြဉ်ရိဒြဉ်ခ့ၤဂၤဇိၤလိၤ။ Only few persons assem-

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§507.

sa. ဖုး။

This affix corresponds to the first signification of ဖုး in Sgau, indicating that the act is performed by accident. (See §294: 1.)

ʊɯ nɔ̃ bɔ sa.	ယဟိုးနှင်ဘဉ်ဖုး။	I took (it) by accident.
ɸ ʊ̃ɔ sa.	ပှၤဆဲးဖုး။	He stabbed accidentally.
ɸ ɔɯ sa.	ပှၤဃါဖုး။	They were frightened accidentally.
ʊ ɑ̀ɔ̀ bɔ sa.	ယတိၵ်ဘဉ်ဖုး။	I struck by accident.
ʊɑ̀ɔ̀ saɔbɔ nɯ lɛɯ.	စတိၵ်ဘဉ်ဖုးနုၤလီၤ။	I struck thee by accident.

§508.

sɔ̃ɔ̨. ဆူ။

This word seems to correspond to the Sgau ဆူ, but is much more limited in its application.

sɔ̃ɔ̨ lɔ̃ɔ.	ဆူထဲဉ်။	*Where?*
ʊɔlɔ nʔɯ ʊtɯ, nɑ̀ɔ̀ lɔ̃ɯsɔ̃ɔ̨ lɔ̃ɔ.	တၢ်လၢမ့ၢ်နုၤအံၤနကထဲၤဆူလဲဉ်။	Where wilt thou go to-day?
ʊɑ̀ɯnʊɔ ɜʊɔ sɔ̃ɔ̨lɔ̃ɔ.	သရှဉ်အိဉ်ဖဲလဲဉ်။	Where is the teacher?
nʊ̃nʔɔ̨ ɑʊɔ nɑ̀ɔ̀ʊɔ̀ɔ sɔ̃ɔ̨ lɔ̃ɔ.	ခဲကိာ်တနံဉ်နသါကဖဲးဖဲလဲဉ်။	Next year where wilt thou cut a field?
ɜɔʊ sɔ̃ɔ̨ lɔ̃ɔ.	အကတိၵ်ဖဲလဲဉ်။	*When?*
ɸɯ̀ʊ̀nɔ̃ɯ ɜɔʊsɔ̃ɔ̨ lɔ̃ɔ.	ပှၤကဖဲအကတိၵ်ဖဲလဲဉ်။	When will the people come?
sɔ̃ɔ̨ lɔ̃ɔ sɔ̃ɔ̨lɔ̃ɔ.	ဆူလဲဉ်ဆူလဲဉ်။	*Where.*
ʊɯ̀ʊ̀ lɔ̃ɯsɔ̃ɔ̨ lɔ̃ɔsɔ̃ɔ̨ lɔ̃ɔ nʊɔ ʊɔɔ̃ɯ ɯɔ̃ɯ.	ယကလဲၤဆူလဲဉ်ဆူလဲဉ်နှဉ် ယတသွဉ်ညါ ဘဉ်။	I do not know where I shall go.

§509.

sʊɔ. တဖြိၤဆိ။

This word is used as an affix to indicate that the act is performed by several persons or things at the same time, *at once*. The Sgaus use တဖြိၤဆိ in a corresponding signification.

ɔ̃ɯ̀ɔɯ̀ ɔ̃ɯ̀ nʊɔ, ɔ̃ɔ̃lʔɯsʊɔ.	သွဉ်သၢထံးကၢ်လီၤတဖြိၤဆိ။	Three trees broke down at once.
ɸlɑ̀ʊ̀ɯ̀ nʊɔ ɣʊ̀ɯɔɔɯ sʊɔ.	ပှၤလၢဝ့ၢ်ပူၤနှဉ်ဖြဉ်အသးတဖြိၤဆိ။	People in the city profess religion several at once.

§510.

sʊʔɯ̀. သကိး။

This root is used to indicate that two or more persons are performing together the act to which it is affixed; corresponding to the first signification of သကိး in Sgau. *Together*, often makes a good rendering. The connection is not so intimate as that denoted by ဃုဉ်။ (see §368: 1,)

ʊbɔ ɯɔ sʊʔɯ̀.	ပဘဉ်မၤသကိး။	We must work together.
ʊbɔ ɔɯ̀ sʊʔɯ̀.	ပဘဉ်အိဉ်သကိး။	" " eat "
ɯbɔ ʌ̀ʊ̀ɔɯ̀ ʊɔlʔɯ̀ sʊʔɯ̀ ɣ̃ɔ̃ʊɔɯ lʊɯ.	နဘဉ်ကူဉ်ထိဉ်ဖးလီၤဖိးယၤလီၤ။	Thou must consult together with me.
hɔ sʊʔɯ̀ ʊɑ̀ʔɯ̀ɔ hʊɔ.	ဘါသကိးကစၢ်ယွၤဖိဉ်။	Let us worship God together.

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§511.

ဂ. တ။

Like the other smooth mutes, this also is used as a formative particle, forming words of two syllables from monosyllabic roots.

ဂ ကျ့.	ကား။	A perpendicular bank.
ခဝံ့ ခေဝံ့.	ဒိတကျိဉ်။	To knock, as at a door.
ဂ ဆွာ.	တဆွါ။	A cousin.
ဂ ၤန် ဝံ့.	တလးဝါ။	Judges.
ဂ မွှံး.	တမှံး။	Strangers.
ဂ ၤံ့.	တလိါ။	A match-maker.

§512.

ခေ့; သးဉ်။ ယာဉ်။

1. This verbal affix is used to affirm with emphasis, like the corresponding Sgau particle. (See §379.)

ဒဈ ဝိ ဂ ဆံ.	အိဉ်ဝဲသးဉ်။	Yes, he is.
ၤါး ဝိါ ဂ ဆံ.	လဲးဝဲသးဉ်။	Certainly, he is gone.

2. It is sometimes used where ယာဉ် is used in Sgau.

ပမံ ၤါး ၤ့ဖး့ ခေ့.	ပကလဲးယာဉ်တစုယာဉ်။	Yes, we will go.

§513.

ခချိါ. တကျဲ။

This verbal affix is usually affixed to acts that are the *consequence* of a preceding one. (See §219.)

ဗဒ့ မး့ဒ ၤါးစံး ဇ့ကဈ, —ဆ ၤါဝါ ခချိါ ၤစၢ.	ယမၢအလဲး စံးတါ နုံနှဉ်—ဖိး လဲး ဝဲတကျဲလိး။	I caused him to go and tell the demon—and he went.
ဗဒ့မး့ ထုၤဂ ၤဂီၢ ဃဆ, ဗခဒ့် ဂီၢ ဃဝါ ခချိါ ၤစၢ.	ယမၢဟ့ တဂၤ တဖဲ ဘဉ်ဖိး ယဖဲ ဖဲခဉ် ထၢယကစါဟ့်တကျဲလိး။	I sent one, but he did not come; so I came myself in consequence.

§514.

ဂဒ့်. သဟ့်။မ့်ယာဉ်။

1. This word is used as a verbal affix to denote the putting forth of strenuous efforts to perform the act. (See §372.)

ဂဘံ့မၤ ၤံၤဂစဈ, မၤဂဒ့်ဇံ့.	သုမၤလိ်နှဉ်မၤသဟ့်ဟ့်တကွ့်။	In respect to your studying, study diligently.
ဂဘံ့ ၤါး ဇ့ဂစဈ, ၤါး ဂဒ့် ဇံ့.	သုလဲးတ်နှဉ်လဲးသဟ့်ဟ့်တကွ့်။	As to your travelling, travel hard.
မၤ ဂ ဒ့် ဇံ့.	မၤသဟ့်ဟ့်တကွ့်။	Work hard.

2. It is used with မဒိ, မ့်, in assenting, where the Sgaus use ယာဉ်။

မဒိ ဂဒ့်ဗဒ့.	မ့်ယာဉ်။	True.
ဂဘိၢ ၤစၢ ဗဇ့ကဈ မဒိဂဒ့် ဗဒ့.	နုထဲစံးဘဉ်ယတ်နှဉ်မ့်ယာဉ်။	In respect to what thou hast told me, it is true.

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§515.

ခြား. တဘျုး။

This word is used as a pronominal adjective in the signification of *several;* as in Sgau. (See §224.)

ဖုဘ့ကျိ့ ပြဖ့ ခဖ့ ခြား လ ပြ.	ပှၤမၤဟိန်တဖဉ်အိဉ်တဘျုးဂၤလိၤ။	There are several persons building.

§516.

ဘ. ဒိး။

1. This word is used as the conjunction *and*, connecting usually sentences or verbal clauses. Its usage corresponds with the Sgau ဒိး to a small extent only. (See §261 : 1.)

ဘ ဃဖ့ ဖ့ကျိ့ ပြိစဖ့ ပြ.	ဒိးယထံဉ်ပှၤကညိလွံ်ပူၤလိၤ။	And I saw four places, or settlements of men.

2. Connecting clauses of the same sentence, it gives the verb that precedes it a participial character. (See §261 : 2.)

ကိၢ စိ့ဒ့ စဖ့ဘ, ဃၤ ခဇၢ ဃဒ့ စဘ, ဖၤလ့ စၢ်ဘ ဝါ.	ဟဲကွၤထိဉ်တူၤဒိးယၤ တဒိ ယသံ ကွ်ဒိး တ်ါနုါစံးဝဲ။	Having returned, I on my part inquiring, the demon said.
ဒဃ ဇဒိဂၤ ဃၢ ဂၤဂဧ့ ဘ ပါ့ၤ ဒ့ ပြ့ ခ့ဖုဘ့ ခ့ဃ် ဖဲ့ဃ ဒဖ့ ဝါၢ ပြ ပြ့ ဖဘ့ ဂဖ့.	အိဉ်ယဲါဂၤ ဃုဂၤစံၤဒိး ပလဲၤထိဉ် ဆူဉ်ပှၤသူဒိဉ်ဒိအိဉ်ဝဲလၢလၢါပူၤနှဉ်။	Five or six having got together, we went up to the worldly people, at the hole in the rock.

3. It is used where the Sgaus use သတးဒိး။

ပဒ့ ဖဇဘ ပမၢ့ လ.	ပအိဉ်တၢ်သတးဒိးပမူလိၤ။	By eating we live.
ဆွိ့ ဘံးဒွံၢ် ဖလဘ ဇဂ်ဂၢ့ ဒိ.	ကတိၤတၢ် ကသွံဒံ သတးဒိး ယတ နှၢ်ဟူ ဘဉ်။	By talking in a whisper, I did not hear.

§517.

ဧ့. တိ။

This word is used as a numeral affix to *loads on the head;* as in Sgau. (See §235.)

ဃဖ ဒဖ ဃ်ါ့ ပြဧ့ဖ့ပြ့ ပြိ့ပြ့ ဧ့.	ဒိးယပ်လၢကုပူၤတဒုတတိ။	And one load in a basket for the head.
ပြိၤ မၤဘံ့မၢ စိ့ဂ့ဒ့ ဧ့ဖံဘ	လဲၤမၤသွဉ်မှဉ်ဒုတတိတကွ်ါ။	Go get a load of fuel.
ဂမၢ ဝဃ်ဝံ့ ပြဧ့ဝံ့ ခါဒ့.	နံမၤဃွဉ်တတိဖိဉ်ကလဲဉ်။	Thou hast made a very large load of rotten bamboos.

§518.

ဧ့ ဂံ့. တိနံ့။

This word is used with the affirmative in the signification of ဝဘ, ခဉ်; but with the negative in the signification of *wholly;* or makes a strong negation.

မၤဧ့ ဂံ့ ဒိ.	တမၢဘဉ်တိနံ့ဘဉ်။	He did not do it at all.

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§519.

ဂါး. တံး။

This word is used as a verbal affix to indicate that the thing is done, but implying also that strength is put forth, or efforts made to do it.

၄ ကဃ ၂ဂၤ စဒ္ဒ ဃဤ ဒ ၂ဘဲ ဇ, ၂ဘဲ ဂါး.	ပ္ဍၤတဂၤန္ဉာ်ယမၤအလဲၤတၢ်။လဲၤတံး။	I sent that man, and away he went.
၄ကဇ ၂ဂၤ စ ၂ဘဲ ဆုိ့ စၢၤလၢၤ ဇဒ, ဆုိ့တိၤ.	ပ္ဍၤတဂၤန္ဉာ်ယလိဉ် ကတိၤ ယံာ်ယံာ် ဖိးက တိၤတံး။	After teaching him to speak a long time, he spoke.
စ၂ၵ ၤ့ဘၣ၂ဇကဒိ့ ဇဤပွဘဲ ဂါး.	ယလူလိၤဘုလၢနးပူၤ။ပ္ဍၤတံး။	I poured paddy into the basket, and it is full.
ကဇဲၤ ဒဥကဇ ဇျိဂၢိး ဂါး.	နဖဲာ်တၢ်နူဉ်ဖဲာ်တံးတံး။	As to thy cutting, cut in earnest.

§520.

ဇဧ့. တိဉ်။

This word is used as a numeral affix occasionally to things globular, as the eye, or large seeds, where ဏ့ဴ့; ဏာဉ်, is also used.

စိး ရ့ဳ ဘ၂ ကဒ့ကဇ ဒဘ ဒဇ ပွဘဲ ဇဧ့ ၂ဒ့. ပ့ၤ. စိးရ့ဳ ဘ၂ဒ ကဒ့ ကဇ ဒဘ ဒဇ ပွဘဲ ဏ့ဴ့ ၂ဒ့, ၂ဧၤ ကဒ့ဳ.	တူၢ်ရူၢ်သဉ်လၢနအိဉ်နူဉ် အခုံအိဉ် ပုံၤတိဉ် လဲဉ်။ဟိဉ်။တူၢ်ရူၢ်သဉ်လၢနအိဉ်နူဉ်အ ခုံအိဉ်ပုံၤဏာဉ်လဲဉ်စံးနဲဉ်။အိဉ်ယဲၢ်တိဉ် ဒိးလီး။	How many seeds are there in the dorian thou art eating? What? Say, how many seeds are there in the dorian thou art eating? There are five.

§521.

ဍဲၤ. တွဲ။

This word is used as a numeral affix to *piles* of thin flat things, as leaves, piled one upon another. (See §211.)

ဇၤ ၂ပ ၂ဍဲၤ.	သဘျုဉ်လဉ်တတွဲ။	A pile of piper betle leaves.
၂ဘဲ ဇဃစ့ဳ ဧၤဇဘိ့ တိ့ ပဘ ကဃ ၂ဍဲၤ ၂ဍဲၤကဲ့ စၢၤဘဇ.	လဲၤတွဲဖြဉ်ကွဲးသွဉ်ဘွဉ်တဉ်နူဉ် တတွဲ တတွဲ တက့ၢ်ဓိ။	Go and pile up the boards in piles.

§522.

ဘ. တ။

This letter is used with a few words as a formative particle, where the Sgaus usually use တ။

ဘ ပိၤ.	တဒိၢ်။	A reed.
ဘ ဃ.	တဃး။	To guess.
ဘ ဆူ.	တမ့ဳး။	A robber.
ဘ ဓၢ် ၎မ်.	ထိဉ်ဖြဉ်နဲး။	The euphorbia plant.

§523.

ဘဓဘဓ. တဓါတဓါ။

This word is used as a particle in the signification of *spontaneously*, or by

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chance; but the word is said to be of Taleing origin, and not necessary in writing Karen.

ဗညှဲ့ ဃစဒ္ဓဘဂ ဘဂ bဃbဒ္ဓ ဂဒါ kဒါ ဘိုဂါဒိုဲ့.	ယကတိုးဒဉ်ယတါတမါတမါ။တဉ်ဃးဖွံ့ နုးဒ်လဲဉ်။	I spoke without any inducement, or object; what connection has it with thee?
ဇါး ဂျါမုံ့ ပbဃဂ ဂြဲ မုံ့ ဒြိး. ဘဂ ဘဂ မဩဘ့ ဃဒဇါစဂ.	တါလာနိဉ်တမံးပဘဉ် မးနိတမံးတဉ်။ မဲထိဉ်ဒဉ်တါတမါတမါလီး။	There is no necessity to cultivate weeds; they grow of themselves spontaneously.

§524.

ဘြဲဖဒ့. တိါပူး။

This word is used as an affix in the signification of *during*, or *while;* as in Sgau. (See §237.)

မာဇဒ llး ဒဘြဲဖဒ့.	မးတါတလါအတိါပူး။	He worked during a month.
ဗဘဒ့ ကံ့ဒဘြဲဖဒ့.	စမးဟိဉ်အတိါပူး။	While I was building.

§525.

ဘး. ဃဉ်။

This word is used as a verbal affix in the signification of *fast;* like the corresponding one in Sgau. (See §187.)

ဖဈ ဘး.	ဟိးဃဉ်။	Hold fast.
bဈ့ ဘး.	ဘိဉ် "	Bind fast.
စဒ့ ဘး.	စား "	Tie fast.
bဘိ့ ဘး.	ဘိ "	Wind fast around.
bံ့ ဘး.	ဘံဉ် "	Shut close; as the eyes.
ချိ့ ဘး.	ကျိး "	Press fast.
ဒဈဂဈ ဇဘံး ဘး.	တါနူဉ်ကးတံဉ်ဃဉ်။	Close that fast up.
ဇဈ ဂဈ မာဘး.	တါနူဉ်မးဃဉ်။	Make that fast.
ဈbံဈ ဘပဘိ့ ချ့ဇံဈ.	ကးတံဉ်ဃဉ်တြိးတကွါ။	Shut fast the door.
ဂဒ့ လံါ လှ့ ဂခဲံ့ ဖဒ့ဂဈ, လံး ဒဈ ဇံဈချံး bဃခဲံ့, ချိ့ ဘးဒဈ ဇံဈ.	နလိလီးနဓိဉ်ဖၢဉ်နူဉ် ကလံး ကဏူ ဆံးကွံဉ် ထဉ်ဖုးးကျိးဃဉ်အိးတကွါ။	Press down (by putting on a weight) thy turban that thou hast spread out to dry, lest the wind blow it away.

§526.

ဘဈ. ထး

This root is used with ll, လာ prefixed, in the signification of the adverb *above;* as in Sgau. (See §242.)

ဂဘါ ဒမှ့ lမဲ့. ပဂမါ lဈဘဈဂဈ lဇာ.	နဖဲလာလဲဉ်။ယတဲလာထးနူဉ်လီး။	Whence comest thou? I came from above.
ဒဈlဈ မဈဈဆံဲ့ ဘဈဂဈ.	အိဉ်လာမူဓိဉ်ထးနူဉ်။	He is in heaven above.
ပဝဲါ ချပဒဇ lဈဘဈံး lဇာ.	ပဖဲဒဉ်အံးပအိဉ်လာထးအံးလီး။	We are here above.

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§527.

ဝှ. ထိဉ်။ ထီ။

1. This root is used as a verbal affix in the same signification as in Sgau; *ascent* literally or figuratively always being indicated. See §251.)

ဘံၢ ဝံၤ ဘှ.	ထံဒိဉ်ထိဉ်။	The water has risen.

2. It is usually used after acts that are performed for the first time, or after an interval of rest; where *up*, or *begin* is used in English.

ဍ၂ လၫၢ ဘှ.	တၢ်ယီၤထိဉ်။	The dry season ascending, or begining.
ဍ၂ ဟူ ဘှ.	တၢ်ကဒီၤထိဉ်။	The light ascending, or coming forth.
မလၫ ဝၢံၢ် ဘှ.	ယစုဝ့ထိဉ်။	My hand swelling up.
n ဝံၤ ဘှ.	နတီၢ်ထိဉ်။	You struck up.
ၑ၂ ဂၤ ချိ့ ဘှ.	ပှၤတဂၤကတိၤထိဉ်။	A person spoke up.
ၑ၂ဂၤ ဂအိၢ ဓံၥဘှ.	ပှၤတဂၤဟဲကိးထိဉ်။	" " came and called out.
မချိ့ ဍၥ ၑ၂ပဒ်ၤ ပဓူ ဒအိ့ ချိ့ ဘှ် nဓၤ, ပသၫ ခဲဘှ် nၤမၤ lဓၢ.	စကတိၤတၢ်ဖိး ပှၤလၢ ဃၢ်ဃၢၤ မ့ၢ်ကတိၤ ထိဉ်နှဉ်စသးကိၢ်ထိဉ်နုးမးလီၤ။	While I am talking, if another speak up, I feel much annoyed.
ဆၫဖံၤ ဘှnဖၤ bအို့.	ကၤထိဉ်နယဉ်။	Wrap up thyself in thy wrapper.
lၫချိ့ ဘၫ် nံ့ ဖစူ့ ခွၢ်ၤစဖဓူ့ မစ့ ဘှဝံၤမဝံၤ ပဘၢ်ပဘၢ် lဓၢ.	လၢခံသၢ နံဉ်ပူၤကွံဉ် ယဆိမိဉ်ထိဉ် ဖိဉ်ဖိဉ် ဆံးဆံးလီၤ။	Afterwards, three years having elapsed, I began to think a little.
ဘစ့ nဓၤlဖၫ့ nံဘှဝဘၢ lဓၢ.	တူၤန္ဉၤတစုနံၤထိဉ်ဝဲလီၤ။	Then he began to laugh.
ပဝဘၢ ဩ ဗဝံၤ, ပဖျိ ပဈ nဓၤ ပဓၫၤ ဇာမၤ lဓၢ. မၤဒဘ bအို့ nဓၤ ဈ ပဒအိ့မၤ lံၤ nဓၤ ပnၤ ဒအို့ ဘ ဘှ nဓၤ ပမဝံ ဗၫၤ ဇာဇဘ် lဓၢ.	ပဝဲခဉ်အံၤ ပဖဲးခုးနှဉ်ပညီန္ဒၢ် မးလီၤ။ မၤသးဒ်နှဉ်ဖိးပမ့ၢ်မၤ လိဉ်နှဉ်ပနၢ်မ့ၢ်ပၢၢ် ထိဉ်နှဉ်ပကညီန္ဒၢ်စ့ၢ်ကိးလီၤ။	When we cultivate land, it becomes habitual; so when we study, if we understand, it becomes habitual also.

3. Affixed to verbal adjectives, it may be often rendered by *become*.

ဗ ဇၢ ဘှ.	ယဆါထိဉ်။	I became sick.
lၫခဘ့ lဇ့ံၤ lမစ့ ဗဖဲ့ ဇၢ ဘှဈ ဗ lံၤlၫ nံ့ ဖမစ့ ဒဒစ့.	လၢခံတယိဉ်တဖိၢ်ယဖိ ဆါထိဉ်ဖိး ယလဲၤ ဆူဝံအဟိဉ်။	Afterwards, not long, my child became sick, and I went to a prophet.

4. It is used where the Sgaus use ထီ။

ဍ၂nံ့ ဗဝံၤ lံၤ ဘှဇဖှမ့်.	တၢ်တနံဉ်အံၤကလံၤထီဆူဉ်ကၢ။	The wind comes up this year very strong.
lံၤ ဘှlၫ ဘံၢ ဆံၢ.	လဲၤထီဆူထံခံ။	He has gone up to the head of the stream.
ဗမံ့ lံၤ ဘှlၫခဲဘံ့ lစ့ဒူ့ ခဝံ့.	ယကလဲၤထိဉ်ဆူကစၢၢ်ဒိဖိဉ်။	I will go up to the top of the mountain.

5. It is occasionally used as a numeral affix to *tides*, where the Sgaus use ဖျဉ်။ (See §300.)

ၑဗlံၤ ဍဘံၢ nံၢဘှၑဗမံၢ lဘှ့.	ဖိးယလဲၤတၢ်ထံခံဖျဉ်ဖိးယခံတသိ။	I went two tides and slept one night.
ဘံၢlဘှ့ ဗဝံၤ ပဘအို့ ဘှ့ပမံ့ ဘစ့ဘအို့ nံ့ ဈ.	ထံတဖျဉ်ဖံၤ ပကၤ တီတဉ် ပက တူၤ ကၤ ဟံဉ်ဖါ။	Can we arrive at the house with this tide?

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§528.

ဘံး. တြိုင်း။

This word is used as a numeral affix to fire-wood or other things *piled up* in interstices; as in the space between two posts.

ꤟꤴꤢꤵ ꤢꤱꤢꤘꤴꤡ ꤔꤢꤚ ꤱꤲꤵ.	နသွဉ်မှဉ်တတြိုင်အါကလဲဉ်။	There is a great deal in thy pile of fuel.

§529.

ဘံꤵ. ထံး။

1. This word is used as in Sgau to denote the *space* about any thing. (See §243.)

ꤘꤵꤴ ꤱꤢ ꤦꤢꤔꤵꤡ ꤒꤶꤱꤢꤡ ꤟꤴꤢꤱꤢ ꤘꤵꤘꤵꤴ ꤱꤳꤢꤢꤱꤳ ꤒꤢꤢꤱꤢꤚ ꤢꤢꤴꤵ.	ဖြိလီးသဘဉ်အခွဲလားသွဉ်ဖူထံး ယါခိယါခိန္ဉ်တက့ါ။	Scatter mustard seed on each side of the fallen tree.
ꤱꤢ ꤘꤶꤵ.	လားထံး။	Formerly, anciently.

2. Preceded by ꤱꤢ, လာ, it is occasionally used in the signification of *anciently, formerly.*

ꤧꤟꤢꤵꤢ ꤱꤢꤶꤢꤘꤵꤡ ꤱꤢꤒꤘꤶꤵ ꤚꤢꤚ.	ပွါကညီတကလုာ်အိးလားအထံးနှုန်။	The Karens anciently.

§530.

ဘံꤵ. ထံဉ်။ဘိ။

1. This root, like the Sgau, is used as a numeral affix to words or clauses, and to blows. (See §244, 311.)

ꤒꤢꤧꤢꤶꤢ ꤟꤘꤵ.	တါကတိးတထံဉ်။	A word.
ꤚꤘꤢꤢ ꤱꤢꤶ ꤚꤢ ꤱꤳꤶꤢ ꤚꤢꤡ ꤔꤢꤶ ꤘꤶꤱ ꤘꤘꤵ ꤘꤵꤘꤵꤴ ꤱꤢꤶ ꤱꤢꤔꤢ ꤚꤢꤡ ꤚꤢꤘꤢꤢ ꤘꤵꤘꤵꤴ ꤱꤢꤶ ꤔꤵꤢ

3. It is used without numerals, but with verbs conveying the idea of number.

ပတ်ဂါ ဆယ်ငါးနှစ်၊ ပဘုရား တရား ဓမ္မ ကို ကြားနာ၍လည်း အကုန်အစင် မသိကြ၊ သိကြသည်မှာ နည်းပါး၏။	ကစၥာယွေးအာကလုာ်အာကထိကဖဲာ်တာ် သိဉ်တာ်သိန္နဉ်ယနာ် ဟူဘဉ်ဆဉ်။ ယတိာ်နှာ်ရွာထံဉ်လီး။	I have been a professor five years, but though I have heard the word of God and all his commands, yet I have observed so as to obtain, very few words.

§531.

ဘျ့. ဖြူ။

1. This word signifies *a whole*, as opposed to a part. It is prefixed to words, usually, to numeral affixes, but sometimes to nouns, in this signification.

ဖြူးပါ့ ပဝေ ဒဘျ့ bတ့ဉ် bတ့ဉ် bမြဲ, ပဝေ ဒဘျ့ bတ့ဉ် ဒဖေ ဒဗိုး. ဒဖေ မမြဲ ဒစ္စရ ဒဏ္ဍာ် lတာ.	ဟူဉ်ယဝဉ်အဖြိဘိတဘ်နဲ့ဉ်။ ယဝဉ်အဖြိဘိတအိဉ်ဘဉ်။ အိဉ်မှာ်အကူးလီး။	Give me a whole bamboo. I have not a whole one; what there are are pieces.
ဖြူးပါ့ ပဒွေဘိ ဘဒဘျ့ ဏ္ဍံ့ ဏ့် ဏ္ဍံ့ bမြဲ.	ဟူဉ်ယသဲးသဉ်အဖြိဏ္ဍာဉ်တဏ္ဍာဉ်နဲ့ဉ်။	Give me a whole areca nut.

2. With ဟာ, ညါ, affixed to the noun or numeral affix, it retains the same signification, with the addition that when the noun is contemplated as consisting of parts, it signifies ***throughout***, or ***all over***.

ဖုမး ဒေဘျ့ ဂုံး ဟာ.	ပမးတာ်ဖြိနုံးညါ။	We work the whole day.
ဖုမှံး ဒေဘျ့ ဂးဟာ.	ပမံတာ်ဖြိနုးညါ။	We sleep the whole night.
ဒခြံမခြံ ဧပဂါ lဂး ဧပံး, ပဒခြံ lချြံး ဧခြံးbယ ဂဖေ ဧဘာ မပံဟ့ ဘျ့ ဏ္ဍံ့ ဟာဂဖေ ဒါ့ဒဖေ ဒါး.	မ့မ့်ယဲတဂၤ အံးယမ့်၊ တကျဲစား ဘဉ်နှဉ် ယသး ကဖိၤ ဖြိ ဏ္ဍာဉ် ညါန္နဉ် အလိၢ်တအိဉ်ဘဉ်။	If I do not make great efforts, I have no reason to expect my whole mind will be enlightened.
ဖုဂဖေး မဓဘြိ့ ဧဒးl ဘျ့ ဝ့ဖ့ ဟာ ဧဒးယ.	ပှၤဂိၢ်မှ၊်ကွဲးလံဖြိဖုညါလံဖါ။	Has the whole party returned?
ဖေ ဓါါ့ဏ္ဍာ်း မဧဒး ဘျ့ဂဖေဟာ lဓာ.	တာ်ဆါလီၤကလဲမးယဖြိဂၤညါလီး။	This sickness has taken the skin off me all over.
ဘိၢဧပံး ချိၢ် lါး ဘါ့ ပေ ဒဇေ ဘျ့ bတ့ဉ် ဟာlဓာ.	ထံအံးခွံလဲးသ့ဒဉ်တာ်ဖြိလိာ်ညါလီး။	Boats can go on this stream throughout its whole length.
ခ့ါlဖ ဧဒဓေ ဧပံးဧပါး ဝေဖေ ဘျ့ ခ့ါ ဟာ lဓာ.	ကိၢ်လၢစအိဉ် အံးစဟး ဒဉ်တာ်ဖြိ ကိၢ်ညါလီး။	I have travelled in the land in which I dwell all over.

3. It is doubled and repeated with its noun referring to several, in the signification of ***every***, and of the ***whole*** of each one.

ဖ ဏ္ဍံ့ ဓဝဘိၢ ဘိၢ်ဓေ ဘျ့ ဘျ့ ဂုံ့ lဓာ.	ပှၤတပူၤဆါဖြိးသိမးဖြိဖတံဉ် ဖြိဖတံဉ်လီး။	All the people there sicken and die in every house.
ဘဧ့ ဒခၢ ခဝံး ဂဖေ ဖဏ္ဍံ့ မဝံ ဓဘဘြိ့ ဂဘြိ ဘြိ့ ဘျ့ဘျ့ ခ့ါ ဘျ့ဘျ့ ခ့ါ lဓာ. ဓချေတံး ဝဘါခေ.	တုၤအခါ ခဲကိာ်နှဉ် ပှၤကညီ ကစူၢ် ကွၤနှာ် ကွၤဒဉ်တာ်ဖြိဖြိကိၢ် ဖြိဖြိကိၢ် ခဲလၢာ်လီး။ သရှဉ်သ့ဉ်စံးဝဒဉ်။	The teachers say that when the time comes, all the people in every country will believe.

4. It is prefixed to nouns to denote a ***wholeness***, where the persons are mutually related to each other. (See §260 : 5.)

ဘျ့ ဖဈဘ် မဈ ဘျ့ ဂၤ.	ဖြိပူၢ်ဝဲၢ်မှဉ်သၢဂၤ။	Three fellow sisters.
ဘျ့ ဖဝံးဖဒ့ ဂိၤဂၤ.	ဖြိဖပါခံဂၤ။	Mutual child and father.
ဘျ့ ဖဝံးမဝံ ဂိၤဂၤ.	ဖြိဖြိၢ်ခံဂၤ။	" " " mother.
ဘျ့ မျ့ ဝၤဂိၤ ဂၤ.	ဖြိဝၤခံဂၤ။	" husband and wife.

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5. It is used as a numeral affix to things *thin* and *flat*, and to things in *layers;* being used where the Sgaus use two different affixes, ကထား၊ကဘျံး၊ (See §140 and 145.)

စး ခဈ၊ ၂ဘ၂့.	စးဒိတကဘျံး၊	A sheet of paper.
ဇီ့ ၂ဘ၂့.	ဆုတကထား၊	One thickness of the tunic.
ဆ့ဖ ပဈ၊ ဘ၂့.	ရှိန်ဃုကထား၊	Six thicknesses of mats.

§532.

ဘဈ. ထူး၊

This root is used as a numeral affix to things *rolled up;* as in Sgau. (See §245.)

ဝဒ် ဇbხ့ ဂ်ံ့ ဒဟံး ၂ဘဈ.	ဒိးလေါဖံးအဝံးတထူ၊	And a roll of bison skin.
ဟ၊ ၂ပ၂ ဘဈ.	သဘျုဉ်တထူ၊	A roll of betle leaf.
ဆ့ဖပ၂ ဘဈ.	ရှိန်တထူ၊	A roll of mats.

§533.

ဘ၎. ကတား၊်၊းတုဉ်၊

1. This word is used as an affix to mark the superlative degree of adjectives. (See §138 and 229.)

ဖဒ ဒ၂့ ဘ၎.	ပှၤအအၢကတၢ၊်၊	The worst person.
ဇ၂ပ ဒဂိၤ ဘ၎ဖဒ် ဇဇြ့ၤ ၂ဈ၊.	တၢ်လၢအဝ့ၤကတၢ၊်မ့၊်ကစၢ်ယွၤလိၤ၊	That which is best is God.
ဇ၂ ၂ဒဒ့ ဘ၎.	တၢ်လၢအဖြိုဉ်ကတၢ၊်၊	That which is the most abject.
ဇ၂ ၂ပ ဒ ပဟိၤ ဘ၎.	တၢ်လၢအဆံးကတၢ၊်၊	" " " least.
ဒဈ ဇၢံ့ ၂ဖၢ်ံ့, ဖဒ်ပဇ၂ ဇဈ့ ဖဈ့၂ပ ဒbၫ ဇဇြ့ၤ ဒဘ၂ဖၢ်ံ့ ဂဈ, ဖဒ် ဝံ်ဃဘ၎ ၂ဈ၊.	အိဉ်ဒိးတမံၤမ့၊် ပတၢ် ဆိဖိဉ်လၢ အဝ့ၤလၢ အဘဉ်ကစၢ်ယွၤအသးတမံၤနှဉ်မ့၊်အဖိဉ်တုဉ်လိၤ၊	One thing remains, that thing the thinking of what is good and pleasing to God, is the greatest.

§534.

ဘ၄. ဒူး၊

This word is used as a numeral affix applied to bamboos and small trees; as in Sgau. (See §257.)

ဝဒ် ဝ၂ ၂ဘ၎.	ဒိးဝဉ်တဒူး၊	And a bamboo.
ကံ့ ဘ့ဂဈ ဒဘ၎ ဂံ၂ဝံ် ၂ဒ်.	ဟိဉ်ထူဉ်နှဉ်အဒူဆံးဖိဉ်လဲဉ်၊	How large is the body of that house post?

§535.

ဘ့. ထူဉ်၊

This word is used as a numeral affix to *trees* and *posts;* as in Sgau. (See §246.)

ကံ့ ဘ့ ၂ဘ့.	ဟိဉ်ထူဉ်တထူဉ်၊	A house post.
ဗဝ် ၂ခ့.	ကယိၢ်တထူဉ်၊	A cassia fistula tree.
ဘံ့ ခ၂ဖၢ်ံ့ ၂ဘ့.	ကယိၢ်သူတထူဉ်၊	A cassia nodosa tree.
ဖဈ ဖ့ဂ် ၂ဘ့.	ကပ့ၤတထူဉ်၊ဖိပ့ၤတထူဉ်၊	A bauhinia tree.

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ဧမာ ခၤ၀ဲဘူ.	ကမ်ါခၣ်တထူၣ်။	A melia, or neemb tree.
ဏ့ ဏိ၀ဲ၀ဲ ဘူ.	ကျိကၠၣ်တထူၣ်။	A tree of *Pterocarpus Wallichii*, often called Burman senna.
ဆုံ၀် ၀ဲဘူ.	ၡၣ်တထူၣ်။	A fig tree of many species, particularly those that have the habit of the banyan.
ဧခၤ ၀ဲဘူ.	၀ံၥ်တထူၣ်။သိးဝံၥ်တထူၣ်။	A fig tree of several species, that do not throw out roots like the banyan.
ဆွိါ ၀ဲဘူ.	ခွဲၣ်တထူၣ်။	A bignonia tree.
ဘံါ bဒိူ ၀ဲဘူ.	သူၣ်ဖိၣ်ကျးတထူၣ်။	A tree of the *Soneratia acida.*
ဝဈ ဧခၤ မာံၤ ဖၤခ၀ံၤ၀ဲဘူ	ဂီးစုမ့ၣ်ဖးဖိၣ်တထူၣ်။	A henna tree; the camphire of the Old Testament.
ဘံၤ ဖ့ၤဒူ ၀ဲဘူ.	ဃဉ်ဃၤတထူၣ်။	A plant of the stinking cassia.
ဃ၀ံၤ ဘၤ့ ဗ၀ံ၊၀ဲဘူ.	ဃိးသူဖိးတထူၣ်။	*Morinda tinctoria*, a tree whose roots are used in dying.
ဇေၤ ၀ဲဘူ	ဃိးသ့ၣ်တထူၣ်။	*Morinda exerta.*
ပဈူ ၀ဲဘူ.	ဃိၣ်တထူၣ်။	A dillenia tree.
ဖျဈ ၀ဲဘူ.	ဃိးတထူၣ်။	A cocoa nut tree.
စ့ ၀ဲဘူ.	ဃိသိတထူၣ်။	A wood-oil tree.
ခ၀ံၤ ၀ဲဘူ.	စဖိးတထူၣ်။	A mango tree.
ပ့ ၀ဲဘူ.	စဃိးတထူၣ်။	A tree producing a plum-like fruit. *Mangifera oppositifolia.*
ဖံါ ၀ဲဘူ.	ဆၤတထူၣ်။	A coral tree. *(Erythrina.)*
စ၀ံၤ ခါ ၀ဲဘူ.	ဆူးကွဲတထူၣ်။မိးကွ်ါတထူၣ်။	A hopea tree.
ဘဈ စ၀ံ ၀ဲဘူ.	ဆြိၣ်ထိါ်တထူၣ်။	A tree of *Hibiscus macrophyllus.*
ဇဒေ ဘဈဈ၀ဲဘူ.	ဆူးသဒိတထူၣ်။	A tree with a remarkably glutinous fruit. *Cordia mixa.*
ဘဈ စဂၤ ၀ဲဘူ.	ဆြိၣ်ထံတထူၣ်။	A tree of *Hibiscus tiliaceus.* (Lin.)
ဟ ဘဈ ၀ဲဘူ.	ကသံၣ်တထူၣ်။ညါသူးတထူၣ်။	A tobacco plant.
စ၀ံၤ ချို၀ဲဘူ.	တူၣ်ရူၣ်တထူၣ်။	A dorian tree.
ဖွေ ဃဈ့ ခဖွ၀ဲဘူ.	တိးသလ့တထူၣ်။	A tree of *Garcinia cambogia.*
ဖျဘ် ၀ ဘူ.	တိးဖျၣ်တထူၣ်။	A grewia tree.
ဇံၤ ၀ဲဘူ.	တြိးတထူၣ်။	A cotton tree. *Bombax malabaricum.*
ဘဂၤ မ၀ံ ဘဈ့ ၀ဲဘူ.	ထံမိၣ်တိးတထူၣ်။	A jujube tree. *Ziziphus jujuba.*
ဈ ၀ဲဘူ.	တိးတထူၣ်။	A palm tree.
ဈမာ့ ဖွမ်ၤ ၀ဲဘူ.	ထိၣ်ဖိၣ်ခဲးတထူၣ်။	A *Euphorbia* plant.
ဘ့ ဇမ်ိ ဈဈ့ ၀ ဘူ.	ဖိးကၣ်တထူၣ်။	A tree of *Bignonia indica.* [*sperma.*
ဘ၀ံၤ ဘံါ ၀ဲဘူ.	ပထိးသ့ၣ်တထူၣ်။	A horse-raddish tree. *Moringa pterygo-*
ပဟံၤ ၀ဲဘူ.	ပဟံၣ်တထူၣ်။	A teak tree.
ဘဖ၀ံၤ ၀ဲဘူ.	ပဒးတထူၣ်။	A triumphetta tree.
ဖံါ ဈ ဖၤခ၀ံၤ၀ဲဘူ.	ပံၣ်သခးဖးဖိၣ်တထူၣ်။	A large-leaved cassia tree. *Cassia alata.*
တံ ကူ ၀ဲဘူ.	ပံၣ်သဃိတထူၣ်။	A willow tree. [of *blumia.*
ဖဈ မဈါ့ ၀ဲဘူ.	ဖိပ္ၣ်တထူၣ်။	A weed producing camphor. A species
ဟ ၀ဲဘူ.	ဖါတထူၣ်။	A mountain jack. *Artocarpus echinata.*
bဒိ၊ ၀ဲဘူ.	ဘဲတထူၣ်။	A cotton plant.
bဒိ၊ ဖဒိူ ၀ဲဘူ.	ဘဲဆံၣ်တထူၣ်။	A roselle plant. *Hibiscus subdariffa.*
bဒိ၊ ဖဒိူ မာံ့ ၀ဲဘူ.	ဘဲဆံၣ်မံၤတထူၣ်။	A musk plant. *Hibiscus moschatus. (Rox.)*
မ၀ဈ့ ဒွ၊ ၀ဲဘူ.	ဘိထၤ၀ါတထူၣ်။	A plant of the genus *Urena.*

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ꩡ ꩻꩵ ꩮꩬꩫ.	မင်ပစိတထူင်။	An arnotta tree. *Bixa orellana.*
ꩡꩵꩻ ꩮꩬꩫ.	မင်ကူးတထူင်။	A mangosteen tree.
ꩡ ꩺꩴ ꩮꩬꩫ.	မင်တိတထူင်။	A castor-oil plant.
ꩭꩫꩡꩴ ꩮꩬꩫ.	ယွဲ့ါမိင်တထူင်။	A pavetta plant.
ꩮꩬꩵ ꩮꩬꩫ.	လးဆါတထူင်။	A nettle.
ꩡꩵꩵ ꩮꩬꩫ.	သမှုတထူင်။	A eugenia tree.
ꩬꩫꩫ ꩮꩬꩫ.	သဖံင်တထူင်။	A hog's plum tree. *Spondias mangifera.*
ꩬꩵꩻ ꩮꩬꩫ.	သန္ဒင်တထူင်။	A flowering tree. *Mesua pedunculata.*
ꩺꩡꩵ ꩮꩬꩫ.	သလိတထူင်။	A wild sandal wood tree.
ꩡꩲꩵ ꩮꩬꩫ.	သညင်ဒုင်ပၢၤတထူင်။	A careya tree.
ꩫꩫꩴ ꩮꩬꩫ.	သနှ့တထူင်။	A tree of the genus *Inga.*
ꩬꩮ ꩺꩮꩬꩫ.	သပစု့ါတထူင်။	A heritiera tree.
ꩫꩫꩫ ꩫꩪꩫ ꩮꩬꩫ.	သင်ခုင်မိင်တထူင်။	A carambola tree. *Averhoa carambola.*
ꩬꩵꩭ ꩬꩮꩬꩫ.	သွအိင်တထူင်။	A chesnut tree.
ꩬꩵꩬꩴ ꩭꩮꩬꩫ.	သွထိးဖါတထူင်။	An oak tree.
ꩬꩵ ꩮꩬꩫ.	သဲးတထူင်။	An areca-nut tree.
ꩬꩵ ꩫꩴ ꩡꩮꩮꩬꩫ.	သဲးဘိမုင်တထူင်။	A gamboge tree. [*atum.*
ꩮꩮꩫꩭ ꩵꩪꩻ ꩮꩬꩫ.	သိဖြါဘံတထူင်။	A sea cocoa-nut tree. *Xylocarpus gran-*
ꩮꩫꩴ ꩮꩬꩫ.	သွိတထူင်။	A tree of *Lagerstræmia regina.*
ꩬꩵꩴ ꩬꩪ ꩮꩬꩫ.	သွင်သိတထူင်။	A tree of *Cerbera manghas.*
ꩬꩵ ꩫꩭꩻ ꩮꩬꩫ	သင်လွဲင်တထူင်။	An olive tree.
ꩮꩫꩭꩵ ꩮꩬꩫ.	ဖျတထူင်။	An acacia tree.
ꩮꩫꩻ ꩮꩬꩫ.	အကိုင်တထူင်။	A wood aloes tree.
ꩮꩫꩫ ꩮꩬꩫ.	ဆိုင်တထူင်။	A casuarina tree, or pine tree.
ꩮꩴꩴ ꩮꩬꩫ.	သွင်ကဖါရါတထူင်။	A cinnamon tree.
ꩫꩡꩻ ꩮꩬꩫ.	သိအမှုင်တထူင်။	An ebony tree.

§536.

ꩮꩬ. ကတြူါ်းကဖိုင်။

This affix is more generic than either of the Sgau ones, but embraces all the cases which fall under ကတြူါ် and ကဖိုင် in Sgau. It is applied to all kinds of *bundles*, or *bunches*. (See §139, 143.

ꩪꩻ ꩮꩬꩫ.	ဝဉ်တကဖိုင်။	A bundle of bamboos.
ꩫꩭ ꩮꩬꩫ	ဂ့ါတကဖိုင်။	" bunch of ratans.
ꩫꩻ ꩮꩬꩫ.	ဘုတကဖိုင်။	" sheaf of paddy.
ꩬꩴꩻ ꩭꩡꩵ ꩮꩬꩫ.	ဖိုင်သူတကတြူါ်။	" bunch of hair.
ꩡꩮ ꩪꩴꩻ ꩡꩮꩭ ꩮꩬꩫ.	တါဖိုးတကဖိုင်။	" " of sprouts.
ꩬꩵꩡ ꩮꩬꩫ.	ဖိတကဖိုင်။	" " of flowers.
ꩫꩫ ꩮꩬꩫ.	ဒိုင်တကဖိုင်။	" bundle of grass.
ꩭꩵ ꩮꩬꩫ.	လိါတကဖိုင်။	" " of straw.
ꩭꩪ ꩫꩵꩫ ꩮꩬꩫ.	တွဲလဘိတကဖိုင်။	" " of torches.
ꩮꩡ ꩮꩬꩫ.	ဆါတကဖိုင်။	" " of bamboo strings.
ꩫꩡꩲ ꩮꩬꩫ.	လံ်တကတြူါ်	" thick book.
ꩬꩴꩻ ꩡꩻꩻ ꩮꩬꩫ.	ထိင်ဒိးတကဖိုင်။	" bunch of quills.

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§537.

ဘိၤ. တဲၵ်။

This word is affixed to verbs which *sunder* things, and may usually be rendered by the adverb *off*; as in Sgau. (See §232.)

ဖံၤ ဘိၤခွါၤ.	ပဲၵ်တဲၵ်ကွံၵ်။	Cut (it) off.

§538.

ဘိၣ်. ကၠၤ။

This word is used as a verbal affix whenever the idea of *returning*, literally or figuratively, is to be conveyed. (See §154.)

ဂိၢ ဘိၣ်.	ဟဲကၠၤ။	Come, returning.
ပြၤစၢ်ဒ် ဘိၣ်, ဂၤ့ဘိၣ်, ဒွံၤ ဘွိၤ ဗဒေး ဂံၤ.	လၢယိးကၠၤတိကၠၤဝံကၠၤယတၢ်တကွၢ်။	On the shoulder, the head, and the back, go bring my things.
၎ ဖျံၣ် မံၤ ဗံၤ ပြဲ ဝိၢ် ဇွ ဒ ပြံၤ ဏံ ဘဉ်ၣ် ဘိၣ် ဂံၤဟံၤ ပြိၤပြိၣ် ကဖၣဖၤ့ ဘၢပြၢ.	ပှၤကညီအိၤကွၢ်သၢ်ဝဲ လၢအလံာ် ကတူၤ ကွၤခဲလဲဉ်ခဲလဲဉ်နူဉ်အကျဲလီၤ။	The Karens wait and look in expectation of the arrival of their books.

§539.

ဘံ. ထွဲအခံ။

This word is used after verbs of seeing in the signification of *after*. It corresponds to a small extent only with the Sgau word. (See §170: 2.)

၎ဗံ ဘံ ပြဒၢ်ၢ.	ပှၤကွၢ်ထွဲသရုဉ်အခံ။	People look *after* the teacher.
၎ ဃ ဘံ.	ပှၤထိဉ်ထွဲအခံ။	" see *after* (him.)

§540.

ဘဲံ. ထိဉ်။

This word is prefixed to verbs in the signification of *exciting* to the action; making the verb, if neuter, active. (See §248.)

ဗပါဂၤ မၢၤ ကဖ, ပြိၤဘဲံ ဂ၌ ဘ၃.	ပှၤတဂၤမံနူဉ်လဲၤထိဉ်ဂဲၤဆၢထၢဉ်။	There is a person asleep. Go rouse him up.
ဘဲံ ပြ့ဒွၤ ချံၤ ပြဲံ့.	ထိဉ်လီၤထွံချံတဘဉ်။	He has set a boat a floating down.
ကဘဲံ ပြ့ ဘံၤ ဖဒ်ဗဇ့ ဘ၃့ဝဃ ကဖ ဘဃါ၌.	နထိဉ်လီၤဃီၤယဖိ်ထၢဉ်ဝဉ်နူဉ်တဉ် မနူၤလဲဉ်။	Why hast thou thrown down the bamboos I set up?
မၤဘံ့ ဘံဃ ပြ့ဒွၤ ဖၤပြ ဘံ့.	မၤဘူဉ်ထိဉ်ထွံသဘျုဉ်ယၢိ။	He offered and set afloat a bunch of betle.

§541.

ဘ့ံ. တူၢ်။

This word, which is said to be of Taleing derivation, signifying to *receive*, is used as a prefix to verbs in the signification of *receiving*, or *suffering* the action. The proper Karen word is ဝံၵ.

ပဘ့ံ ဃ ဇနှ့ ဇဟၵ ပြ ဂ့ ခဃံ ဆုံၢ် ဒၢံၤ.	ပတူၢ်တဉ်တၢ် ဖြဉ်တၢ်နုး လၢဟိဉ်ခိဉ် ချၢ အံၤ။	We *receive*, or *suffer* wretchedness on earth.

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ɲ၁l၀̈ɔθɯ ɔɯ၁̈ɔ̈ ɯɯ၁ ɔ၀̈ɯ ɔ၀̈ɯ ɔθ၁̈ မɯlɲɯ၁ ɯ၀̈၁ lθɯ.	နှိုင်လိုတိုဘာဒိဉ်ကုါ် ဝဲတုၤမှါ်မဆါ တနံ့ဉ် အံၤလီၤ။	Lung-htau-khung became a slave unto this day.

§542.

ɔ၀̈ɔ̈ ɔɯ၁. တာၤဒုဉ်။

This word is used as a numeral affix to ***handfuls;*** as in Sgau. (See §228.)

ɲɔ၀̈ɔ̈ ɔɯ၁ɯɯ၁ဍ၁̈ɯ၁ɯlɯ ɲ၁̈ ɔɯ၁.	နတာၤဒုဉ်နှါကွါစမ့ၤ တတာၤဒုဉ်ဖဲဉ်။	Grasp me up a handful of boiled rice.

§543.

ɔθɯ̈. တုၤဖဲးသူ။

This particle is in very general use in a great variety of significations; being much more generic than the corresponding Sgau words.

1. It is used in the signification of the Sgau တုၤ။ (See §230.)

ɔθɯ̈	တုၤ။	Unto, when ref'g to place. } Following other words.
"	"	Until, " " time. }
"	"	When, when commencing a clause.
ɔθɯ̈ ɲɔ၁ lɔɯ̈.	တုၤနူၤတစုး။	Then.
ɔθɯ̈ ɲɔ၁ lhm̈.	တုၤနူၤတဘျိ။	"
ɔθɯ̈ ɯ၀̈ɔɯ ɲɔ၁lɔɯ̈.	တုၤမ့ါအနှဉ်တစု။	"
ɔθɯ̈ ɯ၀̈ɔɯ ɯ၀̈ɔlɔɯ̈.	တုၤမ့ါအအံၤတစု။	"
ɔθɯ̈ ɯ၀̈ɔɔɯɔ ɯɔ.	တုၤအံၤဆူညါ။	Hereafter.
ɔθɯ̈ ɔlɔɯ.	ခဲလၢဉ်။	All.
ɯɔɯ̈ɔ ɔθɯ̈lɯ ɔ၀̈ɯɑ ɔ၀̈ɯ၀ɯ၁ lθɯ.	ယထဲတုၤလၢဝ့ါတဝဲဉ်လံလီၤ။	I have come *unto* the city of Tavoy.
l၁ɲθɯ ɲ၁ခɯɲɔ၁, ɔθɯ̈lɯ ɯɔɔɯ̈ɲɔ၁ ɯ၁θɯɔɔ̈ɔ ɔ၁̈	လၢဂီၤနှဉ် တုၤလၢ မုါထူဉ်နှဉ်ယတအိထံ ဘဉ်။	From morning *until* noon, I have not drank water.
lɔ̈ɔ ɔθɯ̈ ɔɔθɯ̈ɑ̈ɯ.	လဲၤတုၤအတုၤတကွ့ါ။	Go till (you) arrive. [find.
ɯ၁̈bɔ̈ɔ ɲɔ၁ ɔbɔ၁ɯ̈ɔ၁ɔɔ̈ɔɔθɯ̈ ɔ၀၁lθɯ.	မၤဒ်နှဉ်ပထဉ်ဃုတုၤပထံဉ်လီၤ။	Therefore we must seek till we
ɔ၀θɯ̈ ɯ၀̈ɯ ɔɯ၀̈ɯɑ lɔ̈ɯ lɔ̈ɔɔθɯ̈ ɔɲ၁ ɔ၁̈ɯ၀̈ɯ ɔ၀̈ɯɔɔ̈ɯ ɔ၀̈ɯɔɔ̈ɯ lθɯ.	ယဆိမိဉ်ယကမၤ လိလံာ်တုၤ ယနှါပၢါဖြိဉ်ဖြိဉ်ဆံးဆံးလီၤ။	I think I will study till I understand to some extent.
ɔ၀ɔɔ̈ɯ ɔ၀̈ɔ ɔɯɔɔlɔ lbɯ ɔ̈ɔ̈ bɯ ɔ၀̈ɯ ɔ၀̈ɯ ɯɔ lɲɔ̈ɔ ɔ၀̈ɯ.	ပဝဲဒဉ်အံၤအမှါ အလါတဘဉ်ဒံးတဉ်ဖိးပသးသမူဒံးတုၤမှါတနံၤအံၤ။	Because the time has not yet come, we live until this day.
ɔθɯ̈ɔ ɔɯlɔ̈ɔ ɲɔθɯ̈ ɔ၀̈ɔ, ɔɯ၀̈ɔ lθɔ ɯɔ ɲɔ၁.	တုၤယဖးလံာ်ဝံၤဒဲကိာ်ယကစံးဘဉ်နုၤ။	*When* I have done reading, I will tell thee.
ɔθɯ̈ ɲɔ၁ lɔɯ̈lɔ̈ɔɔɔɔ ɔ၀̈ɔ̈ɯ̈.	တုၤနူၤတစုလဲၤကူဉ်သွဉ်။	*Then* he went to hew down trees.
ɔθɯ̈ ɲɔ၁ lhm̈ ɯɔ̈ɔɔlɔ lθɯ.	တုၤနူၤတဘျိမံဝဲလီၤ။	" he fell asleep.
ɔθɯ̈ ɯ၀̈ɔɯ ɲɔ၁lɔɯ̈ ɔɯ၀̈ɔlɔ.	တုၤမ့ါအနှဉ်တစုဖိဉ်ဝဲ။	" he eat.
ɔθɯ̈ɯ၀̈ ɔɯ၁ɯ၀̈ɔ lɔɯ̈ ɔθɯ ɔɔlɔlθɯ.	တုၤမ့ါအအံၤတစုဖိဉ်ဝဲလီၤ။	" he remained.
ɔθɯ̈ ɯ၀̈ɔɔɔɔ ɯɔɯɔɔ ɔɯlɔɯ̈ ɲɔɔɔɯ̈ɔ.	တုၤအံၤ ဆူညါယ တသးထိဉ် လၢၤတဉ်နုၤ ဘဉ်။	Hereafter I will be no more angry with thee.
ɔθɯ̈ ɯ၀̈ɔ ɔɔɔɯɔɯ၀ɯɑ lɔɯ̈ɔɯ̈ɔ.	တုၤအံၤဆူညါစတမၤလၢၤတဉ်။	Hereafter I will do it no more.
ɑɯlɔ ɵɔ̈ɔ̈ɯɑ ɯ၀̈ɔ ɑɯ̈ɔ lɔɯ̈ɑ ɔθɯ̈ɔ ɔθɯ̈ lɯɔ ɔɑɔ̈ɔ̈ lθɯ.	တၢ်လၢကစၢ်ယွၤအံၤ တ့လိၤ တၢ်ခဲလၢဉ်ခဲဆ့လီၤ။	God created all things.

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2. It is used where the Sgaus use ပူးလဲ၌ *so that*, **or** *unto* **the degree that.** ဒြး **is sometimes affixed in this signification.**

ɲoɔʒ̀ wɛɔɛɤ̀ɲɔʊ̀ɪ ɲɑ̀ɪ ɜɛɔ lɤ̀ɔʊ̀ɪ wɪ, ʊʊ̀ɲbɹɲɛɑ lwʊ̀ɤ̀lʊ̀ɲ.	ပစုၢ်ပူးလဲ၌နဆဲ၌နကွါ အိဉ်လီးတဲ၌မးမ့ၢ် နဘဉ်မန္ဒးလဲဉ်။	Thou art in such a hurry that thou hast left behind thy cleaver and axe. What has happened to thee?
ɲɛɤ̀ɤ̀ lʊ̀ɲɤ̀ɲɑɔ ɹɤ̀ɲʊ̀ɪ ʊʊ̀ɑ ɛɔɛɤ̀ɤ̀ lʊ̀ɪ ɲ ʊʊ̀ɪ lɲʊ̀ bɹ ɤɛlɑ ʊʊ̀ɔ ɲʊ̀ɪ nɑɤ ɲɛɹlʊ̀ɲ.	နပူးလိၢ်ခိနှဉ်ဖိးနဲ၌ကဆါမးပူးလဲ၌ နမံတ နှၢ်ဘဉ်မတးကနှ၌နးလဲဉ်။	Thy sore is only so large. Who will believe, then, that it pains thee so that thou canst not sleep?

3. It is used as a correlative, but is less extensive in its application than the Sgau word, not being used in the interrrogative forms.

ɔɛɤ̀ ɛʊ̀ɪ	တုးအံး။	So long, so far; as long as this.
" ɲɛɹ	" နှဉ်။	" " " " " that.
" ɔɛɤ̀ ɛʊ̀ɪ	" တုးအံး။	*So* " *so* " " this.
" " ɲɛɹ	" " နှဉ်။	" " " " " that.
" ɛʊ̀ɪ ɔʊ̀ɹ	" အံးသိး။	As long as, or as far as this.
" ɔʊ̀ɹ ɛʊ̀ɪ	" သိးအံး။	" " " "
" ɲɛɹ	" နှဉ်	" " " that.
" ɔʊ̀ɹ ɲɛɹ	" သိးနှဉ်။	" " " "
" ɜʔɪ ɔɛɤ̀ ɜʊ̀ɪ	" အံးတုးနူး။	How long, how far.
" ɔʊ̀ɹ ɑɜ̀ —	" သိးဒိး။	Of equal length with.

ɲlʔɪ ɑɹɔɛɤ̀ ɑʔɹɛɜ̀ʔɤ̀ lɜ̀ɲ.	နလဲးတၢ်တုးလဲဉ်။	How far didst thou go?
ɛlʔɪ ɑɹɔɛɤ̀ɤ̀ɛʊ̀ɪ, ɔɛɤ̀lɹ ɔɑɛʊ̀ɪ ɜɛɹ lɑɸʊ̀ɲ̀ ɲɛɹlɛɑ.	စလဲးတၢ်တုးအံး။ တုးလၢသရိဉ် အိဉ်တ ဖျၢဉ်နှဉ်လီး။	I went thus far; as far as the zayat.
ɕɑʔɪ ɸɑʔɪ ɲɛɹ ɑʔɹɔɛɑ lɜ̀ɲ.	ခွံအဖျိၢ်နှဉ်တုးလဲဉ်။	How long is the cable?
ɔɛɤ̀ ɛʊ̀ɪ, ɔɛɤ̀ ɔʊ̀ɹɑɜ̀ ʊɹ l bɛɤ̀ ɛʊ̀ɪ lɛɑ.	တုးအံး။တုးသိးဒိးဝဉ်တဘိအံးလီး။	So long: as long as this bamboo.
ɛɑɹ lɛɤ̀ ɔɛɤ̀ ɔʊ̀ɹ ɑɜ̀ɔɜ̀ɲ ɛʊ̀ɪ.	စတၢ်ဘျၢတုးသိးဒိးအဝဲအံး။	My ruler is as long as this.
ɔɔ̀ɲ̀ ɲɛɹ, ɔɛɤ̀ɹɑ ɛʊ̀ɪ.	သွဉ်နှဉ်တုးဃဉ်ဃဉ်အံး။	The tree is about as long as this.
ɜɛɹ ɑʔɹɔɛɤ̀ ɔʊ̀ɹɑɜ̀ ɒɑɜ̀ʔ ɲɛɹ.	အိဉ်ဒိးတုးသိးဒိးပထဲနှဉ်။	There remains as much as we have come.
ɔɔ̀ɲ̀ɲɛɹ ɔɛɤ̀ɲɔʔɪ ɔɛɤ̀ɲɔ̀ɪ ɛɔɔ̀ɲ̀ ɛɑʔ lɹɔʔɲ̀ ɜɔɪ.	သွဉ်နှဉ် တုးအံး တုးနူး စတသွဉ် ညါလီး တၢ်ဆဉ်။	How long the tree is, I know not, accurately.
ɒɹɲɛɹ ɑʔɹ ɔɛɑ ɑʔɹ ɔɛɑ lɜ̀ɲ, ɔɛɤ̀ ɛ ɔɔ̀ʊ ɲɛɤ̀ ɛʊ̀ɹ, ɛɯɒ̀ lɛɑ bɹ ɑɹ ɲɑɹ lɛɑ.	ဝဉ်နှဉ်တုးလဲဉ် တုးလဲဉ်တုး စထိဉ် ဝံးစက စံးဘဉ်ဒဉ်နှးလီး။	I will tell thee how long the bamboo is after I have measured it.
ɔɔ̀ɲ̀ ɔɛɤ̀ɲɔɛɤ̀ ɲɛɹ, ɸɔɔ̀ɹbɹɯɹ.	သွဉ်တုးတုးနှဉ်ပထိဉ်တးဖါ။	A tree so long, can we ascend to the summit?
ɔɔ̀ɲ̀ ɲɛɹ ɔɛɤ̀ɲɔɛɤ̀ ɛʊ̀ɪɲʔɑʔɑɔ̀ɪɹ.	သွဉ်နှဉ်တုးတုးအံးခံထံး။	A tree *so* long, two of them.
ɲlʔɪ bɹ ɒɹɲ̀ ɔɹ ɲɛɹ ɑʔɹ ɔɛɑ lɜ̀ɲ. ɔɛɤ̀ɲ ɔʊ̀ɹ ɛʊ̀ɪ lɛɑ.	နလဲးဘဉ်ကျဲ နှဉ်ဆံးထိလဲဉ်။ တုးသိးအံးလီး။	How far didst thou go on that road? I went as far as this.
ɲɛɹ lɛɤ̀ɲɛɹ ɑʔɹ ɔɛɑ lɜ̀ɲ. ɔɛɤ̀ɹɛʊ̀ɪ ɔɹ lɛɑ.	နတၢ်ဘျၢနှဉ်ဆံးထိလဲဉ်။တုးအံး သိးလီး။	How long is thy ruler? As long as this.
ɲɔɯɲ ʊʔɲ̀ɑʔɹ ɔɛɑ lɜ̀ɲ. ɔɯɹɔɛɤ̀ɲ ɲɛɹ ɔʊ̀ɹ lɛɑ.	နမးနဟံဉ်ဆံးထိလဲဉ်။မးတုးနှဉ်သိးလီး။	How high hast thou made thy house? As high as that.

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nɔɹ nɵɹɕñɾɔɵɑ lɜ̃ɹ. ɔɵ̨ ɔ̃ɹ nɵɹ lɵɑ.	နဝဉ်နှဉ်ဆီးထိလဲဉ်။တူးသိးနှဉ်လီး။	How long is thy bamboo? As long as that.

4. It is used in the signification of the Sgau particle ဖဲ. (See §296.)

ɔɵ̨.	ဖဲ။	*At*, prefixed to words denot'g place.
lɜ̃ɹɑ̨ ɔɜ̃ɹ ɔñɾɔɵ̨ɹɔ̃ɾ lɵ̨ nɵɹ ɕñɾ.	လဲၤခိတူ၊်ထံဖဲခွဲၤလိၤနှဉ်တက့၊်။	Go cross the stream *at* the rapid.
ɔɵ̨ ɜbɹɔ̃ɹ nɵɹ.	ဖဲအဘဉ်တိ၊်နှဉ်။	*At* the place where he was struck.
ɹɜɵɹ lɹɔ̃ɾ̨ ɔ̃ɾ̃ɹ ɑɾɔɵ̨, ɹɔñɾɔɔ̃ɾ̨ lɵ̨ɜɵɹ lɹɔɵ̨ɾ̃ɾ̨ ɔɵ̨ɕñɾ̃ɾ̨ ɔɵ̨ɕñɾ̃ɾ̨ ɔɵ̨ɕñ

§544.

ဘျိၤ. ထိဘိး

This word is used as an affix in the signification of ***continually***.

ပါၤ်ဘျိၤ.	ပလဲၤထိဘိး	We go continually.
n ၤ်ၤ ဖ် ဘံၤ် ဘံၤ် ကံၤ ဗဲၤ ၤ့် ဂၤ ၤမ် ၤဘျိၤ ဖ်ဒဘံ့ ၤစၢ.	နလဲၤတၢ်အံၤသ့သ့တနံၤအံၤ လီၤဂ်ထၢနဲ လဲၤတၢ်တထံဉ်ဗိဇးသိးလီး။	Thou goest all day, as though thou wentest continually.
nမၤ ဖ်ဘံၤ် ဘံၤ် ကံၤဗဲၤ ၤ့်ဂၤ ၤမ် မၤစွဲၤ ဖ်ၤစၢ.	နမၤတၢ်သ့သ့ တနံၤ အံၤလီၤ ဂ်ထၢ နမၤတၢ်ထိဘိအသိးလီး။	Thou workest all day, like unto working without interruption.

§545.

ဘျိၤ. တွဲၤ

This word is used as a verbal affix, occasionally, with entreaties. (See §241.)

မဒိ ဇဖဲ့ဗ့ၤ ဗဉ် ဘ၃ nံ ဘျိၤ ဖၤ ပ၃ၤ ဆံ၃မံၤ ဆံ၃ဂၤ ဇံ၃.	မ်ကစၢ်ယွၤ သးကညီးနှၤ်တွဲၤ စာ်ပှၤကိးဒိး ကိးဂၤတက့ၢ်။	May God have mercy on each one of us!

§546.

ဃ. ဒၣ်။

1. This word is affixed to verbs to indicate that the subject acts of himself independently of others; and stands opposed to ဒ့ မ၃ဉ်, မၤ. (See §252.)

ဗမံ ဘီ့ ဃဗ ဝါၤ.	ယကက့ၤဒၣ်ယဲ။	I will return of myself.
ဖ့ိ၃ ဃ ဝါၤ.	ကွဲးဒၣ်ဝဲ။	He writes of himself.
ဗံဝ်ဇဖ, ဖုစံ၃, ၤ်ၤ်ဗၤ်ၤဇဖ, ၤ်ၤဃ ဒဖ.	ကွ်ၢ်းပှၤဝံး။ လဲၤတဂ့ၤန္ဉာ်။ လဲၤဒၣ်အတၢ်။	Behold, it was said, "go not." He goes!
ဗဒီ့ မံ၀်ဒၢ ဂဈ့ ဇ၃ ဗမံ၀်ဒၢ ဂဈ့ ဃ ဗဖ ၤစၢ.	စကလူဂီၤဖိးစကလူဂီၤဒၣ်စတၢ်။	If I will pour out wastefully, I will pour out wastefully of myself, (i. e. regardless of others.)
ဖ ဇဖ မီဗဘီ့ ဗာဃဗဝါၤဒါၤ. မဒိ ဘ၃ံၤ် ဗ်ံ့ bံ့ bဃ့ဃ ၤစၢ့ ပ၃ၤ.	တၢ်နှဉ်ယသ့ဉ်ညါဒဉ်ယဲတမ့ၢ်ဘဉ်။ မ့ၢ်သးစီဆုံဘိးတဉ်ဃဉ်လီၤပှၤ။	I do not know that of myself. The Holy Spirit has made it known to us.
nဝါၤ ဃဇဖ့ဒိ့ ၤ်ၤဘီ့ဃ ဒဖ.	နဲဒၣ်နကွဲးလံာ်သ့ဒၣ်တၢ်။	Thou art able to write of thyself.
ဂါၤ ဃဒ ဖ၃ၤ၃ၤ ၤစၢ.	ဂ့ၤဒၣ်တၢ်လၢာ်လီၤ။	All are good.
ဗမံၤ ဂါၤ ဃဒဖ ၤ၃ၤစၢ.	ယမံဂ့ၤဒၣ်တၢ်လၢာ်။	All are good for me to sleep in.

2. It is used in the imperative mood and third person, to express ***permission***; that is, to ***let*** a person do something that he is doing or disposed to do of himself.

ဒဖ ဃဝါၤ ဇံ့ၤ.	ကအိဉ်ဒၣ်ဝဲ။	Let him stay.
ဒ့ ၤဒ၃ၤ ၤစါၤ, ဒဖ်ဃ ဝါၤ.	ရုအလီၤတဂ့ၤကအိဉ်ဒၣ်ဝဲ။	Do not reprove him. Let him alone.
ပါ၃ၤ် ဒ၃ၤ ၤစါၤ, ၤ်ၤ ဃဝါၤ.	ထြိအိၤတဂ့ၤကလဲၤဒၣ်ဝဲ။	Do not hinder him. Let him go.
ၤစၢ့ ၤစါၤ, စဒိ့ဆွံၤ် ဃဝါၤ.	လူၤတဂ့ၤကဃ့ၢ်ကွဲဒၣ်ဝဲ။	Do not follow it. Let it run away.

3. Affixed to verbal roots used adjectively, it is equivalent to the comparative degree.

n ဂံ့ nဖ ဂါၤ ဒါၤ. ဗ ဂံ့ ဂါၤဃ ဒဖ.	နဟံဉ်တဂ့ၤမးးစဟံဉ်ဂ့ၤဒၣ်တၢ်။	Thy house is not good. Mine is better.
ခဝံ ၤစၢ့nဖ ၤဇုဝံ့ ဇဝံဃဒဖ.	ကစၢ်နှဉ်တဇုၢဉ်ဖြဉ်ဒၣ်တၢ်။	That mountain is higher.

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4. Affixed to nouns it indicates that they *exist* of themselves, and hence, by an idiom of the language, it is used in the signification of *another;* either with or without ဃ, တ၊; but in that of *own*, when applied to nouns construed with possessive pronouns.

ဗဒူမမှ် nမၤ nဒိၤ, nဒူမမှ် ဘ်ိုlဂၤ ယbu lခိu.	စမၢနုးနဲခ်ိ၊ နုမၢကွၤပှၤထဂၤခဉ်တဉ် မန္ဒူးလဲဉ်။	I sent thee; why didst thou send another?
ဗဏံး nမၤ nဒိၤ, nဒူ မမှ် lဒဖု lဂၤ ယဂဘိ bulခိu.	စကီးနုးနဲခ်ိ၊ နုမၢထၢပှၤတဂၤခဉ်ထဲ တဉ်မန္ဒူးလဲဉ်။	I called thee; why didst thou send another?
မ၁ ဗမၤဒ၁ိၤ. ထlဂၤ ယ၁ ဒမ lစၢ.	တမ့ၢ် တဉ်ယၤတဉ်။ ပှၤတဂၤခဉ်တ၊်လီၤ။	It was not me. It was another person.
ဒဝိၤ lိၤဒူမံၤ် ဒမlမံၤ် ယ.	အဝဲလဲၤဃဲတ၊်တမံၤခဉ်။	He went and asked for another thing.
ဗ ကံၤ် ယဗ၁ိၤ.	ယဟိဉ်ခဉ်ထဲ။	My own house.
n ကံၤ် ယn၀ိၤ.	နဟိဉ်ခဉ်နဲဝဲ၊နဟိဉ်ခဉ်နဲ။	Thy " "
ဒ ကံၤ် ယဒ ၀ိၤ.	အဟိဉ်ခဉ်အဝဲ။	His, or her, or it's own house.
ပ ကံၤ် ယပ၀ိၤ.	ပဟိဉ်ခဉ်ပဝဲ။	Our own house.
n ဘံၤ ဒကံၤ် ယ၀ိၤ.	သုဟိဉ်ခဉ်သုဝဲ။	Your " "
ဒ ဘံၤ ဝိၤဒကံၤ် ယ၀ိၤ.	အဝဲသ့ဉ်အဟိဉ်ခဉ်ဝဲ။	Their " "

ယခlဒ၊. ခဉ်ကလိ၁်။ *Awhile.*

5. As a verbal affix followed by ခlဒ၊, ကလိ၁်, it indicates a *delay* to perform the act, before doing some other. (See §252: 8.)

ဒစၤ ယခ lဒ၊.	အိဉ်ခဉ်ကလိ၁်။	Stay awhile.
မံၤ ယ ခlဒ၊.	မံ " "	Sleep "
မၤ ယ ခ lဒ၊.	မၤ " "	Work "
ခဒ၊ ယ ခ lဒ၊.	ကူဉ် " "	Hew "
ဇစ့ nဘ်ယ ခ lခ၊ ဗမၤ ဇံၤ.	ဆူလ၊်ဟူးခဉ်ကလိ၁်ယၤတကွၢ်။	Wait awhile for me.
ဒစၤ ယခlခ၊. ဗမံ lစၤbu ဗဖဘ်.	အိဉ်ခဉ်ကလိ၁်၊စကစံးတဉ်စပ၊်။	Stop a little. I will tell my father.

6. It is used in the signification of *leave*, or *forsake;* corresponding to the Sgau သခဉ်။

lိၤ ယဗမၤ lပိၤ.	လဲၤသခဉ်ယၤတဂ့ၤ။	Do not go away and forsake me.
ခွၢစဲ ဘိ့ ယဗမၤl ဂိၤ စဒယ.	တခွါဇၢးကွၤသခဉ်ယၤတဂ့ၤဂီဉ်။	Cousin, do not return and leave me.

ဝၤlဘိၤ. ခဉ်လဉ်။ *Even.*

7. Followed by lဘိၤ, လဉ်, it is used in the signification of *even.*

ဗမဘိၤ ဆံၤဇမ lဘံu ဗဝံၤ, ဃဘိnဒယ ယ ယlဘိၤ ဗဗဝံ ဏ့ဗယဒဘိၤ.	စခဲဉ်ခံးတ၊်တထံဉ်အံၤမ့ဉ်ဏ့နှဉ်ခဉ်လဉ်ယကွၢ်တဏ့ါဘဉ်။	My eye-sight is so bad that I cannot even see fire.
ဗဝိၤ ယ ဗဝံၤ nိၤ nဒိ့ nဒယ ယ lဘိၤဗ ဘ့ိ ဘိu ဒဘိၤ.	ထဲခဉ်အံၤဖဲကုနှဉ်ခဉ်လဉ်ခထဲ တသ့တဉ်။	I cannot even weave a basket.
n မဝံ nဒယ ဖၤ ခ၁ခ lဒစ ထံu nဒယ ယ lဘိၤ, ဗသ့မဒိ့ ဒဘိၤ nဒိ့.	နမိၢ်နှဉ်ပဉ်ကတိၢ်ထၢ ပဖိဉ်နှဉ်ခဉ် လဉ်ခတဏ့ါဘဉ်နဲဉ်။	More than thy mother, I do not even fear the governor.

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§547.

ဂၤ. ကဖိး

This word is used as a numeral adverb referring to *lengths*. (See §141 : 2.)

nlၤ ဖၤnဈ, ဂအၤဘအ့ ဖၤ ပဝၤnဒ့ bဈ့ bအၤ ဒဟၤဘဒၣ nံၤံ ဂၤ.	နလဲၤတၤ်နူဉ် ဟဲကူၤပဲဉ်ထဝဉ်တဘိ ဒီးအိးအိး အကထူးခံကဖိး	Thou hast gone away! Come back and cut me a bamboo into two lengths.

§548.

ဂၤံၣ. ဒီး

This word is used as a verbal affix in the signification of *yet*, or *still*. (See §253: 1.)

ဗbၣ lၤ ဂၤံၣ.	ယထဉ်လဲၤဒီး	I must still go.
ဗဝၤ်ၤ ဩ, ဗlၤ ဘစ့ ဂၤံၣl ဓံၣ lစၤ.	ယဲဖဉ်ယလဲၤတူၤဒီးတခိဉ်လီၤ	I have yet been (but) once.
ဗlၤ ဂၤံၣ ဒၤ.	ယတလဲၤဒီးတဉ်း	I do not go yet.
ဒ့ဂၤံၣ ဃၤ bံ့ nဒ့ဗံၤ lဃၤ.	အိဉ်ဒီးမ့ၤခဲကနုံဉ်အံၤတဂ့ၤ	Do not eat rice now.
lၣnဈ ဒဃၤ ဓၢဗဒဈ ဈၤ lံ့ ဂၤံၣ ဗဘ, ဗဒဒ့lၤ် lစၤ ဓဇဘ့ဈ ဒl ဒဒ ဘၢnဈ, ဏlnံ့nံ့ ဃံ ဃၤ lအၤ ဗၣၤ lစၤ.	လၢနူဉ်အမဲ်ညါ ယဟ် ဒီးယသး။ ယမ့်ၢ်လဲၤဓံးဘဉ်ကစၢ်ယွၤအကလုၢ်အကထိ နူဉ်ပုၤတနီၤနီၤကကွၢ်ဆါအမဲ်လီၤ။	Moreover, I expect that if I preach the word of God, some will be displeased.
lၣnဈ ဒဃၤ ဓၢ ဇၣဒ့ ဇၣ nၣ lၣပl ချၣ ဘံၤဂၤံၣ bၣဗံၤ, ဃံbၣ ပၣၤ ဒၣဂၤံၣ ပၤlစၤ.	လၢနူဉ် အမဲ်ညါ တၢ်နး တၢ်ဖြိဉ် လၢပတ ချုးသံ ဒီးဘဉ်အံၤကဘဉ် ပုၤအါဒီးမး လီၤ။	Further, before we die, many afflictions will yet come upon us.
ဇချဲ့ nဈ, ချဲ့ ဂၤံၣ ဝဘၤ ခဖွ bံ့ nဒ့ဗံၤ lစၤ.	တၢ်ကတိၤနူဉ် ကတိၤဒီးဝဲတူၤ ခဲကနုံဉ်အံၤ လီၤ။	Those words they still speak now.
ဝစၤ ဗံၤ ဗnဒ့ ဃစခံၤ ဂၤံၣlစၤ.	ဖိအံၤစပိဉ်ဒီးဖိစီၢ်လီၤ။	It is yet but a little while since I forged this knife.

§549.

ဂၤံ့.

This word is used as a verbal affix in the signification of *together*.

bၣ ချံၤ nံၤ ဃံnဈ ဈၣဈဂၤံ့ bၣ ဒ ဘၣခံၤ.	ဘုချံခံဖိနူဉ်ကကျိဉ်ကျဲအသးတဉ်ဖုး။	The two kinds of rice will be mixed together, it is apprehended.
nဃၤ ဈၤ ဝခဒၤ nဈ ဈၣဈ ဂၤံ့ bၣဒ ဘၣခံၤ.	နမၤစ့ဖိးဟ့်နူဉ်ကကျိဉ်ကျဲအသးဘဉ်ဖုး။	It is to be feared thou wilt mix the silver and the tin together.
nဘံၤ ဘိၣ ဃnဈ ဘိၣ ဒခ့ဂၤ်ၤ. ဈၣဈ ဂၤံ့ bၣဝခbၣ ဒဘိၣ ခံၤ.	သုကျိ်ဒ်ိဉ်နူဉ် ကျိ်ဒ့်ဂ့်ၤ။ နုကကျိဉ်ကျဲဖိး ဘုအထံးဘဉ်ဖုး။	Be careful in weeding, lest thou shouldst take paddy together with the weeds.

§550.

ဝၣ. ဒုးထိဉ်း

1. This word is used as a prefix in the signification of *permit*, or *cause*; as in Sgau. (See §256.)

ဝၣ lၤ ဗၤ lဃၤ.	ဒုးလဲၤယၤတဂ့ၤ။	Do not cause me to go.
ဗမၤ ဩဗ ဝဘၤဒlၤ.ဖဉ်ဝၣ မၤဗၤlစၤ.	စတမၤဖဉ်ယဲဘဉ်းပၢ်ဒုးမၤယၤထီၤ။	I did not act of myself; father caused me.

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ဗသိၢ ဃဗံၤ ဗဒစ့ၢ် မစ့ဆွဒ် ဇ၊ lမံၤ့ bu lမံၤ ၎ဇ၊ l၊ဃိုးဗံၤ ဖ့ဝိုး ဘ့, ဖ့ဃ်ကၡ၊ l၊ဃိုး ဝဲၤ့ ဖ၊့ ကစ၊ ဟ့ဝိၢဘ၊ဒျဝံ့ ဟၢ lစၢ·	ယဲခဉ်အံၤယဆိမဉ်တၢ်တမံၤဘဉ် တမံၤဖိး တၢ်လၢမ့ဉ်အူအံၤပှၤဒွဉ်ထိဉ်းပှၤဇုးနူဉ် လၢမ့ဉ်အူဒၢပူၤ နှဉ်ကဖိၤ ထိဉ် ဖိဟ့ၢဉ် ညါလိၤ။	I think one thing after another, and people when they light a light they put it on a light stand, and it enlightens the whole house.
ဂဃ်ၣ် ယိၣ်ဗၣ် ဝဒိဗၣ် ကစ၊, ဗယံ့ယိၣ် lစၢ.	နဒုးဖဲးယၤလၢခုးနှဉ်ယကဖဲးလိၤ။	As to thy permitting me to clear a field, I will clear.

2. It is used sometimes where the Sgaus use ထိဉ်.

၈ဃ်ၣ် ဒ့ဂ၁ၣ်ဝဒ် ယိ၊ ဘဉ် ဂ၊ ဟၢ bu lဒ်၊.	နထိဉ်အိဉ်နသးလၢမ့ဉ်အူ ဖိဂၤညါ ဘဉ်မနူၤလဲဉ်။	Why dost thou scorch thyself all over with fire ?
ဘံ့ ခြဘစ့ ကစ၊ ဘိုးဗၢဝိၢ, ပိၤဝၣ် bu၊ဝ၊ ဒဘ၊lစၢ.	သ့ဉ်ကၢ်ဖဲနှဉ်သ့ဉ်ညါဝဲ။ လဲၤထိဉ် ဘဉ်ဖဉ် အသးလိၤ။	He knew the tree broke there, and went and caused it to hit himself.
ဖ့ဒွံၤ ဂ၊ ကစ၊ ဂဃ်ၣ် bu ဂဘ၊, ယဒ်ဂ ဂစ့ ဏ.	ဟ့ကွံဉ် နၤဖိး နထိဉ်ဘဉ် နသးမ့ၢ် နတးဂိၤ ဇဉ်။	People throw at thee, and thou causest thyself to be hit; art thou a fool?

3. It is repeated in the signification of *seldom*, or *infrequently*.

ဂဘံ့ ပိၤ၈ ကစ၊ ပိၤ ဝၣ် ဝၣ် ဇံၣ်.	သုလဲၤတၢ်နှဉ်လဲၤဒုးဒုးတကွ့်။	In respect to your going, go seldom.

§551.

ဝ့ပ့.

This word is used with or without lံၤ, လိ, in the signification of *with*, or *together with*.

ဇရ၊ ဝဒဒဘံၤ ဒဏ့ဒ်ချဒ်ဒ့ ဝပ့ lံၤဒဘ၊ lစၢ.	သရ့ဉ်ဖိးအပျ့ၢ် ဏဘိဉ် ကထိၤ လိ်အသး လိၤ။	The teacher and disciples talk together.

§552.

ဝဒၤ. ဒု။

This word is used as a numeral affix applied to quadrupeds, pronounced at Tavoy ဝဇၤ. With a few quadrupeds it is not used. To the squirrels and the scaly-ant eaters bစ့, ဘိ, is applied; and to the bats and flying squirrels bံ့, ဘ့ဉ်.

ဓဟဏ ဖဒ် lဝဒၤ.	ကယ္ဂၤဖဉ်တဒု။	A white browed gibbon, or long armed ape. A species of *Hylobates*.
ဓဟိ့ lဝဒၤ.	ကဆ့တဒု။	A slow loris, or lazy monkey, or sloth of Bengal. *Lemur tartigradus*.
ဇဒွၤ ယိၤlဝဒၤ.	တၢ်သ့ဖိုဉ်တဒု။	A white eye-lid, or long tailed monkey. *Semnopithecus obscurus*.
ဇဒဒ၊ ဘံၤ lဝဒၤ.	တးဇုးထံတဒု။	A monkey that frequents the banks of streams. *Macacus cancrivorus*.
ဇဒဒ၊ ဘံ၊ lဝဒၤ.	တးဇုးထိးတဒု။	A large brown monkey, with a tail like a hog. *M. coninus*.
ဆိၤ lဝဒၤ.	ခ့တဒု။ဘိဉ်သအိဉ်တဒု။	A tiger.
ဖ့ဒ် ဘံၤဘ၊့ lဝဒၤ.	ခ့ယု်တဒု။	A lion.
ဆိၤဘ၊့ lဝဒၤ.	ခ့သူတဒု။	A black tiger.
ဆိၤ ယိၤ lဝဒၤ.	ခ့မ့ဉ်တဒု။	A lynx, *probably*.
ဆိၤဒိ့ ဖဒွlဝဒၤ.	ခ့စံဉ်ဖိဉ်တဒု။	A leopard, or cheetah.
ဆိၤ ဘ့ဒိၤ lဝဒၤ.	ခ့သ့ဉ်တဒု။	A leopard cat.

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ဘဝ်ၵၢ် ၶွၢ.	ထီးဆီတရု။	A tiger cat. The fox cat of Capt. Low.
မိၢ်ဒူ ဗၣၤ ၶွၢ.	သဉ်မံၤယီၤတရု။	A cat.
ၵၣ ၶွၢ.	ကစုၢ်တရု။	A monkey tiger. *Ictides ater.*
ဖၣၢဘၢ် ၶွၢ.	တၤသူတရု။	A bear.
ဖြဆဒွ် ကၶွၢ.	ဖျိတရု။	A pig-bear, or sand badger, or Indian badger. *Arctonyx collaris.*
ဓဘၢ် ၶွၢ.	ကဆီတရု။	An elephant.
ဖြဝဝံ ဒဘြိၵၶွၢ.	တၤဖြဉ်ခြဉ်စဃီးပှၢ်တရု။	A single horned rhinoceros.
ဖြဝဝံ ဒဟြိၵ ၶွၢ.	တၤဖြဉ်ခြဉ်သဘျိတရု။	A double horned "
ဘဝ်ၵ ၶွၢ.	ထီးတရု။	A hog.
ဖြဖွဲ့ ၶွၢ.	တၢ်ကွိတရု။	A tapir.
ဇၶဘၵ ၶွၢ.	ကီၤလၤဆူးတရု။	A camel.
ဖြကၡၢ် ၶွၢ.	ဂီၤဖံးတရု။	A cow, or bullock.
ဖြကၡၢ် မိၢ်ဒူၶွၢ.	ဂီၤဖံးမံၤတရု။	A wild cow, species undetermined.
ပကဒ် ၶွၢ.	ပနုၢ်တရု။	A buffalo.
ဖြဘ့ဲ ဂဝ်ဒူ ၶွၢ.	လၢဖံးတရု။	A bison.
ဘ့ဉ် ၶွၢ.	မဉ်တဲးလဲးတရု။	A goat.
ဖြဖၵ ၶွၢ.	တၤဖးတရု။	A goat-antelope.
ဘ့ဉ် ၶွၢ.	သိတရု။	A sheep.
ဖြဗဇၤ ၶြၢ.	ထိခြဉ်တရု။တၤဆီၤတရု။	A Samber-deer; often called, but improperly, elk.
ခဲၤ ဘ့ဒူ ၶွၢ.	တကျာ်ခြဉ်တရု။တၤဘိတရု။	A muntjak, or barking deer, or jungle sheep. *Cervus muntjak.*
ဘချဳ ၶွၢ.	တၤယုၢ်တရု။	An axis-deer, resembling *cervus porcinus.*
ပဇဒိၤ ၶြၢ.	ပဒဲတရု။	A chevrotain.
ဓဘ်ၤ ၶွၢ.	ကသ့ဉ်တရု။	A horse.
ဓဘ်ၤ ဗဒွ် ၶွၢ.	ကသ့ဉ်ယီၤတရု။	An ass.
ဗဒ ၶွၢ.	ယုၢ်တရု။	A rat.
ဗၤစၢၤ ၶွၢ.	ယုၢ်ထံတရု။	A water-rat.
ဆူ ၶွၢ.	ခီတရု။	A large bamboo rat.
ဝၤၤ ၶွၢ.	ဝံၤတရု။	A small bamboo rat. [*mica.*
ဗဒွ် ၶွၢ.	ယွဲၢ်တရု။	One of the shrew mice; probably *sorex m-*
ဖြဂဝံၤ ဖြၤၶွၢ.	သူဉ်တရု။	A porcupine.
ဒွၤ်ၤ ၶွၢ.	ထွံဉ်တရု။	A dog.
ဒွၤ်ၤမိၢ်ဒူ ၶွၢ.	ထွံဉ်မံၤ။	A wild dog; probably *canis rutilis.*
ဗဒဘ့ဒူ ၶွၢ.	ယုၢ်သူဉ်ဖိၤတရု။	A mouse, but a larger species than the English mouse.
ဘဝ်ဘဒဝံၤ ၶွၢ.	ထီးပအၢဉ်တရု။	A civet cat; probably *viverra rasse.*
ဘဝ်ဘဒွ် ဖဝံၤ ၶွၢ.	ထီးတိၤပြိဖိၤ။	An animal of the weasel tribe.
ဘဝ်ဘဒွ်ဒွၢ ကဒ်ၶွၢ.	ထီးတိၤဝါနုၢ်တရု။	A white-tipped ear paradoxure. *Paradoxurus leuclorhinus.*
ဘၢ်ၤ ဏ္ဍဒၤ ၶွၢ.	ဆဲမြိၢ်ပှၢ်တရု။	A pole-cat, probably. [tribe.
ဖြဘ့ဒသ ၶွၢ.	ထီးဆံဉ်တရု။	A mesobema; an animal of the ichneumon
ဘဝ်ဘဒွ် ၶွၢ.	ထီးတိၤတရု။	A paradoxure. The same word is applied to one or two other animals of the civit cat tribe.
ဘဲဒွ် ၶွၢ.	ဆြိတရု။	An otter.

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§553.

ထိုး–ထိုး. ကံု့–ကံု့. ဒီး–ဒီး

1. This word is prefixed to two verbal roots in a manner similar to the corresponding conjunction *as—so;* or *the more—the more..* (See §253: 3.)

ဗးဒွးဟ္ဝ့ ထိုးကံု့ ထိုးဒး.	ယဉ်တိဂြိုဒီးယိဉ်ဒီးအါ။	The white wild plaintain puts forth its shoots, the longer the more.
ဗးဝဝး ဟ္ဝ့ ထိုးကံု့ ထိုးဘဈ.	ယဉ်ဂီးဂြိုဒီးယိဉ်ဒီးထီး။	The red wild plaintain puts forth its shoots, the longer the higher.
ထိုးကံု့ ဒ့ထိုး ဝဲ့.	ဒီးယိဉ်ဖြိဉ်ဒီးဖြဉ်။	The longer, the greater the suffering.
ထိုး ကံု့ ဒ့ထိုး ဂး.	ဒီးယိဉ်ဖြိဉ်ဒီးနုး။	The longer, the severer the suffering.
nထဒိ ပွဲ့ဒ် nစ္ဝ ထိုးပွဲ့ဒ် ထိုးဒဈ ဘံု ချ့, ထိုးပွဲ့ဒ် ထိုး ဒဈဘံု ချ့.	နမ့်ဘြိုးဒီးဒီးဘြိုးဒီးဒီးအိထံရှိ။ ဒီးဘြိုးဒီးဒီးအိထံရှိ။	If thou art sick, the more thou art sick, drink the more warm water.
ဗချ့ဂ့ lbဈ့ ဗဲ့ဂးထိုး ကံု့ ထ, ထိုးကံု့ ထိုးထ ဆ့ဖဈ.	စခြိဉ်ကနှဉ် တဘူဉ် ဒီးယိဉ် ဒီးဆါ ဒီးယိဉ်ဒီးဆါကိလံ။	The longer, my sore foot is the worse. It is very hard.
မခိဒဂ့ခိbခိ၊ ဘြိ lခ့. ဗဒစ္ဝ ကံု့ ကံု့ ဗဲ့ဂးထိုး ဗဘးဒဘံု့ ဝဲ့lစ၊.	မ့်အဂ့်ဒ်လဲဉ်းယအိဉ်ဒီးယိဉ်ယသးပ့်ဒ်ဒီးဖြဉ်လီး။	For the longer I live, the more of an old man I become.

2. It is prefixed to single roots sometimes to denote a continuance of the act, where ဒီး is used in Sgau, and *still*, or *yet*, in English.

ဒီးnစ္ဝ lစစ့ lကlးယိဂ. nထိုlကြ bx lခ့.	တ်နှဉ်တပူးလဲးတဂ့ဒး နလဲးဒီးဘဉ်မန္ဒး လဲဉ်။	Do not go there. Why dost thou still go?

§554.

ဝခိ. ဒီးလ၊။

This word is used both as a preposition and a conjunction, corresponding in its usage in part to the Sgau ဒီး, and in part to လ၊။ In Tavoy it is pronounced ဝခိ၊.

1. It is put before the instrument of action where it may be rendered by *with;* and where လ၊ is used in Sgau. (See §344.)

ဗဒ့ဇ၊ ဇးဗx ဝခိဝဈ.	ယကါတ်ညဉ်လ၊ဒီ။	I cut up meat with a knife.
ပ lကြဇ ဝခိပဆ့.	ပလဲးတ်လ၊ပခိဉ်။	We walk with our feet.
ပမ၊ ဇးဝခိ ပစx.	ပမ၊တ်လ၊ပစူး။	We work with our hands.
ပဗဲ့ဇ ဝခိပမိ၊.	ပကွ်ါတ်လ၊ပမဲ့်။	We look with our eyes.
ပnဒ် ဂးဂ့ဇ ဝခိပnဒ်.	ပနှ်ဟူတ်လ၊ပနှ်။	We hear with our ears.
ပဆ့ခိ့ ဇးဝခိ ပnံ့.	ပကတိ၊တ်လ၊ပထးခိဉ်။	We talk with our mouths.
စး့ ဘ့ဒွဂ်၊ ဝခိဖျံ၊ဝး.	စ၊ဃာ်ထွံဉ်လ၊ပျံ၊ထး။	Tie the dog with a chain.
lစ၊ lကlး lကဇဒx ဝခိnဘ်ခစ၊ ခခိ့.	စံဉ်တဲ၊တဲလီ၊တ်အိဉ်ဒီးနုသးရူတလ့်၊။	Preach with a bold heart.
ပဖx ဇးဝခိ ပစx.	ပဟီးတ်လ၊ပစူး။	We handle with our hands.

2. It is used to denote *in company with;* where ဒီး is used in Sgau.

ပlကြ ဝခိဖဲ့ ဝခိlဂ်၊.	ပလဲ၊ဒီးဖြိဒီးလံ၊။	We go with our children.
ပ lကြဝခိဖဲ့ ဝခိမ၊.	ပလဲ၊ဒီးဖြိဒီးမ၊။	We go with our wives.
ပဒစx ဝခိဖ ဒဒ့ဒ့ nစ္ဝ ပ ဒ့ဒ့ ဖံုးဒ ခခိ့ lစ၊.	ပအိဉ်ဒီးပှးအအးနှဉ်ပအ၊ထွဲအခံလီ၊။	If we associate with the wicked, we become wicked like them.
nဝိ၊ဆx ဂဒ့ပ၊ ဇးဝခိ ဖnစ္ဝ ဈx.	နဲ့ဉ်အံးနအိဉ်ဃုဉ်တ်ဒီးပှးနှဉ်ဖါ။	Dost thou eat together with that person?

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ပစ္ၦဒ်ဩ် လံပေဘ် ၂ဂၤ ဝဒိ၂ဂၤ ၤစ့ၤ.	ပဆဉ်အဲဉ်လိာ်ပသးသကိးသကိးလီး။	We must love each other.
ဖုဘံၤ bဒ် ဝဒိဖုမၤ ဒကံၤ့ ကစ္ ၂ဂၤ.	ပှၤသံဘူးဖိးဖိာ်မှဉ်အဃံဉ်နှဉ်တဖူး။	There is a person dead near that woman's house.
ကဒ္ဍချိ့ ဒဩဒစ္ ကစ္ဍချိ့ ဝဒဒ ဘံၤ ဝ်ဩ ကစ္ဍ၂ပဟ်.ချိ့ဝဒိမၤ ဇံၤ.	နတၢ်ကတိၤမ့ၢ်အိဉ်ဖိးကတိၤဖိးအိၤတဂ့ၤ၊ ကတိၤဖိးယၤတက့ၢ်။	If thou hast any thing to say, do not talk with them; talk with me.

3. It is used with verbs that denote separation from, where ဖိး is used in Sgau, and *from* in English.

ၤ၌ ကစ္ ဒဟ့ ခဩံ ပမံဝဇ့ ဇၤ် ဝဒိ ၤရ့ ဇ့ၤ ဝဒိbဒ် ဇၤ်.	အဖိဉ်တလိာ်ပကပူၤဖံးဖိး လရၣ်တၢ်ဒဲးထး ဖံး။	Besides, we shall be exempt from the sufferings of hell.
ဗဒစ္ ၤ၌ ဒဟ့ ပ၂ၤ ခၢၤ,ဧၤ် ကစ္ ဗဒ်ိ့ ပမံ၊ဝဒိ ဝံ့၊စၤ.	ယအိဉ်လၢသိဆဲဉ်ခံ၊ ထံနှဉ်ယံၤ ယိဉ်ဖိးဝ့ၢ်လီး။	I lived at the head of Hsau-kha brook, far from the city.

4. It is used with verbs that denote contact, impinging against, where လၢ is used in Sgau, and *against* in English.

ဧးဗချ့bဃ ဧဃ့ဝဒိ ဘိ့၂ခဇၤ,	ဖိးစဒိဉ်ထဉ်တိၢ်လၢသ့ဉ်တကျိး။	And my foot struck against a stick of timber.
ဂဝ်ဘၤ ဃဗံၤ ဃၤ ဂၤ့ဝဇ့ ဂဒ်ိ့ဂ ဘ၃ ဝဒိဂံ့ ဧဂ့ ဂစ္ဍ.	နဝဲဒဉ်အံၤဆုဉ်နိၤတနၤနသးလၢ ဃဉ်ထူဉ်နှာ်။	Sit thou down and lean against the post.
ဖု ကစ္ဍ ဂၤံၤ ဂၤ ချိ့ လံၤ ဒဘ၃ ဝဒိခွဲ့ လစ္။	ပှၤခံဂၤကတိၤလိာ်အသးလၢကွၢ်လီး။	These two people are pleading against each other.

5. It is used before the accusative case occasionally, where some emphasis rests upon it. In Sgau လၢ is used; *of*, sometimes in English.

ဒဩ bဃ ဂဘ၃ ဝဒိဇ၊ ၊ဏံၤ့ ဏံၤ့ ဂစ္ဍ, ဒ့ဏ်ိ့ ဝဒိ ဗ၂ၤ ၊ပဟ်, ဒ့ ဏ်ိ့ ဝဒိ ဖုဝဲ၌ ဂစ္ဍဇံၤ.	မ့ၢ်ဘဉ်နသး လၢတၢ် တမံၤမံၤ နှဉ် ဃ့လၢ ယၤတဂ့ၤ၊ဃ့လၢပဖိဉ်တက့ၢ်။	If thou wantest any thing do not ask of me; ask the governor.

6. When two objective cases, or objective forms, follow a verb, it is used before the remote one, and also before every case following a verb that is separated from it by other words; where လၢ is used usually in Sgau.

ဖျိ၂ါ့ဗဒၤ ဝဒိစိၤ ဂ့ၤbံ့ ဇံၤ.	ဟ့ဉ်လိၤယၤလၢ စ့တဘ့ဉ်။	Give to me a piece of silver.
ဖု ၂ဒဘ့ၣ် ဂဓ့ၢ်ပ၂ခ ဗဘၢ ၂ပ၃ ဏ်ိ့ bဃ ဝ်ၢိဝဒိ ဇဂၢ် မ်ိ့ဂစ္ဍ.	ပှၤလၢ အနှၢ်ဟူ ယကလှ်ၢ် ယကထိ တပး ကဲၤတဉ်ဝဲလၢတၢ်နိုတမံၤနှဉ်။	Those that hear my words, and regard them as nothing.

7. It is put occasionally before the complement of a few intransitive verbs.

ဇဒ၁ဖွၤဃ်, ဗပံၢ့ ဝဒိပ၃ၤဇံၤ.	ကစၢ်ယွၤဇၤးကွၢ်လီးပှၤတက့ၢ်။	O Lord, look down upon us.
ဏ်ိ့ဘ့ ဆွံၤ ဝဒိဘံၤ၂ပဘိၤ ၊စၤ.	ကဲထိဉ်ကွံဉ်လၢအံသဉ်အထူဉ်လီး။	She became a pillar of salt.

8. It is put in construction after certain verbs to express the reference of the verb, where လၢ is used in Sgau, and *that* in English.

ဗဝ်ိၤဝ ဗဗံၤ ဗဖ၁ဲ့ဃ ၊ဒၤ ဗ၃ၤ, ဝဒိဗ ဝ်ိ့ဂ်ိ့

ဒချ lဂၤ ဗlဘၤ lမဒဒဧယ ဒ့ဧဒ ဗမၤ ဝဒိ ဖုဏှံ့ မံ့ ဗဘ် ဇၤ် ဗၤ် lဩ့ ဇၤ်ဗၤ်ပlဩ့ nဧယlဧၢ.

သရဉ်တဂၤစလဲၤဆူ့ အအိဉ်ဒိး သံကွၢ်ယၤ I went to the teacher's, and he asked me how long before the people would go to clearing land.

ဖုဏှံ့ ဃဲၤဃံlဲ့ ဝယဒဇဲ့ ဒဖမ့် ဘ် ဗဒိ ဩ့ ဝဒိဒမံ့ ဝဒိ lဩ့ဒိဒ် ဗဒိ lဩ့ nဧယ ဘံၤ ဗ့ lဧၢ.

ပှၤကညိအံၤကွၢ်လၢ်ဒဉ်အကစၢ်အကျဲလၢ အတၢ်ကဆဲခဲလဲဉ် ခဲလဲဉ်နှဉ်တထံဉ်ဃိလီၤ။

The Karens wait in anxious expectation continually for the coming of their Lord.

ဒဩ်မဒိ bဩ်nဧယ nဧဧ့ မဧ့ ဝဒိပ ဂဩ် စ့ဃံဖမၤ nbံ့ ဃံၤဇယ.

မ့မ့်ဒ်နှဉ်နဆိမိဉ်လၢပဆဲထိဉ်ကွၢ် ကိနဘူဉ် အံၤဖါ။

Dost thou then think that we have come up to look at thy worship?

ဇ lဩ်lဧၢ bယဒဘံၤ ဝဩ်ဂ့ ဖံၤ lဂ့ဿ ဧဧဲ့ ဗ္ဘၤ ဒဖံ့ဒွၢ ဧဧဲ့ ဃဩ် ဒဧၤခရံၤ ဒဧမယlခၤ nဧယ lဧၢ.

ယလဲၤစံးဘဉ်အဝဲသ့ဉ် လၢလီၤ ထူလီၤယိဉ် ကစၢ်ယွၤအဖိခွါကစၢ်ယ့ဉ် ရှုးဃရံးအတၢ်မၤလိာ်လီၤ။

I went and preached to them the commands of the Lord Jesus Christ the Son of the eternal God.

9. It is used for the conjunction *and*, corresponding here to the Sgau ဒိး။

ဇ lဩ်lဒၣ ဖမ့် ဝဒ, ဗဗ္ဘ်ၤ ရဲ့ဒ ဒ ခလဲၤ ဆူ့ဟ့ဂါ ပူၤဒိး ခပ္မၤ ထြုး အခး မိတက ဗဒခဒၣ lဘဒ, ဝဒိ ချဧယ lစဧ့ ဝၤ lဂ့ဒဘဒ ဒဘမ့် ဒဧယ lံဘမ့်, ဝဒိမဒဒ lံ့ ဒဝဲဒ် lဘဒ, ဝဒိ ခဲံၤ lၤ ဒ ဧဒ ခဧၢ ဘမ့် bဩ်ဒ, ဝဒိဖု မဒယ ဒnံယ lခၤ, ဝဒိဘံ့် nၤlခဲံယ, ဝဒိ ဘဲံဒ ဇံၤဘံၤ lခဧၢ, ဝဒိ ခမ့်ဖံၤ lဝံၤ, ဝဒိlဧယ ဘမ့် ဗဒိ, ဝဒိ ဖၤ lဒ lဥ်ဒိၤ, ဝဒိဘဒ ရုံ့ဘ lဝဧ့, ဝဒိဇbဂ့ nံ့ဂ့ ဒဖံဒ် lဘဒၣ, ဝဒိဘ ဧၤ ဖၤ lဒၣ, ဝဒိဏ ဘံ့ ဖျုဒၤ ဘ nဂၤ ဏှံ့, ဝဒိဃ ဘဩ် lbဩ့, ဝဒိခွိၤbဧ့ ဗဒိbဧ့, ဝဒိဘံၤ lဒlb ဧ့ lဧၢ.

သဉ်ဘဂၤအနှၤ်ကွဉ်တဲၤကၤ။ ဒိးဆီး ဂ့ၤ ဃဲၤ ဖဲ့ ဒိးဘဲၤ ဒိးဘဲၤ ဒိးဘဲၤ

§556.

ဝံ၎. ဖြး။

This word is used occasionally as a prefix in the signification of *receiving* the action, as in Sgau; but ၁၇့, တူ၊, is more commonly used. (See §259: 1.)

ဝံ၎ဒ္ဒ မ၂ ဒဘ၎.	ဖြးမာအသး။	He received service; i. e, submitted to service.
ထါ၂ ဝံ၎ဒ၌ ၁၌ ထဘ၎ ဝံ ခါ၂ nဃ မံbမ္ဒ ထ၎.	ပလဲးဖြးခွဉ်ကွးဖသးလးခွန္ဉာ်ဘဉ်ကဘူဉ် ဖါ။	Dare people go and suffer themselves to be devoured by tigers?

§557.

ဝံ့. ဝး။

This word is used as a numeral affix to *birds' nests, ants' nests*, when in trees, and *swarms of bees*. (See §254.)

ဝဒ္ဒဖ၂ nဒ၁ံ ဍ့ါ၂ l၀ံ့.	ဖြးစဟံးန္ဉာ်ထိဉ်အသွံတဒ၊။	And I took a bird's nest.
nဒ့ l၀ံ့.	ကနဲတဒ၊။	A swarm of bees.
၁၇့၀ံ့ ဒဇ၁ l၃ ဘံ့ ခါ၂ l၀ံ့ nဃ, nဘံ၁ ဝ၃ဒ၊ ဖဒ်၁,	တာ၊်သွံဖိဉ်လာသ့ဉ် ခံတဒ၊နူဉ် သုတထံဉ် ဘဉ်ဖါ။	Do you see that ant's nest in in the tree?

§558.

၀ဇ၎. ကဖြး။

1. This word is used, as in Sgau, as a verbal affix to denote a repetition of of the act, where *again* is often used in English. (See §144.)

ဗ၀ံ l၂်၀ဇ၎ n့ဒံ၎ ၀ဇ၎.	ယကလဲးကဖြးတစုကဖြး။	I will go again.
ဗ၀ံမ၂ ၀ဇ၎n့ဖ၂့.	ယကမ၂ကဖြးတစု။	I will do again.
ဗစံ၎ ဇ၂့၀ဇ၎ ဒ၂၂	ယခံးဆ၂ကဖြးအိ၂။	I replied to them again.
စံ၎ ဇbဘိ၂ nဃ ၈၎, ဗ၂၂l ခ၀့ ၀ဇ၎ ဗစံ၎ဇ၂့ ဒဘံ၁ ဝိ၂.	စံးတ၊်ဒ်နူဉ်ဖြးယ၂တဖိ ကဖြး ယခံးဆ၂အခဲ သ့ဉ်။	Having answered thus, I again on my part replied to them.

2. It is used occasionally in a manner equivalent to the comparative degree of adjectives.

nဘံ၁ မ၂bဃ l၈်္ဂဗံ၂ nဖွ၂ဂ၂ ဗံ၂ nဃ. n့၈်္ဂ ၀ဇ၎ nဘံ၁ ဒဖြ ဏ္ဍ၂ ဝ၎်၎မ၂nဃ nဘံ၁ဗံ nbဃ ဒ၃၀ဇ၎ l၀၂.	သုမ၂ဘုတနံဉ်အံ၂နူ၊်ပွဲ၂အံ၂နူဉ်။ ခကိ်ာ်တနံဉ်သူ မ့၊်ကျဲး စ၂းမ၂ နူဉ်သူ ကနူ၊်ဘဉ် အါဖြိးတကွ၊်ဖြးလဒ၊။	You have obtained thus much paddy this year, and if you are diligent, you will obtain more next year.

3. Preceded by မ၂, it is used at the commencement of sentences for the conjunction *again*.

မ၂၀ဇ၎.	မ၂ကဖြး။	*Again*. (At the beginning of a sentence.)
မ၂၀ဇ၎ l၃ဈ့ l၂်၂ l၃၀ံ့ မံ၂ဧ၂. မ၂ ၀ဇ၎l၃ဈ့ l၂်၂l၀ံ့ ါဏံ၎.	မ၂ကဖြးတစုလဲးဆူ၀့၊်မံတါ။ မ၂ကဖြးတစုလဲးဆူ၀့၊်ဘျဲး	Again, he went to Mata. Again, he went to Mergui.

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§559.

ဝဓ့. ဗူးကရား။

This word is used as a numeral affix to *companies* or bodies of men, *herds* of beasts, *flocks* of birds, and *shoals* of fish. (See §293 : 1.)

ပကြ် lဝဓ့.	ပနှ်တဖူး။	A herd of buffaloes.
ဘံ့ lဝဓ့.	သိတဖူး။	A flock of sheep.
ဃစ lါ်ဇ ဃစဃ၊ဆ ဖlဝဓ့.	ဖြးယလဲးတ၊်ဖြးယထံဉ်လ၊ပှ၊တဖူး။	And in my going I saw a party of men.
ဘဝ်ံ nဈ ဒဈ၊ဝဓ့ lဝဓ့.	ထိးနှဉ်အိဉ်တဖူတဖူး။	The hogs are in droves.
ဃ lဝဓ့.	ညဉ်တဖူး။	A shoal of fish.

§560.

ဝဓ့. ဖြး။

This word is used as a prefix in the signification of *as*, or *like*.

ဇ၊ဆ မ၇lက်ါ၊ ဗဲါ၊, ဖlဉ၊ ၊ဆဖန့ မ၇ ဒ၂ဝမဲံ်. lါ်၊ဝဓ့ မ၊ဖှဲ့ lါ်၊ဝဓ့ ဏ္ဍမ၊ lဓ၊.	တ၊်လ၊မဆါတနံ၊ပှ၊ကညီ လဲ၊လ၊ကျဲမှ၊် အါသမိး။ လဲ၊ဖြးပ်၊်လဲ၊ဖြးဘျါမးလြ၊။	People passed along the road to-day in great numbers. They passed like white-ant flies; they passed like bats.
ဇ၊ဆ ဂ၌ဝဲ်ါ့ l၊ဇဈ nဈ ဖဏ္ဍဲ့ ဘံ်၊ ဝဓ့ဇွဲ်၊ ဘံ်၊ဝဓ့ ဘဝ်ံ lဓ၊.	တ၊်လ၊တဲဉ်ဝိဉ် လဉ်ထးနှဉ် ပှ၊ကညီသံဖြး ထွံဉ်သံဖြးထိးလြ၊။	In the days of Di-woon men died like dogs, died like hogs.

§561.

n. နှ။

This root, with its derivatives, is used for the second personal pronoun, and differs from the Sgau only in that the plural is formed from the same root, while in Sgau a different word, သူ, is used for the plural of this person. (See §262.)

n	နှ။	Thou.
nမဲံ ဒ၌ ဏ.	နကအဲဉ်ဖါ။	Wilt thou approve?
nဝြ် lဲ့ n၌ဗ bဈ ဗဲါ၊ bဈ ဗဒ၊ lဝဲ့ ဗဒ၊.	နထါလြါးနှ်၊စဘုအံ၊ဘဉ်လံတတိလံ။	Thou hast scraped enough paddy for one load.
n	နှ။	Thy.
ပဓ nlါ်၊.	ဗးနလံဉ်။	Read thy book.
nဝါ်ဝဓဗံါ် nမ၊ဇ၊ lဒဒဃဲ့ nဈn bဃ၊ဝဲ့ nဂ၌ဲ့ nbr၊ဓ၊.	နဝဲဖဉ်အံ၊နမ၊တ၊်လ၊အဃ၊နှဉ်နဘဉ်ထုး ထိဉ်နဂ့်၊နဘါလြ၊။	Thou art doing a weighty work—thou must put forth thy strength.
nဈ၊	နှ၊။	Thee.
ဗ lဓ၊bဈ nဈ၊.	ယခံးဘဉ်နှ၊။	I say to thee.
nဈ၊	နှ၊။	Thine.
ပဓlဂဓ၊ဗဲံ၊lဩ. မ၌nဈ၊ (i. e. မ၌ nဝါ၊ lဓ၊.)	မတ၊ ဇဖြဲ အံ၊လဲဉ်။ နှ၊ [i. e. မ့်၊ နဝဲ လြ၊။]	Whose knife is this? Thine; (i. e. thy property.)
nဝါ၊. nဝါ၊ ဓ၇.	နဲ့။နဝဲဖဉ်။	Thou.
nဘ်ဿ ဗ၊nဝါ၊ ဒ၌၊.	နတသ့ဉ်ညါဘဉ်နဲ့။	Thou dost not know.
ဒံဖံ nဂ့, ဒံဖံnr၊်, bဃဇ lဩ, nဝါ၊ lဂ၊.	ခဲလဲ၊ခဲလဲ၊နဟိဉ်။ ခဲလဲ၊ခဲလဲ၊နနံ၊်၊တဉ်မ နှ၊လဲဉ်နဲ့တဂ၊။	Thou criest often and laughest often. Why thus, thou?

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nɔ̀ɦ. nɔ̀ɦɔ̀ɯ. nɔ̀ɦ lɑɹ.	နဲတဂၤနဲးနဲဝဲခဉ်။	As regards thee.
nɔ̀ɦɯ̀ɤ̀ɹ nɤ̀ɦ̨ ɯ̀ɦɜ̀ɦɹ.	နဲခဉ်နက့ၤတကဲထဉ်။	As regards thee, thou art unable to return.
n ɔ̀ɦ̀ɯ.	သူ။	You.
n ɔ̀ɦ̀ɯɯɹ ɯɜ.	သုမၤတၢ်။	You have made.
n ɔ̀ɦ̀ɯ ɔɯ̨ɯɜ ɯɜ̀ɦ̨.	သုစူဉ်တၢ်ပူး။	You have dug a hole.
nɔ̀ɦ̀ɯ ɔ̀ɦ. nɔ̀ɦ̀ɯ ɔ̀ɦɔ̀ɯ.	သုဝဲးသုဝဲခဉ်။	You.
n ɔ̀ɦ̀ɯɔ̀ɦ ɔɜ̀ɦ̨ɑɹ nɵɯ.	သုဝဲသၣဂၤနှဉ်။	You three.
nɔ̀ɦ̀ɯɔ̀ɦ. nɔ̀ɦ̀ɯ ɔ̀ɦɔ̀ɯ.	သုဝဲးသုဝဲခဉ်။	As to you.
nɔ̀ɦ̀ɯ ɔ̀ɦ lɯɯ̀ɦɹ̀ nɔ̀ɦ̀ɯ ɤ̀ɜɹ ɵɜɹ̀ ɜɵɹ̀ ɜɵɜ lɜ̀ɯ.	သုဝဲသုဉ်တဖဉ်အံၤသုဟဲဖဲလဲဉ်တဒိလဲဉ်။	As to you, whence have you come?
n ɔ̀ɦ̀ɯɹ.	သု။	Your.
ɵ̀ɦɹɯɜ̀ɦ̨ ɔ̀ɦɔ̀ɯ, nɔ̀ɦ̀ɯ ɜɵɑɹ ɵ̀ɦɹ ɔ̀ɦ.	စံးဆၣဝဲခဉ်းသုသရ့ဉ်စံးဝဲ။	He replied, your teacher said.

§562.

nɹɔɵɑ. ထိဒိၤ။

This word is in common use in the signification of *any one*. (See §250.)

ɔ̀ɦ̨ɛ̀ɦɹ ɯɜnɹɔɵɑ nɜ̀ɑɹ bɜ̀ɯ.	ကွၤကိးကၢ်ထိဒိၤတဂၤနဲဉ်။	Go call any one.

§563.

nɹ. နဒ်။

This word is used as an intensive adverb, as in Sgau, applied usually to evil, physical or moral. (See §263.)

ɵɜɵɑɵɯ̀ɦ nɹɔ̀ɯlɔɵɑ lɵɑ.	ယတၢ်ဆါအံၤနဒ်ထိဉ်တဒိလိၤ။	My disease grows worse.

§564.

nɜ̀. ဒ္ဍိၢ်။

1. This root is used as a prefix to mark the female gender in human beings.

ɵɯɑɜɯ̀ɦ̨ ɯ̀ɜnɜ̀ ɯ̀ɦɛ̀ɯ.	ယမါအမံးမ့ၢ်ဒ္ဍိၢ်ယ့ၢ်ကွဉ်။	My wife's name is Naug Ya-ka.

2. It is used alone sometimes to designate females.

lɯ̀ɜɯ̨ ɵ̀ɹ nɯ̀ɯ̨ ɜɔ̀ɦɑ nɜ̀ ɔ̀ɲ̊ ɯɵɹ nɜ̀ɯɵɹ, nɯ̀ɯ̨ɹɔ̀ɲ̊ɯɹ lɵɑɯɵɹ.	လဲၤဖၣ်အိန္နၢ် ဖါတၢ် အထံ တတၢ်ဂိဉ်ဒ္ဍိၢ် ဂိဉ်းဖါတၢ်အဲဉ်ဖိးနၤဖိဉ်။	Go draw thy uncle a bamboo of water. Now wont you miss? Uncle loves you!

3. It is used to designate distant periods of future time.

nɜ̀ɯlɯ̨ɵɵɹ ɤɯɑɔɯ̨ ɜɵɹnɵɯɑ ɵɯɵɹɹ ɜɵɹ.	ခဲမ့ၢ်ငါတနှဉ်ယဲကွၤအိဉ်နဲဖိးယၤဖိဉ်။	Next year come thou and stay with me.
nɜ̀ɦ̨ɯ̨ ɵɵɹnɯɵ̀ lɯɑ̀ɯɹ.	ခကိာ်တဘျိနကလဲၤဖံးဖါ။	Wilt thou go again hereafter?
nɜ̀ɲ̊ɯ ɵɵ, ɒɯɵ̀ ɔɯɯ ɯɜ̨ɔɯ̀ɯ̨ ɵɯɹ.	ခကိာ်တဃဉ်ပကသူဉ်ညါလိၤတၢ်လိၤဆဲးး။	In the next state we shall know perfectly.

4. It is used in the signification of *any one*, when speaking of events future.

ɯlɯ ɵɜɯ ɔɯɹ ɜɵɯ ɜɯ. lɯɑɹɯɔɯɹ nɜ̀ɑɹbɵɯ.	ယလဲၤတၢ်ယသကိးတအိဉ်တဉ်၊ လဲၤလၢ ယသိးတဂၤဂၤဖိဉ်	I have no companion to go. Let some one go with me.

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5. When speaking of things not obtained, it is prefixed to numeral affixes.

lɔ̄ɪ ɯɪɲɔ̄ɜɯ̄ ɯɔ̄ɲɔ̄ɲ̃ɔɯ̄ bɛɳ.	လဲၤမၤနူၢ်ယဝ့ၢ်သၢဘိ။	Go and get me three ratans.
ɯɔ̄ɯ̄ lɪ̄lɪ̄ ɯɔ̄ɲɔ̄ɲ̃ lɪ̄ɛɯ̄ɲ̃ɛ̄ɪɾ.	ဟ့ဉ်လီၤစဝ့ၢ်လွံၢ်ထ့ဉ်တက့ၢ်။	Give me four splits of ratans.

6. When the numeral would be one, and is one in Sgau, ɲ̃ supplies its place.

ɯɔ̄ɯ̄ lɪ̄lɪ̄ ɯɤ̄ ɛɔ̄ɯ̄ɯɔ̄ɯ ɲ̃ʒ̄ʊ̄ɲ̄ɔ̄ɲ̄.	ဟ့ဉ်လီၤယၤလၢသ့ဉ်သဉ်တဖျၢဉ်။	Give me a fruit.
ɛʊɛ̄ ɔ̄ɪ̄ɲ ʊ̄ɪ̄, ɯɲ̄ ɯɔ̄lʊɛ̄ ɲɔ̄ɪ̄ɲ ɜʊɯ̄ ɕɯ̄ɯ̄ ɜɔʊɲ̄ ɲ̃ɔ̄ɔ̄ɪ̄ɲ.	ဒိသ့ဉ်ဇၤဖါတံၢ်ကစံးသုအတၢ်ကတိၤဖိတထံဉ်။	Young men, uncle will speak a parable to you.
ɯɔ̄ɯ̄ lɪ̄lɪ̄ ɯɜɲ̄ɯɔ̄ɯ̄ɯɔ̄ɯ̄ɾ ɲ̃ɔ̄ɯɔ̄ɪ̄.	ဟ့ဉ်လီၤအိဉ်ယတၢ်ကဒိးအိဉ်တဒိး။	Give me a cud of betle.

§565.

ɲ̄. နိၤ။

This root, with l, လၢ, prefixed, is used for the pronominal adjective *some;* as in Sgau. (See §275.)

ɜʊɯ̄ lɲ̄ ɲ̄.	အိဉ်တနိၤနိၤ။	There are some.

§566.

ɲ̄. နိ။

1. This word is used as a correlative, referring to the extension of the superfices of any thing; as in Sgau; but is more confined in its application, not having the interrogative forms that are used in Sgau. (See §272.)

ɲ̄ ɜʔɪ̄ ɲ̄ ɜɔ̄ɪ̄	နိအံၤနိန္ဒၤ။	How large.
" ʊɔ̄ɪ̄	" အံၤ။	So large, this large.
" ɲ̄ʊɔ̄ɪ̄	" နိအံၤ။	*So* " *this* "
" ɲʊɯ̄	" နဉ်။	So " that "
" ɲ̄ ɲʊɯ̄	" နိနဉ်။	*So* " *that* "
" ʊɔ̄ɪ̄ ɔ̄ɪ̄ɾ	" အံၤသိး။	As large as, as large as this.
" ɲʊɯ̄ "	" နဉ် "	" " " " " " that.
" ɔ̄ɪ̄ɾ ɛɜ̄	" သိးဖိး။	" " " an equal quantity with.
" " ɔ̄ɪ̄ɾ	" " သိး။	" " " an equal quantity.
" ——	" —	" " " { where the blank is supplied by a noun.
ɲɕʊɯ̄ lbɲ̄ɲʊɯ̄ ɜʔɪ̄ɾlɛ̄lɲ̄.	နဖြဉ်တတွဉ်နှဉ်နိလဲဉ်။	How large is thy mat?
ɲ̄ʊɔ̄ɪ̄.	နိအံၤ။	So large.
ɲ̄ ɔ̄ɪ̄ɾ ɛɜ̄ɲɕʊɯ̄ ʊɔ̄ɪ̄lɜʔ.	နိသိးဖိးနဖြဉ်အံၤလိၤ။	As large as thy mat.
ɕɲ̄ɲ̄ɲ̄ ʊɔ̄ɪ̄, ɯɾlɕʊɾɲɾɪ ɜʔɪ̄ɾ bɹ, ɔʊɲ̄ɲ̄ɾɪ ɔɛ̄ʊ.	ပျိနိုနိအံၤမူၢ်တချုးလိၤနူဉ် ဖံးထဉ် ပဒိဂဉ်ထဉ်ကဂ်ဖျိ။	A plain so large, can we cross it before sun-set?
ɜʔɪ̄ɾ lɛ̄lɛ̄ɲ̄ ɜʔɪ̄ɾlɛ̄lɛ̄ɲ̄ nlɜʔbɹɕʊɔ̄bɛ̄ɲ̄.	နိလဲဉ်နိလဲဉ်နဝံးထဉ်ကွၢ်ဖဲး။	Say how large.
nɜɛ̄ɾ ʊɾɯ̄ ɲ̄ɔ̄ɯ̄ɾɛ̄ɛ̄ʊ ɜɛ̄ɾ ʊɾɯ̄ʊɔ̄ɪ̄ɲ̄ ɯɔ̄.	နဒၢးပူၤနိသိးဖိးစဒၢးပူၤအံၤဖျိ။	Is thy chamber as large as mine?
ʊlɜɔ̄ɪ̄ɲ̄ bɹɾɲ̄ ɜʔɪ̄ɲ̄ɲ̄ɜɔ̄ɪ̄ɲ̄ ʊɔ̄ɪ̄ɲʊɾɯ̄ ɜɔ̄ɪ̄.	စတထိဉ် ထဉ်ဖိး နိအံၤ နိန္ဒၤ စတသ့ဉ် ညါ ထဉ်။	I have not measured it. I do not know how large.
nɔ̄ɛ̄ɪ̄ɕʊɯ̄ nɜɛ̄ɔ̄ɛ̄ɪ̄ɲ̄ nɜɛ̄ɔ̄ɪ̄ɾlɜʔ.	နထုဖြဉ်နှဉ်ထုနိနှဉ်သိးလိၤ။	As to thy weaving a mat, weave it as large as that.

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2. In negative clauses it is used before a numeral affix in the signification of *no one*, or *no thing*, i. e. *nothing;* before a numeral adverb in the signification *no time*, i. e. *never;* and before the adverb of place, စဖွ, ပူ, in the signification of *no place*, i. e. *no where.*

ဒမြ ယဒိ ၀ဒမ ဖဲ့ဒမ ါါးါ့ ယဘာ့မံါ့ ဒဒါ.	မ့မ့ါယတၢ်ဖိ တၢ်လံၤ တဟိ မၢ်ဘဉ်နိုတမံၤဘဉ်။	As to my property, I have lost nothing more.
ဘစု့ ၀စံၤ့ ဒမၤ bမြ ကဖမ ဃစံၤ့ါမၤ့ ၀ါၤကှဲယါ့ ဒဒါ.	တုၤယခံးအိၤဖိန္ဉ်ဖိးတခံးလၢၤဘဉ်ဝဲနိုတမံၤဘဉ်။	When I spoke to him thus, he said nothing more.
ါမ ၀ဂမြ ါ့ဘျဘျ ၀ဇၢကှ ဖဲ့ဒဒါ.	လၢစဲဝဲလိၤသိလံလံၤစတဆါဘဉ်နိုတခိဉ်ဘဉ်။	I was never sick from my coming at first.

§567.

ကျ. နှၢ်။

1. This word is used as a verbal affix in the signification of *obtaining;* as in Sgau. (See §265.)

ပ၀ဲ့ကါ ဓဒဲ့ဇူၤ ဒခဲ့ဒဂၤ.	ပဖိးနှၢ်ကစၢ်ယွၤအဘျုးအဖြဉ်။	We receive the grace of God.
ပ၀ဲ့ကါ ဇၤ၀ဖ့ဇၤဘျ့.	ပဖိးနှၢ်တၢ်သိဉ်တၢ်သိ။	We receive commands.
စမၤ ကါစၤ ါbါ့.	စမၤနှၢ်ညဉ်တဘူဉ်။	I have caught a fish.
ခံၤါၤ ဒါခဓၤ ဗ၁ဖွံကါ ဒဒါ.	ကိၤလၢကလုၢ်နှဉ်စတိၢ်တနှၢ်ဘဉ်။	I cannot get the foreigners' language.
ထါဂၤ ဗဓံၤ ၁ဒိ့ကါ ဒဒါ.	ပှၤတဂၤစကိးကွၤတနှၢ်ဘဉ်။	I cannot get that man to come.
ဘျ့ကၤချစ့ ဇာဗမံၢ ကါဒဒါ.	သိတနၤကျၢၤယမံတနှၢ်ဘဉ်။	All night I could not sleep.

2. It sometimes makes a neuter verb active.

ဇဒၢ ဗဲ့ၤ၀ံၢ ကါဗၤဒဒါ.	တၢ်ဆါအံၤတသံနှၢ်ဘဉ်ယၤဘဉ်။	This sickness will not kill me.
ဇဒၢဗဲ့ၤ ၀ံၢဗၤ ါစၢ.	တၢ်ဆါအံၤကသံနှၢ်လိၤယၤလိၤ။	This sickness will kill me.
ဇဒၢဘ့ ကါဗၤဒခ့ဘံၤbဲ့ါ့ါ့ ဘံၤ ဖဲ့ဂစဖ ါစၢ.	တၢ်ဆါထိဉ် နှၢ်ယၤ အခိဉ်ထံး ဖဲစလိၤဃံၤ နှဉ်လိၤ။	The beginning of the sickness coming upon me, was the time I fell down.
မဒိ ဒမြ ဂါၤ ဂဖမဲ့ ဂါၤ ကါထု ဘစု့ဒ ါခၤ ါစၢ.	မ့ါဂုၤဖိးကဂုၤနှၢ်ပှၤခဲလၢဉ်လိၤ။	If good, all will be benefited.
မၫဂ ကါဒ၀ံၤဝဲၢါဒ ဟံၤ့ါၤ ချဂဖ.	မ့ါဟါနှၢ်အိၤလၢပှၢ်လၢ်ကျါနှဉ်။	He was overtaken by night in the jungle.

3. Sometimes it denotes that the subject obtains the thing which is the abstract of the verb to which it is affixed.

ထခွဲံ့ ဒ၁ဒ ဖဲ့ံ ါ၁ဒ ဗံၤ မဒိဒ ဂါၤ ကါါဒဇ်ါၤဇ်ါ ဇ်ါၤ ါbါ. ဇ်ါၤဒမြ ါခၤ ဖဲ့ံ့ဒ ဗၤဒမ့ ဇၢခံၤဇ်ံ့.	ပှၤမ့ဲးအသး ဖိတဖဉ်အံၤ မ်အဂုၤ နှၢ်လၢသရဉ်လိၤ။ သရဉ်မ့ါတအိဉ်ဘဉ် တရုတလၢၤပယိၤကမၤအၢဆါကိၢ်ထံး။	The Christians obtain good from the teachers. Were there no teachers, the Burmans would persecute them.
ဂါၤ ကါါဒ ကဒၤဘစု့ ဒါခၤ ါခၤ.	ဂုၤနှၢ်လၢနုၤခဲလၢဉ်လိၤ။	All obtain good through thee.

4. It is used to express a dative of advantage or disadvantage.

၀ဒ ါbစု့ ကဒၤထဒမြ bစု့ဘစု့ ကဒၤ ထဒမြ ၀ဘ့ကှဲ့ ကဒၤချဲ့ ကါထုါစၢ.	ဝဉ်တဘိန္ဉ်ပှၤမ့ၢ်ဖိဉ်ထိဉ်ဖိးပှၤမ့ၢ်ဂဉ် နှဉ်ကလံဉ်နှၢ်အိၤလိၤ။	If people make a bridge of a single bamboo and attempt to cross on on it, it will slip round for them.

5. It is prefixed to verbal roots with ဒ, အ, to form adverbs of quality.

ကဘိ့ ချစၤကဒၤ ဘိ့ကါဒဂါၤဇံၤ့.	နထ့ ဖြိဉ်နှဉ်ထ့ နှၢ်အဂုၤတကွၢ်။	In respect to the weaving mats, weave them well.
ါၤကါ ဒချိ့ဂ် ဇံၤ့. ဗမံ့ ဘံၤမၤ ါစၢ.	လဲၤနှၢ်အချုတ့ကွၢ်၊ စကသံတ့ၢ်လိၤ။	Go quickly. I am ready to die!

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§568.

ကျိ. ထဲးနိ။

1. This word is used as a correlative, primarily referring to quantity with respect to cubical contents. It wants the interrogative forms used in Sgau, but in other respects the usage corresponds with the Sgau. (See §247.)

ကျိ ဒံၤ ကျိ ဒံၤ	ထဲအံၤထဲနူး။	How large.
" ဗံၤ	" အံၤ	So large, this large.
" ကျိဗံၤ	" ထဲအံၤ။	*So* " *this* "
" ကဗ	" နူဉ်	So " that "
" ကျိ ကဗ	" ထဲနူဉ်။	*So* " *that* "
" ဗံၤ ဝံၤ	" အံၤသိး။	As large as, as large as this.
" ကဗ "	" နူဉ် "	" " " " " " that.
" ဝံၤ ဝဒိ	" သိးဖိး။	" " " an equal quantity with.
" ဝံၤဝံၤ	" သိးသိး။	" " " an equal quantity.
" ——	" —	Only, (where the blank is supplied by a noun or pronoun.)
ကကျိဒ ပြဲၤဒါဒၤတံၤ ဝံၤါဒ.	နနူ၊်အဘူးအလဲထဲလဲဉ်။	How large wages do you receive?
ကျိဗံၤ. ကျိစဒ ခဝံၤ.	ထဲအံၤ၊ထဲစုဒိဉ်။	So large. As large as the fist.
ဒဒိၤမဒိ ကကိၤကျိ ကဗၤလ ဒၤဗၤလ.	မ့မ့်၊နနူ၊်ထဲနူဉ်ဖိးအါလံ။	If you obtain so much, it is sufficient.
ဃစွံၤ ဒဃၤတံၤ ဝံၤါဒ. ကျိဗံၤ, ကျိ ကဗ.	သကွံအသဉ်ထဲလဲဉ်။ထဲအံၤ။ထဲနူဉ်။	How large are the plantains? So large.
ဗပ္ပါ ပကစၢ် ချိ့ဘ် ၁ ပျဝံ့, ကျိ ဝံလ် ဝဒိပချလ် ဘၤစၢ.	စပ္ပၤပနီကျဲ အသဉ် တဖျၢဉ် ထဲသိး ဖိးပြားသဉ်လီၤ။	I bought a lime, as large as a citron.
ကပ္ပါ ဂါ ပျဝံ့ ဇံလ် ဝံၤါဒ.	နပ္ပၤတလါတဖျၢဉ်ထဲလဲဉ်။	How large is the box you bought?
ကျိ ဝံလ် ဝဒိ ဂါ ပြဒဒဝ ပြဘိ့ ဗံၤ ဇၢ.	ထဲသိး ဖိးတလါ လၢ အအိဉ်လၢ ဟံဉ်အံၤ လီၤ။	As large as the box in the house.
ကျိ ဝံလ် ဝဒိ သိ့ ဗံၤ.	ထဲသိးဖိးအအံၤ။	As large as this.

2. It is used where the Sgaus use နိ occasionally.

ဃပြစ့ ဒဝ့ကျိ ဘံ့ပြဇၢ. ဝပဒဝ့သိၤ.	တၢ်တပူၤအံၤ အိဉ်နိ သ့ဉ်ဖိၤလီၤ။ ဝဉ်တအိဉ်ဆဉ်။	At this place there are trees only; there are no bamboos.

§569.

ကဒိ. နဲဉ်၊ဖဲဉ်။

This particle is used as an affix to sentences expressing emphasis. (See §269, §415.)

ဝံၤ ကဒိ.	စံးနဲဉ်	*Say.*
ပြဲၤ ကဒိ.	လဲၤနဲဉ်။	*Go.*
ဃဒဆ ပြဝၤဒဝ့ ပြဘျ့ ဖဏ ခဝံ့ ကဝ ပြဒိ.	တးထုးတထုအိဉ်လၢသ့ဉ်ဖူဒိဉ်နူဉ်ဖဲဉ်။	There is a monkey on that log!

§570.

ကဒိ့. နူ၊်။

This word is used as an affix to mark the comparative degree of adjectives; as in Sgau. (See §265: 5.)

ဂဝျိ ဃဗံၤ, ဂဃ ဃဗဘျ့ ကဒိ့ ဗျၤ ပြစ.	နဲဖဉ်အံၤနထံဉ်တၢ်ထံၤနူ၊်ယၤလီၤ။	Thou seest farther than I.

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ဖခမ့ၢ် ကဒိုးကိၢ် စုၤဒဲခ့ ဒိၤ.	တၢ်ဆၢနူၢ်ကနဲဖိတအိဉ်ထဉ်။	There is nothing sweeter than honey.
ကဝိၢ်ဃ nbၣ nဈခ့ဒ ကဒိုးဖbၣ nကၢၢ် စၢဟၢ ကဒိုး.	နဲခဉ်နဘူနူဉ်အါနူၢ်ဇဘူခံဇးညါနဲဉ်။	Thy paddy is two fold more than mine.

§571.

nဒိ့. နံၤ။

This word, usually followed by ပစု့, is used in a manner equivalent to the preposition ***near***, lခ, လၢ, preceding the noun or pronoun which it governs. The word corresponds to the Sgau နံၤ, but they use ဃၢၤ and not နံၤ in this signification. (See §189.)

nဂဒိၢ ဇိၢကူ ဒဈlခ ဗnဒိ့ ပစု့ bၣ lခိၣ.	နဖဲ ဆုဉ် နီၤ အိဉ်လၢ ယ ဃၢၤ ဘဉ် မန္ၤလဲဉ်။	Why hast thou come and set down near me?

§572.

nံၣ. နိဉ်။

This word is used as a prefix to form a few instrumentive nouns. (See §60.)

nံၣ ဘၢၤ lဘၢၤ.	နိဉ်တံၥ်တတံၥ်။	A spit.
nံၣ ဆွိၣ lbစု့	" ခွဲးတဘိ။	A broom, a brush.
nံၣ ဘံၣ lbစု့	" ထိးတဘိ။	A walking stick.
nံၣ ဓခိ့ lbစု့	" ကူ။	A little stick.

§573.

nဈ. nဈlၢ. မန္ၤ။

1. This word is used for the interrogative pronoun ***what***, referring to ***things***. The first, nဈ, is its Maulmain form; the second, nဈlၢ, is the way it is pronounced at Tavoy. (See §317.)

ဒခိၣဗံၤ ဏခnဈ lၢlမၢ့် lခိၣ.	ဇးဝအိၤမ့ၢ်မန္ၤတဂံၤလဲဉ်။	What is this?
ဒခိၣဏbခိၣnဈၣပဏံ ဗိၣlၢ် ဘိ့ ဓဇဲ ဇွၤဏခnဈ lခိၣ.	မ့မ့ၢ်ဒ်နူဉ် ပကဟ့ဉ်ကူၤ ကစၢ်ယွၤ လၢမန္ၤတဂံၤလဲဉ်။	What return, then, shall we make to God?

2. With bၣ prefixed, it is used in the signification of ***why?***

nဂခိၣ ဘိ့ ဓတၤဘိ့ bၣnဈ lခိၣ.	နဖဲကူၤကဒါကူၤထဉ်မန္ၤလဲဉ်။	Why hast thou returned?
bၣnဈlၢ lဈnချိ့ ဇချိ့ nဈ lခိၣ.	ထဉ်မန္ၤလၢနကထိၤတၢ်ကတိၤနူဉ်လဲဉ်။	Why didst thou speak those words?
nခု့ ဝိ့ ဝှ ဘံၢlဒ် ခဈ lဒ်ခဈ bၣ nဈlခိၣ.	နခိဉ်ၤဖိၤထံယၢ်ခိခိယၢ်ခိခိဘဉ် မန္ၤလဲဉ်။	Why dost thou cross the stream backwards and forwards alternately?
nဝိၢ lဂၤဓံဓံ nzမိၢ, ဓံဓံnzမိ့ မိၢ, bၣnဈlခိၣ.	နဲတဂၤခဲလဲၤခဲလဲၤနအိဉ်ဓ့ၤ။ခဲလဲၤခဲလဲၤနအိဉ်မ့ၤထဉ်မန္ၤလဲဉ်။	Thou eatest rice very frequently. Why?

§574.

nဈ. နဉ်။

1. This affix refers to things at a distance, like ***that*** in English. (See §98.)

ဒခိၣဗံၤ ဏခဘၢ်, ဒခိၣnဈ ဏခခု့.	ဇးအိၤမ့ၢ်ထံၤအနဉ်မ့ၢ်ဒ်။	This is water, that is land.

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ꤟꤰꤡ ꤘꤢ꤬, ꤀ꤰ ꤀ꤰ ꤓꤪ ꤡꤢ꤬ ꤀꤬, ꤀ꤰ ꤀ꤰ ꤡꤰꤡꤢꤡ, ꤀ꤰ ꤀ꤰ ꤢꤰꤢꤡꤢꤟꤡ, ꤀ꤰ ꤀ꤰ ꤢꤪꤘꤢ.	ပုၢတဂၤန္ဉ်ခဲလဲၤခဲလဲၤထုဉ်တ၊ ခဲလဲၤခဲလဲၤတိၤ်ပုၤဂၤ။ ခဲလဲၤခဲလဲၤအိသံး။ ခဲလဲၤခဲလဲၤလီၤဆူဃိဉ်ပူၤ။	That man steals often, beats others often, drinks spirits often, (and) often falls into prison.

2. It is used after the case absolute.

ꤘꤰ ꤘꤢ꤬, ꤡꤪꤢꤘꤢꤰ ꤡꤰꤟꤰ bꤡꤰꤪꤡꤪꤢꤪ.	နှၤ်နှဉ်မ့ၢ်အန္ဉၢ်ဝဲဒ်လဲဉ်။	In respect to the obtaining, how did he obtain?
ꤪꤰ ꤘꤢ꤬, ꤡꤪꤢꤡꤰ ꤪꤰꤢꤘꤪ ꤪꤪ.	လဲၤန္ဉ်မ့ၢ်အကလဲၤဆူလဲဉ်။	As regards the going, where will he go?

§575.

ပ. ပ။ ပုၤ။

1. This letter is used as a formative particle, like the other smooth mutes.

ပတ့	တဖိ။	To shut out from sight.
ပnj̃	ပနှၢ်။	A buffaloe.
ပဟ့	ပယိၤ။	Burmans.
ပဖျိၤ	ပယွဲ။	Persecute, do evil to.

2. This letter is also used, like the Sgau, for the first personal pronoun, nominative case. (See §276.)

ပ	ပ။	We.
ပ ꤪꤡbꤪ.	ပတထံဉ်ဘဉ်။	We see not.
ပ	ပ။	Our.
ပꤘꤪ ꤟꤰꤢꤪ.	တပၢ်ဂ့ၤဝါ။	Our goodness.
ပဝꤰꤰ. ပဝꤰꤰꤓꤪ.	ပဝဲးပဝဲဒဉ်။	*We.*
ပꤡꤰ ပဝꤰꤰဘꤰ ꤓꤰꤰ.	ပမၤပဝဲတသ့ဘဉ်။	*We* are unable to do (it.)
ပဝꤰꤰ, ပဝꤰꤡꤰ. ပဝꤰꤰ ꤪꤪꤢꤪꤓꤰꤪ.	ပဝဲးပဝဲဒဉ်းပဝဲဒဉ်သ့ဉ်တဖဉ်။	In regard to us.
ပဝꤰꤰ ꤪꤢꤡꤰꤰ ꤪꤢꤘꤪꤢ ꤪꤡꤢꤘꤪꤢ ꤡꤡꤰꤰꤢꤡꤰꤰꤢ ꤘꤡꤰꤰꤢꤓꤪ ꤘꤪꤢ ꤢꤪꤢ.	ပဝဲဒဉ်အံၤလၢ ပအိဉ်လၢ မှဉ်ကိၤလံၢ် အစ့ပူၤ။	In regard to us, when we were in the hands of satan.
ပဝꤰꤰ ꤪꤪꤢꤪꤓꤰꤪ ꤡꤰꤰꤢꤪꤰꤰ ꤓꤪꤡꤢꤡ.	ပဝဲဒဉ်သ့ဉ်တဂဉ်အံၤပလဲၤစ့ၢ်ကိးယၢဒ်။	We go also.

3. Analogous to ဗ and n, the objective case and nominative after the verb are formed by affixing ꤘꤰ, where the Sgau is deficient and uses ꤪꤰ။ (See §284: 3.)

꤀ꤰꤪ ꤪꤘꤰ ꤪꤪꤰ.	တိၢ်ပုၤတဂ့ၤ။	Do not strike us.
ꤪꤡ ꤰꤰꤡꤪ ꤰꤰꤢꤪꤢꤘꤪ ꤘꤡꤪꤰꤓꤪ, ꤡꤪ ꤪꤘꤰ.	မ့ၢ်မတၤအိဉ်လၢဃံဉ်ပူၤလဲဉ်။ ပုၤ။	Who are in the house? We.

§576.

ပꤪ. ဘ့ဉ်။

This word is used as a numeral affix to such flat things as *boards, slates.*

ဘꤰꤢ ပꤪꤘꤰ ပꤪ.	သ့ဉ်ဘ့ဉ်တဉ်ခံတဉ်။	Two boards.
ꤪꤤ ပꤪꤘꤰ ပꤪ.	လၢ်ဘ့ဉ်တဉ်ခံတဉ်။	Two flat stones, i. e. slates.
ꤪꤰ ꤤꤪꤰꤘꤰ ꤡꤘꤰꤢꤘꤰ ꤘꤰꤘꤰꤡꤰ ꤡꤪ.	လဲၤပ့ၤန္ၢ်ယသ့ဉ်ဘ့ဉ်ခံဆံဖဲၢ်ဘ့ဉ်။	Go buy for me twenty-five boards.

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§577.

ပျဲပျဲ. တစ်းစ်း

This root, which signifies ***small***, is repeated with l, လ၊, prefixed, in the signification of ***a little***, to a small extent.

ကဒ္ဍဓကစ, ဒွံဂဓိစ. ဒွံဂ လပျဲပျဲ.	နအိဉ်တ်နှဉ်ဝဲဉ်စွ်ကိးဂေါ်းဝဲဉ်တစ်းစ်း	Is thy food agreeable? Slightly agreeable.
ဒစ လပျဲပျဲ.	အိဉ်တစ်းစ်း	There is a little.
ထ္လဂ ကစ၁စခ လ့ဒစ လပျဲ ဇ၊ မ၊ မ၊ဒဘ၃ခ ခခ၂စ၊.	ပှ၊တဂ၊နှဉ်အစ့လိ်၊အိဉ်တစ်းဒိး ပဉ်မးအသးတဒိဉ်တဒိဉ်လိ၊.	That man has a little property, and he sets himself up above others.

§578.

ပဒိ၊. ဝဲ.

This word is used as a numeral affix to quantities ***dipped up*** with the hand; as in Sgau. (See §282.)

ဇဒိစပဒိ၊ ဘ့ဖံ၊ လ၃ဆ့ံ၊ဖ၃့ ဘ၃့ပဒိ၊.	ဒိးယဝဲထိဉ်ကပ်ဉ်ဆူခုံအပူ၊သ၊ဝဲ.	And I threw into the boat three throws of mud.
ပဒိ၊ဘ့ ဒအိစဇ၃ဒ့ချံ၊ကစ၃ ဂ့ပဒိ၊ကံ၊ ပဒိ၊ဝစ၃.	ဝဲအိဉ်နှ်ယတ်ခ်၊ဃါနှဉ်တဝဲခံဝဲဒိ.	Give me a dip or two of the condiment.

§579.

ပဝံ့. ပူးဘျာဉ်းတွဲးစိဉ်.

1. This word, as a verb, signifies to ***pile up***, and is used as a numeral affix to ***piles***. It seems to be of common origin with the Burman ပုံ. (See §312.)

ဂ့ခဝံ၃ ဒွံဂ၊ပဝံ့ကံ၊ ပဝံ့.	ထိဉ်ဒိဉ်အဝံတဘျာဉ်ခံဘျာဉ်.	Two or three mounds of earth.
ဒြ၊ဇ့ဝဝံ၃ ဇစ့ ဘ၊ ဘ့ဘ့ပ၃ ကစ၃ ပဝံ့ ပဝံ့ဇံ၃.	လဲ၊တွဲဖြဉ်က့၊သ့ဉ်ဘ့ဉ် တဉ်နှဉ် တတွဲတတွဲ တက့်.	Go put up the boards in piles.

2. It is used where the Sgaus use စိဉ်.

ကbဂ၃ဝံ၊ ဒ့ကဂ့၃ ပဝံ့ကံ၊ပဝံ့ဘ၊ ပဝံ့ဇံ၃.	နဘုအံ၊နီ၊ဗးတစိဉ်ခံစိဉ်သ၊စိဉ်တက့်.	Divide this paddy of thine into two or three piles.

3. It is used where the Sgaus use တပူညါ.

ကbဂ၊ ဒစ၃ ဇံ၃ ဇံ၃ ဒ၂ဒ်ဒ, ဒစ၃ ဇံ၃ ဘ့ပဝံ့ ဗ၊ဘ၃ခံ.	နဘု အိဉ်ဒ်း ဆံအိလဲဉ်. အိဉ်ဒ်းတပူညါ သ၊ဉ်.	How much paddy hast thou left? There is quite a lo t of it.

§580.

ပျဒိ၊. ပျဲ.

1. This word is used occasionally in the signification of ***giving way***, or ***permitting*** another to perform the act denoted by the verb to which it is prefixed. (See §288.)

ပျဒိ၊ လဒိ၊ဒဝဲ၊ ကစ၃ဂ၊ ဇံ၃.	ပျဲလဲ၊အဝဲနှဉ်တဂ၊တက့်.	Permit that man to go.

2. It is used sometimes where we say ***stop*** in English, forbidding another to do a thing with a view to doing it ourselves.

ပျဒိ၊ ဗ၁ဝံ၊ဓ၃ ဗဝဲ၊.	ပျဲယကမ၊ဓဉ်ထဲ.	Stop, I will do it myself.
ပျဒိ၊ ဇချ၊မ၊ ဓ၃ဝဲ၊.	ပျဲသရှဉ်မ၊ဓဉ်ဝဲ.	Stop, let the teacher do it.

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§581.

ပျစ်ပျစ်. ကလိကလိ။

This word is in common use as an adverb in the signification of without advantage, without purpose, ***vainly, in vain.***

မကျစ် ပျစ်ပါ.	မကလိကလိတဉ်း။	Do not work in vain.
မ၌ပြီ ကျဲ့ bအိ nဖ, ခဇြ ဃါ sအ ပ ရုံးဇင်္ဂဝါခ, ပဒ၌ပါ မာbပ ပ်ာ bပ ခဇြဘာ ဒသ nဖ, မ၌ခ ပျစ် ပျစ်ဂင်္ဂ ါစ်.	မှာနှဉ်သက္ခဉ်နှဉ်ကစ်ယှဉ်ရှုးဃရုံးစံးဝဲခဉ်း ပဒ္ဒါတမာဘဉ်လာ အဘဉ်ကစ်ယွာအသးနှဉ်မှ်တ်ကလိကလိဖိုးလိ။	Still the Lord Jesus Christ says, if we do not act so as to please God, it is yet in vain.

§582.

ဖ. ိဖ

This letter is used as a formative particle in a few words.

ဖဗုံး.	ပယိဉ်။	Blame.

§583.

ဖးခြစ. ပဉ်ကတိ်။

This word is used occasionally in the signification of ***more than,*** or ***over and above.***

ခ်ကဖိုဘ ါဘbကဖ ဖးခြစ ဒစုံ်ဒ ဒဖ် ဒျိး.	မိ်ဖဲသဉ်တသဉ်တဉ်ပဉ်ကတိ်ိ အထံးတအိဉ်မး။	More than that the capsicum does not bear fruit, there is no plant.
nbချ ါ၃း ဗ၃ချ. ဒ၂း ဒ၂း,ါ၃း nဖ ဖးခြစ ါံဒ.	နဘူလာဉ်လံဖ်ိ။ အား၊အား၊လာဉ်ပဉ်ကတိ်ိ ဖြိ။	Is thy paddy done? Yes, yes, more than done; it has clean gone.

§584.

ဖ်. ဗး။

This root is prefixed to a few verbal adjective roots to express the *quality* in an absolute manner. (See §64.)

ခ်nချ ါစချ ဖ်ါ၌.	တ်ါနှဉ်တပူ၊ဗးလဲ်ါ။	That place is (very) wide.

§585.

ဟ. ဇ်ါ။

This word is used as an affix to mark the masculine gender of irrational animals. (See §289.)

ဗဟ္ဘိ ဘ်ိ၂ ဒမံ ါစ၂, ဝ၌ဘ်ိ၂ ဒဟါ ဝ၂ ါစ.	ယဘ္ဘုကသွဉ်မိ်ိတဒုဖိုးကသွဉ်ဓါတဒုလိ်ိ။	I bought a horse and a mare.

§586.

ဟ့. ဟ့ ခံ၂. ဖိုဖဉ်။ဖိုဉ်တလိ်ိဉ်။

1. This root, followed by ခံ၂, ဖိုဉ်, signifies ***above.*** (See §299.)

nဘ၌ ကံ၌ ါ၃ဟ့ခံ၂bပ ါ၌.	နသူဉ်ဟိဉ်လာယဖိုဖိုဉ်တဉ်မန္ဒုလဲဉ်။	Why dost thou build above me?

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2. It is used in the signification of *over and above, besides;* where the Sgaus use ဒိန်တလိ၁။

ထ lစဈ့ nဈ၁, ပlါ၊ ဒ့ ဈါ့ ဒ့၁ဒ၎, lnbɔ ဒဟ့ ခ၀ံ, ပ lါ၊l ချိ့ ဒ၎ ဝဒ် ပ၎ာ.	ပွၤတပူၤန္ဉ်ပလဲၤဃဲ့အိဉ်အတၢ်ၤတန္ဉ်ထဉ် အဒိဉ်တလိ၁။ ပလဲၤတ ကတိၤတၢ်ဖိး ပွၤ။	As to the people of that place, we went and asked them for eatables; and over and above not obtaining them, we went and they did not speak to us.
lဖြ၁lါ့ bɔစဝံ့nဈ၁ ဒဟ့ခ၀ံ.	တဆ့ဉ်ပဘျဉ်နှဉ်အဒိဉ်တလိ၁။	Besides not giving us merit.
ထnဈ၁ ဒက့ lလိၤ bɔ ဒဟ့ ခ၀ံ, ၍မ့ ဝ၎ာ် ခ၀ံ.	ပွၤန္ဉ် အဂီၤ တဂ့ၤထဉ် အဒိဉ်တလိ၁်ကၢဉ်ကား။	Besides his appearance not being good, he is very lazy.
lɔnဈ၁ ဒဟ့ ခ၀ံ.	လၢန္ဉ်အဖိဒိဉ်။	Besides.
lɔဗံၤ ဒဟ့ခ၀ံ.	လၢအိၤအဖိဒိဉ်။	"
lɔnဈ၁ ဒဟ့ခ၀ံဗbɔ ဖြိၤမံၤ.	လၢန္ဉ်အဖိဒိဉ်ယထဉ်ဖဲးဖံး။	Besides I must *yet* clear (land.)

3. Followed by lι, လ၁, it signifies *below.*

ဟ့ lι	ဖိလ၁။	*Below.*
ဒဈlɔ ကံ့ဒဟ့lι.	အိဉ်လၢဟံဉ်အဖိလ၁။	It is below the house.

§587.

ဟံၤ ခ၀ံ. ဖံးဒိဉ်။

This word is used in some constructions to signify *on*, or *upon.* (See §290.)

nဒဈlɔ ဘံၤ ဟံၤခ၀ံ.	နအိဉ်လၢထံဖံးဒိဉ်။	Thou art on the water.
ဒ၁ဩ မခိထျံ့ lမံၤ့ ဗံၤ စဩ့lɔ ဘံၤ ဟံၤခ၀ံ ၁၀ဒ၁ဒ်. ဒ၁ဩမခိဒ၎ဖံ၀ံဒ၎ ပဒ်စဩ့ ၁၀၁lမံၤ့ မံၤ့lစၢ.	မ့မ့်ပွၤကညိတမံၤအံၤဟးလၢထံဖံးဒိဉ်တသ့ဘဉ်၊ မ့မ့်တၢ်ဖိတၢ်ဃၢ်ဟးသ့တမံၤမံၤလိၤ။	Man cannot walk on the water, but there are some insects that can.

§588.

ဖ၎့. ဖၢ။

1. This word is used as a numeral adverb, as in Sgau; but more extensively, being often used where the Sgaus use စု။ (See §291.)

nဒ့မ၎့ ဗဇ့ိ၃ lါllကံၤ ကံၤ ဖ၎့.	နမၢယကွဲးလိ်ာ်တနံၤခံဖၢ။	Thou causest me to write twice a day.

2. Preceded by bɔ, တဉ်, and repeated, it is used in the signification of *sometimes*, or *occasionally.*

bɔ lဖ၎့ ဖ၎့.	ဘဉ်တဖၢဖၢ။	Sometimes.
bɔ lဖ၎့ဖ၎့ ဗခံ့ ဝၤဇၢ.	ဘဉ်တဖၢဖၢယဒိဉ်ဆါ။	Sometimes my head aches.

§589.

ဖ၎့. ပူၤဖြိၤဆိ။

1. This word is used with lɔ, လၢ, prefixed to the noun or pronoun, as an affix equivalent to a preposition. It varies its signification according to the verb with which it is construed. With verbs of being or remaining, it must be rendered *in;* with verbs of going to a place, by *to;* and with verbs of coming from a place, by *from.* (See §281: 1.)

ပဒ၀ာ lɔ၀ံ့ဖ၎့ lစၢ.	ပအိဉ်လၢဝ့ၢ်ပူၤလိၤ။	We dwell in the city.
ဇlɔဇဝဲဈ့ၤ ဒlခ ဒဘၢ nဈ၁ဒ၀ lɔဗ ၁၃ာ်ဖ၎့ lစၢ.	တၢ်လၢကစၢ်ယွၤ အကလု့ၢ် အကထိ နှဉ်အိဉ်လၢယသးကဲၢ်ပူၤလိၤ။	The word of God is within me.

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2. It is used with lခဈ for *inside;* where the Sgaus use ပူးလၢညါခိ။

ဂါ lဒဖးၣ် lခဈ.	တထါအပူးလၢညါခိ။	The inside of the box.

3. It is used as a numeral affix for openings, as *windows* and *doors*, and also to *ladders;* where the Sgaus use ဖျိ။

ဃစကံး် lဤပံး် sဈခိဒဖံးဘၣ ဖးၣ်.	ဖိးစတံဉ်တဖျာဉ်အိဉ်ဖိးအဖျိဃုဖျိ။	My house has six windows.
ဖးၣ် ဘံး ဗာဘးၣ်ဖးၣ်.	ကျဲစၢးသၢဖျိ။	Three door ways.

4. It is used occasionally where the Sgaus use ဆိ။

ဗၢ် lဖးၣ်.	ဃီတဆိ။	A ladder.

§590.

ဖဈ. ဖူ။

This word is used as a numeral affix applied to *logs* and to *bone feasts.* (See §295.)

ချံၢ်ဘး lဃိၣ်ဖဈ lဖဈ.	ချံဘဉ်လၢသ့ဉ်အဖူတဖူ။	The boat hit a snag.
ဖုဒွံး် lဖဈ.	ဖ့ၤဟူထိဉ်လိာ်ဘးသးလၢအဃီတပူၤ။	One bone feast.
ဃိၣ်ဖဈ ခဲၤlဖးၣ်ဘး ဂဖးlဖဈ.	သ့ဉ်ဖူကၢ်လၢကျွန်ဉ်တဖူ။	A log has broken in the road.

§591.

ဖဒၤ ဖဒိၤ. ပူးဝဲး။

This word is used occasionally with interrogatives in the signification of *why?*—where the sentiment is that there is no occasion for the act to which it refers; and when used with a negation, the sentiment conveyed is the same.

nbးခ့ ဧးဖဒၤဖဒိၤ lး ဒစဒဲ့ ဂဖးဈ.	ပူးဝဲး နကသံ ကွၢ်လဲဉ်။ နသ့ဉ်ညါသံသး	Why dost thou ask him? Canst thon
ဂဇဈ်မစ့ဖ့ ဂးဘိမၢဒိၤ ဖဒိ.	နဲဉ်။	not by thinking know of thyself?
nbး ပှၤဖဒၤဖဒိၤ ဗၣဒဘံၤ.	ပူးဝဲးမူၤနကဖုဉ်ယၤလဲဉ်။	There is no reason why thou should-est carry me.

§592.

ဖဘၤါ့. ဟ့ဉ်။

This word is prefixed to sentences in the signification of *giving permission.* (See §391.)

ဖဘၤါ့ ဗါၤ ဇၣဒဲ့ ဘံး.	ဟ့ဉ်ယလဲၤတၢ်တထံဉ်။	Permit me to go for once.
ဗစံး ဗမံဂီၣဧ ဇျောဘျဗၣဒိၤ.	စစံးစကဖဲဖိးသရ့ဉ်တဟ့ဉ်ဘဉ်ယၤဖံးသိး ယကဖဲဘဉ်။	I said I would come, but the teach-er did not give me permission.

§593.

ဖဝံး. ထဲးတဘၢး။

This root is used with bံး, in the signification of *so much.*

မၤ ဖဝံးbံး ဗဝံၤ.	မၤတဘၢးနှဉ်အံၤ။	He made this much.
nမၤဇ ဖဝံး bံး ဂဖးပွၢ်း nဘး ဒဘိ ဗဒိ.	နမၤတၢ်တဘၢး နှဉ်တၢ်တဘ့ဉ်း ဘဉ်နသး ဘဉ်ဖါ။	Thou hast done so much, art thou not weary?

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ဖဖျ့ ဖါ့ ဖပံ့ bပံ့ ဗပံ၊ nဂဈ၊ ါ့ ဝပံ့ဖံ့ ဂါ့ဈ ဈ။	တ၊်ဟဲစူးထဲတဲအံး နဟဲဆူဝ့်၊်ပူး ပး၊်တံး နဲ့ဉ်။	It raining *so* hard, thou hast come and reached the city!

§594.

ဖပံ့. 8။

1. Affixed to verbs preceded by φ, ပှး, or ဖ, တ၊်, this word is affixed to denote persons subject to the action or passion denoted by the verb. (See §297: 1.)

φမ့ဈ ခပံ့ ဖပံ့ ါဘံး bဈဝဘံး ဝစးဒ ဘံဈဝဘံး nစဈမဒိφ မျ့ ဒဖပံ့ ါစး.	ပှးမူဒိဉ်ဖိတသံတဉ်ဝဲဖိးအဝဲသ့ဉ်နူဉ်မ့်၊်ပှး မူအဖိလိး။	The inhabitants of heaven not dying, they are children of life.
φနသ့ ဖပံ့ဈး ဖပံ့ဒဖျဆိ့ ဒဘိ့ဒစဈnစဈ ါ့ ါ့ ဘိး ါ့ဒ ဒစဈnစဈ, ဂဘိး ါစဘိး nစဈ, စဒံဈဝဘံး ဒဘိး.	ပှးဖြိဉ်ဖိယာ်ဖိအတ၊်ကတိးမ့်၊်အိဉ်နူဉ်လဲး ဝဲဆူအအိဉ် နူဉ်ဖဲ တဝ့း နူဉ်တစံး တဉ်ဝဲ တဉ်။	If poor people have any thing to say, and go to him, he does not say, "come not."

2. It is used as an affix to form *gentile* nouns. (See §297 : 2, and 298.)

ပဟ့ ဖပံ့.	ပယီးဖိ။	Burmans.

3. It is applied to *animals*.

စါဘိး ဖဖချnဂံး စဗံး, စဝဃဘံး ဖပံ့ ခဲ့ဖပံ့ ါဖဃnစဈဒဃ ဒဃါဘိးါစဈ.	ယလဲးတ၊် လးမု်တနံးအံး ယထံဉ်ဆဉ်ဖိ ကြိဖိတဖဉ်အါအါကလဲာ်လိး။	In my going to-day, I saw very many animals.

4. It is used to form *diminutives*.

ါ့ဂံ ဖပံ့.	လံာ်ဖိ။	A little book.
ါဝ့ ဖပံ့.	တကဖိဖိ။	" spot of ground.
ါဇစဲ့ ဖပံ့.	တဖွဲးဖိ။	A small grasp of the fingers.
ဘံး ဖပံ့ ချံး.	ထံဖိကြိ။	" stream, or river.
ဗဒဘဈ ဖပံ့.	ညါသူးဖိ။ကသံဉ်ဖိ။	Small tobacco plants.

§595.

ဖဲ့. ဖြိ။ ပး၊်။

I. This word is used in the signification of *through*. (See §202: 1.)

nbံ့ ဆိးဘ ဗပံး, nbဟါဈ ဖဲ့ါစး.	နဲဇဲကဲသဉ်အံးနအဉ်လူဖြိလိး။	Thou must bore a hole *through* this Entada bean.

2. It is used occasionally in the signification of reaching unto, or arriving, and may be rendered by *to*, or *unto*, sometimes. The Sgaus use ပး၊် in this signification. (See §279.)

စါဘိး ဖဲ့ ဒဘိး.	စလဲးတပး၊်တဉ်။	I did not arrive.
စါဘိး ဖဘစဈ ဖဲ့ ါဈဆံ့ ါဈ ဖျံ့ ဂံာ်ဈ ါစး.	ယလဲးတ၊်နူဉ်ပး၊်လး ဝ့၊်တဖျးဉ်တံးလိး။	As to my going, I reached a city.

§596.

ဖစ. ကဖြဉ်။

This word is used as a numeral affix to *handfuls* of paddy and the like, after they are laid down in little piles, as in reaping. While in the hand, a handful is called by the Pghos ါစဒ, and by the Sgaus တသံဉ်။

bချ ါဖစ.	ဘုတကဖြဉ်။	A bunch of paddy.

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nဒဓ ဆိုးါ့ တံ့ ဟစ္ပါ ဟစါ့ဒိ.	နဟ်လီးနံ့ဉ်သိအကဖိဉ်ပှဲးကဖိဉ်လဲဉ်။	Thou hast laid down how many bunches of sesamy?
ဟဒဓ ဆိုးါတံ်ာ ဟိုဟစ ါစာ.	ယဟ်တဆံထဲ်ကဖိဉ်လီး။	I have laid down fifteen bunches.

§597.

ဟစာ. ဟစာါ. ဟစါ. မတာ။

1. This word is used for the interrogative pronoun *who*, or *whom*, refering to *persons*. The first is the Maulmain form, the second and third its forms as pronounced at Tavoy.

ဟစာ ါဂဩ ါဂးnဓ ါ့ဩ.	မ့်မတးထဲတဂးန္ဉ်လဲဉ်။	Who (is that who) has come?
ဟစာ ါချိ့ ါဂးnဓ ါ့ဩ.	မ့်မတးကတိးတဂးန္ဉ်လဲဉ်။	Who is talking?
ဟိုဟစာ ါဟယံါဂး ဝိုဒဟးnဉ့ဂး ါ့ဩ.	မ့်မတးကလဲးဖိးယးတဂးလဲဉ်။	Who will go with me?
ဟဩးဆံး ဟိုဟစာ ါဂးါ့ဩ.	စထဉ်ကိုးမ့်မတးတဂးလဲဉ်။	Whom must I call?
ဟိုဟစာ ါဟးဟိုဟစာါဟးသိုဟာဒိုး.	မတးမးမတးမးသ့ဉ်ညါထဉ်။	I know not who did it.

2. It is used as a verbal affix at the close of sentences.

ဟမံ ဘိ့ ဟစာ.	ယကကွးလီး။	I will return.
ဟမံ ဒ့ဟစာ.	ယကအိဉ်လီး။	I will eat.
ဓဂဂိၢ ဓ့ဟစာ.	တၢ်ဖဲစူးလံ။	It rains.

§598.

ဗျာ. ဗျဉ်

This word is used as a numeral affix to *tides*.

ဖဒဓါဆ ဓျှဂဟာ်ာ nဓဂဟံာ ဟဘိ့ ါ့ဩ. bဃါဂ ဘ့nာ်ာဗျာ ဘာ်ာါစာ.	ဖွးအိဉ်လးရှဉ်တပံဉ်နှဉ်ဆံးယံးလဲဉ်။ ဘဉ် လဲးထိဉ်ထံခံဗျဉ်လီး။	How far off are the people of Newville? We have to go two tides.

§599.

ဗျါာါးါ်ဂေါာ. သိကဘဲး။

This word is used with the negative in the signification of *wholly*.

nဓဆ ဒဓ ထံာ lထံ့ ထံ့ ဃ. lဒဓ bဃဗျါ ါးါ်ဂေါာ, ဟါစးဓဂဟဓ nဘိ lစာ.	နတၢ်အိဉ်တမံးမံးဖိ။ တအိဉ်ဆဉ် သိက ဘဲးယဲးတၢ်နှဉ်နှာ်လီး။	Hast thou any thing? Wholly destitute of every thing. Believe what I say.

§600.

ဗျုံ့. ဗျာဉ်းဘူဉ်းတိဉ်းဆိ။

This root is used as a numeral affix applied to forms regarded as approaching the globe, or cube. (See §301.) It usually corresponds in usage with the Sgau affix ဗျာဉ်, but differs in a few of its applications.

ဟဂ့ lဗျုံ့.	သပၢးတဗျာဉ်။	A cooking pot.
ကံ့ nံၢ ဗျုံ့.	ဟဲဉ်ခံဗျာဉ်။	Two houses.
ဝံ့ lဗျုံ့.	ဝှ်တဗျာဉ်။	A city.
ဓဝဲ့ lဗျုံ့.	ကဘိတဘူဉ်။	A ship.
ချံၢ lဗျုံ့.	ချဲတဘူဉ့်။	A boat.

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ခွဲထိုင် ဂၠ် ပျဉ်.	လိုက်ဆွဲနိုးတဖျာဉ်။	A chair.
ဗသဲ ပျဉ်ဒဲ့ ဗစ်း.	ယသးတဖျာဉ်အံး။	This heart of mine.
ဂၤထိုဒ် ပျဉ်.	တနှါတဆိ။	A harp.
ဘၤ ဘ့ပျဉ်.	ဆာဉ်ဘိတဖျာဉ်။	A tadpole.
၈၁ ဂၢ်ဖျဉ်.	တထိခံဖျာဉ်။	Two boxes.
ဘံးဘၢ် ၈၀့ပျဉ်.	ကသံဉ်ထံကိုတဖျာဉ်။	An inkstand.
ဘံး ဖျဂ ပျဉ်.	ဆူထိတဖျာဉ်။	A tumbler.
ယိၤ ပဖၤ့.	မ့ၤတဖျာဉ်။	A pot of rice.
ဆွိၤ ဂၢ်ဖျဉ်.	ကွဲးခံဖျာဉ်။	Two trumpets.
ပျံ် ပျဉ်.	လၢါတဖျာဉ်။	A stone.
ဘ၀့ ပျံ်ပျဉ်.	ထူဉ်လၢါတဖျာဉ်။	A piece of limestone.
ပျံ် ယိၤ ပျဉ်.	လၢါခဲးတဖျာဉ်။	" sandstone.
ပျံ်ပစ်ၤ ပျဉ်.	လၢါပကိတဖျာဉ်။	" steatite.
ပျံ်ဆွၤဘ၀ပျဉ်.	လၢါသွဉ်ထးတဖျာဉ်။	" coal.
ပျံ်ဘ၀ပျဉ်.	လၢါမျှဉ်ခဲတဖျာဉ်။	" chloritic or slate clay.
ပျံ်ဖၤ့ ဝိုဒ် ပျဉ်.	လၢါဖျာဓၢတဖျာဉ်။	" conglomerate.
ပျံ်ဖ့ ဘ၀့ပျဉ်.	လၢါဖိကျိတဖျာဉ်။	A stone containing crystals; usually of quartz.
ပျံ်ဒွၤ ပျဉ်.	လၢါဝါတဖျာဉ်။	A piece of alabaster, or white marble.
ပျံ်ဂ့ ခမံးဒွၤ ပျဉ်.	လၢါဟိဉ်မိဉ်ဝါတဖျာဉ်။	" chalk, or magnesia.
ပျံ်မၤပျဲ့ ဇ့ ပျဉ်.	လၢါမူါလိၤစိၤတဖျာဉ်။	A stalactite.
ပျံ် ဂဝံ့ ပျဉ်.	လၢါနၤၤတဖျာဉ်။	A piece of coral.
ပျံ်ဈိၤ ပြါပျဉ်.	လၢါတ့ဉ်ထွဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A piece of the sulphuret of antimony.
ပျံ် ဒဒြ့ပျဉ်.	လၢါဆံဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	" alum.
ပျံ်ဒဒြ့ ဗြါပျဉ်.	လၢါဆံဉ်ဃ့တဖျာဉ်။	" blue stone.
ပျံ်ဖ့ ဘ၀့ပျဉ်.	လၢဖိထူဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A chalcedony or agate.
ဘြၤ ပၤဝၤ ပၤပျဉ်.	ဘွၢ်လခူးလၢါတဖျာဉ်။	A piece of copperas.
ပျံ်စြၤ ဘ့ဝမံး ပျဉ်.		A plate of mica.
ဘၢၤ ပၤဘံၢ်ဘ့ပျဉ်.	အံသဉ်သံၢ်တိဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A piece of rock salt.
ပျံ် ချံး ဘ၀့ပျဉ်.	လၢါခုံးသူဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	" flint.
ပျံ် ဇ ဂဖၢ်ပျဉ်.	လၢါဂီၤဖံးတဖျာဉ်။	" granite, with red crystals of feldspar.
ပျံ်ဘမ ပျဉ်.	လၢါဘုးတဖျာဉ်။	A piece of soft rock, usually friable slate, or shale.
ဘဖ့ ပျဉ်.	ထူတဖျာဉ်။	A bit of gold.
စဘိ ပျဉ်.	စ့တဖျာဉ်။	" silver.
ဘ၀ဂဈၤ ပျဉ်.	တိၢ်ဂီၤတဖျာဉ်။	" copper.
ဘ၀ ဘ့ ပျဉ်.	တိၢ်ဘိတဖျာဉ်။	" brass.
ဒၤ ဒွၤပျဉ်.	ဖှ်တဖျာဉ်။	" tin.
ဒၤဘၢ့ ပျဉ်.	ဖှ်သူတဖျာဉ်။	" lead.
ဘၤဟျ ပျဉ်.	ထးတဖျာဉ်။	" iron.
ပစွဲ့ ဒပ ပျံ့ ပျဉ်.	ပတၢ်အပလိတဖျာဉ်။	A bottle of quicksilver.
ချိၤ ဂၢ်ၤ ဖၤ့ ပျဉ်.	ထံနၤသပၤၤတဖျာဉ်။	A pot of earth oil, or *petroleum*.

It is applied to several *Insects*.

ပဒ၀့ ပျဉ်.	ပဆူးတဖျာဉ်။	A white ant.
ဖ့ဲ့ဇ့ ပျဉ်.	ပိၢ်တဘျဉ်။	" " fly.

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ခံး nဝံး lဟ့ဝံ့.	နွံကံ်တဖျာဉ်။	A mosquito in its larva state.
ခံး lဟ့ဝံ့.	ခံဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A tick.
ဝၤ့ ခဝံး lဟ့ဝံ့.	သူဉ်ခိဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A head louse.
ဝၤ့ ပဘဲ lဟ့ဝံ့.	သူဉ်ဆ့တဖျာဉ်။	A body "
ဒွံၤ ချံၤlဟ့ဝံ့.	ကျံတဖျာဉ်။	A flea.
ဝှ့ဝှၤ့ lဟ့ဝံ့.	ဖိးဃာဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A species of snouted beetle that devours fallen trees.
ဝဝ့် lဟ့ဝံ့.	ဂၤ်တဖျာဉ်။	A snouted beetle that eats wood or bamboos.
bၤပဘဲ lဟ့ဝံ့.	ဘုဃာ်တဖျာဉ်။	A paddy weevil.
ဘ့ lဟ့ဝံ့.	တၤ်တဖျာဉ်။	An ant.
ဘ့ဒွဳၤ lဟ့ဝံ့.	တၤ်သံဉ်ကျိၤတဖျာဉ်။	A stinging ant.
ဘံၤ မၤဒ ဝဝံ့ lဟ့ဝံ့.	သံခိၤ်ဒိၤဒၢတဖျာဉ်။	A crysalis.
ခံၤ lဟ့ဝံ့.	ကံ်တဖျာဉ်။	A grub worm.

It is applied to *Shells.*

ဆ့ဝံး ဧၤဝံး lဟ့ဝံ့.	ချိဉ်တးတိဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A noble *cyclostoma.*
ဆ့ဝံး ချံၤ nၤlဟ့ဝံ့.	ချိဉ်သမ့ဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A small *cyclostoma.*
ဆ့ဝံး nမၤ့ ဘျံၤဖဝံး lဟ့ဝံ့.	ချိဉ်နုၤပြိဒိၤတဖျာဉ်။	A *clausilia.*
ဆ့ဝံး nမၤ့ ဘျံၤ့ ဖၤဝဝံး lဟ့ဝံ့.	ချိဉ်နုၤသုဖးဖိဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A *cyclostoma sectilabrum.*
ဆ့ဝံး ဓံး ဖဝံး lဟ့ဝံ့.	ချိဉ်ကံဉ်ဃ့တဖျာဉ်။	A variegated *bullimus.*
ဆ့ဝံး bၤ့ ဖဝံးl ဟ့ဝံ့.	ချိဉ်ဘိတဖျာဉ်။	A yellow *bullimus.*
ဆ့ဝံး ချံၤ nဓး lဟ့ဝံ့.	ချိဉ်မလ့ၤဖးဖိဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A *vitrina præstans.*
ဆ့ဝံး ပlဘိၤ lဟ့ဝံ့.	ချိဉ်ပလ့ၤတဖျာဉ်။ချိဉ်ချၢတဖျာဉ်။	A *vitrina* or *helix.*
ဆ့ဝံး ဃိၤဘမၤ့ lဟ့ဝံ့.	ချိဉ်မ့ၤတိၤတဖျာဉ်။	A *melania.*
ဆ့ဝံး ဒးဖဝံး lဟ့ဝံ့.	ချိဉ်မ့ၤတိၤစိစဲးတဖျာဉ်။	A *melania thiarella.*
ဆ့ဝံး ဒၤ့lဘ့ lဟ့ဝံ့.	ချိဉ်လးဝ်တဖျာဉ်။	A *unio Tavoyensis.*
ဆ့ဝံး ဒၤ့lဘ့ bၤ့lဟ့ဝံ့.	ချိဉ်လးဝ်ဘိတဖျာဉ်။	A *cyrena.*
ဆ့ဝံး ဒၤ့lဘ့ ဖၤဘဓၢ lဟ့ဝံ့.	ချိဉ်လးဝ်ခွါတဖျာဉ်။	A *unio.*
ဆ့ဝံး ဧဝံၤမဝံၤ lဟ့ဝံ့.	ချိဉ်ပနၢ်အံဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A *paludina.*
ဆ့ဝံး ဝၤခမိၤ့ lဟ့ဝံ့.	ချိဉ်ပၢၤခံတဖျာဉ်။	A *planorbis,* or other flat spiral shell.
ဆ့ဝံး မၤ်း nဝံၤ lဟ့ဝံ့.	ချိဉ်ခွၢ်အဲရိဉ်ခိဉ်ဘိဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A *patella* formed shell.
ဆ့ဝံး ခဘိၤ lဟ့ဝံ့.	ချိဉ်ခ့တဖျာဉ်။	A *nautilus.*
ခချၤ့ lဟ့ဝံ့.	ချိဉ်ကြွဖိၤတဖျာဉ်။	A barnacle.
ပဓၤ ဝမၤ lဟ့ဝံ့.	ချိဉ်ဒိဝၤတဖျာဉ်။	A *mytilus.*
ဆ့ဝံး ဘဓၢဒဲး lဟ့ဝံ့.	ချိဉ်ထိဆူဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A spider.
ဒၤ lဟ့ဝံ့.	ရှးတဖျာဉ်။	A shell of the cockle tribe.
lဘ် lဟ့ဝံ့.	လ့ၢ်တဖျာဉ်။	A cowrie.
ဆ့ဝံးဖံၤဝဝံးခၤ ဒဇဒမံၤ lဟ့ဝံ့.	မုၢ်ဃိဖိစုမ့ဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A solen.
ဆ့ဝံး ဓမၤ lဟ့ဝံ့.	ကမိၤတဖျာဉ်။	An oyster.
ဆ့ဝံး ဃိၤဘမၤ့ bံၤ lဟ့ဝံ့.	ချိဉ်မ့ၤတိၤဖိဉ်လဲဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A screw.
ဆ့ဝံး ဓံးခဒ်ၤ့ lဟ့ဝံ့.	ချိဉ်ကံဉ်ဃ့တဖျာဉ်။	A *nerita.*
ဓဒ်ၤ့ lဟ့ဝံ့.	ချိဉ်ကှဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A shell of the arca tribe.
ဆ့ဝံး ဝဒးဘံၤ lဟ့ဝံ့.	ချိဉ်ပသံးတဖျာဉ်။	A cone.

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It is applied to many *Fruits* and *Seeds*.

ဒဟ့် စၢၤသ ါဖျဝ်ံ့.	ကိစံသဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A papaya.
ဇာ့ဂ ခတၢ သါဖျဝ်ံ့.	ကၢ်နမိဉ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A seed or fruit of the Croton plant.
ါၢ်ၤ မစၢသ ါဖျဝ်ံ့	ရှုဉ်ခံဉ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	An orange.
ါ့ဒ် ဈၤသ ါဖျဝ်ံ့.	နၢ်ကါသဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A guava.
ကၤရၤ သါဖျဝ်ံ့.	နဲးသဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A pine apple.
ပကဈ် ချိဒ့် သါဖျဝ်ံ့.	ပနီကျဲသဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A lime.
ဥ့ဂ် သါဖျဝ်ံ့.	ပနျဉ်ၢ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A jack fruit.
ပရေၤ သါဖျဝ်ံ့.	ပြုၤးသဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A lemon, or citron.
ပရေၤ ခဒၢၤသ ါဖျဝ်ံ့.	ပြုၤးခံသဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A citron.
ဘ့ဘ သ ါဖျဝ်ံ့.	ဘိဘဉ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A bean, of *Dolichus lablab.*
ဘ့ဒိၤ ဂါဝံၤ သါဖျဝ်ံ့.	ဘဲသလိးသဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A Goa bean.
မၤါမဒိသ ါဖျဝ်ံ့.	မးမဲၢ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A fruit of the *balloon* vine.
ဘံၢ့ ဈဒိၤသ ါဖျဝ်ံ့.	ဓဲကဲသဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A seed of the *Entada pusætha.*
ဗွၢံၤ သ ါဖျဝ်ံ့.	မိၢ်ဂံဉ်လွံၤသဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A black pepper seed.
ါၢ်ၤ ဇးမာံး သါဖျဝ်ံ့.	လံဉ်ခိဉ်မ့ဉ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A fruit of a wild jujube shrub.
ဘဒိ့ သါဖျဝ်ံ့.	သဘ့သဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A bean.
ဗၤါ မာံ့သ ါဖျဝ်ံ့.	သညဉ်သ့ဉ်ဃဉ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A fruit of *Asclepias tinctoria.*
မဒၤ သါဖျဝ်ံ့.	သမူးသဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A horse mango.
ဗ့ သ ါဖျဝ်ံ့.	သကိၤသဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A brinjal.
ပဘဒ သါဖျဝ်ံ့.	သထူသဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	An oleaster plum.
သဝံၤပဗဝံၤ သါဖျဝ်ံ့.	သညိဖြာ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A Uvaria fruit.
သါဘျိ ါဘျိၤသါဖျဝ်ံ့.	သဉ်ဘျိဉ်ဘျိသဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	An Okra fruit.
ဇဒၤ သါဖျဝ်ံ့.	သဒုသဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A fruit of the *Sandoricum indicum.*
ဇာဖၤ ဆံၤသါဖျဝ်ံ့.	နီၢ်မ့ဲၤမိၢ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A fruit of *Leea macrophylla.*
ဝၤသ ါဖျဝ်ံ့.	ကဝဉ်ဝါသဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	The fruit of a species of *Calophyllum.*
ဈ သ ါဖျဝ်ံ့.	ပဝၢ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	The fruit of a species of *Garcinia.*
ဘဝံ့ ဒၤဇဒိ့သ ါဖျဝ်ံ့.	ထိဉ်ဟ့ဆံဉ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A fruit of a species of wild grape.
ဖဝံးပွသ ါဖဇသ ါဖျဝ်ံ့.	တးအုးထဲသဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A fruit of *Vitis quadrangularis.*
ခဒ့ ခစ့သ ါဖျဝ်ံ့.	သဉ်ခုဉ်မိဉ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A fruit of *Averhoa carambola.*
ဘံ့ဈဒ သါဖျဝံ.	သ့ဉ်ရှုမိဉ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A fruit of *Terminalia chebula.*
ဘါဒိၢသ ါဖျဝ်ံ့.	သလဲသဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A pomegranate.
ဇ့ပါၢ သါဖျဝ်ံ့.	ကၤပလဉ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A fruit of *Soneratia apetala.*
ဆွံၤ သါဖျဝ်ံ့.	ပတူးသဉ်တဖျာဉ်	A Barringtonia fruit.
ဘဝံ ခမ့ါ့ သါဖျဝ်ံ့.	ပထိးရှဉ်လီၤသဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A ground nut.
ဘ့ဒိၤဘံၢ် ခဇသါဖျဝ်ံ့.	ဘဲသံရှဉ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A sword bean.
မဒိသ ါဖျဝ်ံ့.	နီၤဆီၢ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A fruit of the indigo plant.
ဘံ့ဖဈ ဘဈသ ါဖျဝ်ံ့.	သ့ဉ်ဖးထိသဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A mangrove fruit.
ါ်ဝဈၤ သါဖျဝ်ံ့.	တလ့ဉ်ဂီၤသဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A seed of the *Adenanthera.*
ဂ့ဈဝံး ဘံၤသ ါဖျဝ်ံ့.	နိဉ်စိးထံဉ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A fruit of a species of *Desmonium.*
ဘမ်ၤ သၢ့သါဖျဝ်ံ့.	တိနဲဒိၤသူသဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A fruit of *Memecylon tinctorium.*
ဘံ့ဘဝံ ဒ့သ ါဖျဝ်ံ့.	သတိၢ်အိဉ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A mulberry.
ကွ့စဝံၤ သါဖျဝ်ံ့.	ကိဉ်စိဉ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်။	A fruit of a species of *Bassia.*

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ပဒဒိုး သသ၊ lဏ့ံ့.	တကိၤဏူၢ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်း	A thorn apple, *datura.*
ဟူသဖံၤ lဏ့ံ့.	တကိၤယိၤသဉ်တဖျာဉ်း	A tomato.
ဗၤဏ့ၢ သlဏ့ံ့.	ယာ်ပျၢသဉ်တဖျာဉ်း	A fruit of *musa glauca*, a species of wild plantain.
စတံၤပlတံၤသ lဏ့ံ့.	မ့ိဉ်တလိဉ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်း	A date.
bဗၤဝ lတံၤသ lဏ့ံ့.	ဘိသလူသဉ်တဖျာဉ်း	A fruit of a wild species of *phœnix.*
ဟံၤဟ သlဏ့ံ့.	ခီၢ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်း	A seed of a large species of pa-
ဝၤဟံၤသ lဏ့ံ့.	ဝါၢ်ပၢၢ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်း	A seed of lemon grass. [nicum.
ဍဒ့ဒခဒိးသ lဏ့ံ့.	ပ်ၢ်သဒဲးသဉ်တဖျာဉ်း	A seed of *Elusine indica.*
ဏၤရဲသ lဏ့ံ့.	ကိရူၢ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်း	A seed of a species of andropogon, with an aromatic root.
လၤဗဟံၤသ lဏ့ံ့.	စဉ်တံးဖြိဉ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်း	A nutmeg.
ပဓၤသ lဏ့ံ့.	ဖိၤသဉ်တဖျာဉ်း	A wild areca nut.
ယိၤသ lဏ့ံ့.	ပှဉ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်း	A nut of the corypha palm.
lခွbၣ သlဏ့ံ့.	လူၢ်နိၢ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်း	A pumpkin. *C. pepo.*
lခွခဒိၤ သlဏ့ံ့.	လူၢ်ခွသဉ်တဖျာဉ်း	" *C. maxima.*
စတံၤ lဏၤသ lဏ့ံ့.	ဒးထံတၢၢ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်း	A bottle gourd.
ဓဒိ့ ဓဏၤသ lဏ့ံ့.	တဲဉ်တိသဉ်တဖျာဉ်း၊ပရဲသဉ်တဖျာဉ်း	A water-melon.
ဘဆံၤသ lဏ့ံ့.	တကိသဉ်တဖျာဉ်း	A fruit of the *luffa* vine.
ဘံၤဆွသ lဏ့ံ့.	ဒ်ခွါသဉ်တဖျာဉ်း	A cucumber.
ဘံၤမၣသ lဏ့ံ့.	ဒ်းမှဉ်သဉ်တဖျာဉ်း	A musk-melon.
ဈၣဒ ဘံၤသ lဏ့ံ့.	ဖိးဝဉ်ဃးအဒ်မှဉ်ဖိ၊	A fruit of *Brionia rostrata.*
ဘၤခၢသ lဏ့ံ့.	ဒိခးသဉ်တဖျာဉ်း	A *mormordica* fruit.

§601.

ဏ့ဓ့. ဂ့ၢ်၊

This word is used as a numeral affix to things in *rows*.

ɳဘံၤlဘိၤဇၣnဓၣ lဘိၤlဏ့ဓ့lဏ့ဓ့ ဇံၤ.	သုလဲၤတၢ်နှဉ်လဲၤတဂ့ၢ်တဂ့ၢ်တကွၢ်၊	In your going, go in rows.
ɳဘံၤ ဂအိၤဇဓ့ ɳၣ ဇရ့ၢ lဓၤဇၣ nဓၣ ဇ့ဘိၤ lဏ့ဓ့lဏ့ဓ့ ဇံၤ.	သုဟဲကနှဉ်သရှဉ်စံး တၢ်နှဉ် ဆှဉ်နိၤ တဂ့ၢ်တကွၢ်၊	You that have come to listen to the teacher, sit in rows.

§602.

bၣ. ဘး၊

1. This affix is used after verbs of *ascending*, to denote the arriving at the object of ascent.

nဘွဘံ့ nဓၣဘွbၣ ဗၣၣဈ.	နထိဉ်သွဉ်နှဉ်ထိဉ်ဆးလံဓါ၊	As to thy ascending the tree, hast thou got up?
ဗဘွသို့ ဘွbၣlဘသို့ ခံၤ.	ယထိဉ်သွဉ်ထိဉ်ဆးလၢသွဉ်ခံ၊	I went up the tree till I reached the top.
ဟဘွbၣlဒ ɸဝံ့ ဒဂံၤlဓၤ.	ဖိးထိဉ်ဆးလၢပဖြိဉ်အဟ်ဉ်လိၤ၊	And I went up to the governor's house.

2. It is used to form adverbs of *place*.

lဒbၣ nဓၣ.	လၢထးနှဉ်၊	Yonder.
လၢဗၤလံၤ llဒ့ဒဓၣlဒbၣ nဓၣ.	ဖိးစထံဉ်စ်ဉ်တလိၢ်အိဉ်လၢဆးဒိ၊	And I saw a paddy field on the other side, yonder.

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§603.

bɔ. ဘဉ်း

1. This particle, prefixed to verbs, signifies *must*, or it gives the verb a passive signification. (See §304.)

ပbɔ lɪၤsɣ့.	ပဘဉ်လဲၤသကိး။	We must go together.
ပbɔမၤ ဈံၤဂၤထိၤlစၤ.	ပဘဉ်မၤကိးဂၤခဲးလိၤ။	Every one must work.
ဇံဒံ bɔဇံ.	ခဲလဲၤခဲလဲၤဘဉ်တိၢ်၊	He is often beaten.
ဇဒျ့bɔ ထိၤဇဒိ ɸဏုံ့ဒစɔ.	ကဆိဘဉ်ခဲးလၢပှၤကညီအစု။	The elephant was speared by a man.
ဗbɔဇံပါ၎ ဗဖျဲဒစɔဖမ့.	စဘဉ်တိၢ်လၢစပ်အစုပူး။	I was beaten by my father.
ɸဏုံ့bɔ ဇံပဒမ့်ဝဒိ ဇဒျဲဇွၤဒဂဲၤ.	ပှၤကညီဘဉ်ဆိဉ် အၢလၢ ကစၢ်ယွၤ အထါဖြဉ်း။	Man was cursed from the mouth of God.
ပဇ၎ ဏ့ၤသ့ ဏ့ၤသဒဒိ lဒစ bɔ ဆɸဒဒိ၊မၤbအိ သို့ l၎ဒလိၤဘိ့ဂါၤlɔ ဆဒသ ဒဒိ၊lဒစbɔကစ, မံbɔဖါ၊ ဆွံၤဒ၎ၤ lစၤ.	ပတၢ်သူဉ်ကညီၤသးကညိဉ်မ့်၊ တအိဉ်ဘဉ်ဖိးပမ့်၊မၤဒ်သ့ဉ်လၢ အဂ့ၤ ဒ့ဂ့ၤလဉ်ဖိး အသဉ်မ့်၊ တအိဉ် ဘဉ်နှဉ် ကဘဉ်တ၊် ပဉ်ကွံဉ်အိၤလိၤ။	If we are devoid of compassion, we are like trees handsome with leaves, but if they bear no fruit, they will be cut down.

2. With neuter verbs it may be rendered passively, or by *get*.

ဗဇဒိ့ bɔစဗ ဗဒ္.	စဆ့ဘဉ်စိဉ်လံး	My tunic has got wet.

3. It is used as a particle of interrogation.

ɸမဒ ɸမ့ဒ့ bɔစ့ဗဒ့ ဗဒ္ဒဗ.	ဖိဉ်မှဉ်ဘဉ်ကိညၢ်လံတိၤ။	Is the woman better?
nဘံၤ lɪၤဇ၎ဇ bɔn ဘံၤဃ ɸlဂၤ ဂၤဗ.	သုလဲၤတ၊်နှဉ်ဘဉ်သုထံဉ်ပှၤ တဂၤဂၤတိၤ။	When you went, did you see any one?

4. It is affixed in the signification of being permitted, where it may be rendered sometimes by *may*.

ဇဒျဲဇွၤ ဒဗဇဘိၤ l့ဇ၎ဒ ဂ့ခံၤ ချံၤ့ ဒိၤ, nဘံၤ မၤbɔ ဒ့bɔ ဈံၤမ၎ဂိၤlစၤ.	ကစၢ်ယွၤ ပ်လိၤ တ၊်လၢ ဟိဉ်မိဉ် ချၤအံၤ သုမၤဘဉ်အိဉ်ဘဉ်ကိးမုာ်အနုံး။	God placing things here on earth, you are permitted to do and to eat daily.
ဇ၎ဒ ɸမံ ɸဖျဲစံၤ မဒိဇဒျဲဇွၤ ဗအိ့ l့ဒ၎ၤnဇဒဗ bɔဝါၤlစၤ.	တ၊်လၢမိ၊်ပပ၊်အံၤမ်ကစၢ်ယွၤတ့လိၤဖိၤ ဖိးအိဉ်ဘဉ်ဝဲလိၤ။	Through God's creating our parents, they were permitted to be.
ပnဉ်ဂ၎့ bɔဗအို့ ဗဒ္, ပဇဒျဲ ဒlဒ ဒဗာဗဒ္.	ပနှ်ဟူဘဉ်က့ၤလံပကစ၊် အကလူ၊် အကထိလံး	We have been permitted to hear again the word of God.
ဗါ၊ၤ bɔဒိၤ. မဒိဒ ဂဒ္ဒbအိ သိ၊lဒိ့. ဗဖျဲစံ၎ဂါ၊ၤ bɔဒိၤ.	ယတလဲၤဘဉ်ဘဉ်း မ့်၊အဂ့၊်ဒ်လဲဉ်း ယပ၊် စံးဝဲၤလဲၤတဂ့ၤ။	I may not go (i.e. I am not permitted to go,) for my father said, go not.
ဗမံဗ ဖျဲဇ၎ဗ၎ဗ၎ဇ၎ဇ ဗမ၎ bɔlစ၎. ပဒိဗဘ ဃဗဘါ၎ ဗမ၎bɔဒိၤ.	စမိ၊်စပ၊်ခုးမ၎ယ၎ဖိးစမ၎ဘဉ်လိၤ၊ဖဲစလး ဒဉ်ဖဲစတမ၎ဘဉ်ဘဉ်း	My parents having given me permission to do it, I may do it. I may not do it of myself.

5. It is affixed to indicate that the act was done *thoughtlessly*, or *inadvertently*.

ဗဘ၎ဍ ဗဘ၎ဇ ဗဒ့bɔဗဒ့ nဗဲ့ဘ ဒမံ့ lဏုံ့ဗဒ့.	စသးပှဲးနှိဉ်စသးမကိဉ်ဖိး စအိဉ်ဘဉ်လံနစ ဆိၤသဉ်အမံတဏ္ဍာဉ်နှဉ်လံး	I forgot myself just now and eat one of thy ripe plums.
ɸlဂၤ ဂ၌ ဖျဲဗ၎ၤ ဇ၎ဘ lမ၎ၤ ခဝံၤ ဇဇ lဏုံ့ ဇဇ ဗဒ့ bɔ မၤ ချံ့ ချံ့၎မဲ့ ဒမံ့မ၎့ ဘံၤ ဗ၎ၤဗ, မဒိ bအိဘဉိ၊ l၌bအိဘဉိ၊l၌ဘဉိ၊ဗ၎ဒဉိၤ.	ပတၢၤတဂၤဖဲဟူဉ်စတၢၤသဉ်မကိဉ် ဇူၤတဏ္ဍာဉ်ဖိးစအိဉ်ဘဉ်မးချသဖိးလိၤ၊မ့်၊က မူၤသံ ထၤဇ၊် မ့်၊်ဒ်လဲဉ် ဒ်လဲဉ် သ့ဉ်ညါ ဘဉ်း	A person came and gave me a fruit just now, and I eat it quickly without thinking; whether it will poison me, or what it will do, I know not.
ဗဝံ့ bɔlဘံ့.	စတိ၊်ဘဉ်တဘိး	I thoughtlessly struck one blow.

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6. It indicates that the act has been done, *completely done.*

ဖးnဖးlစဖ့ nlိၢbjဖးjစ.	တၢ်နှဉ်တပူၤနလဲၤတဉ်လံၤ်။	Hast thou been to that place?
ဖlိၢ bjဖးj.	ယလဲၤတဉ်လံ။	I have been.

7. It indicates that it has been done *properly*.

lမ့ၢ nချိj lိၢ်bj ဒိၤ. lကံ့ ဖံၢ် nဖွိjbj lစၢ.	လၢမငါတနှဉ်နကွဲးလံာ်တဘဉ်ဘဉ်။ လၢအံၤတနှဉ်နကွဲးဘဉ်လီၤ။	Last year thou didst not write well. This year thou writest properly.

8. It is used so as to be equivalent to a preposition.

ထlဂၤ မၤဖျlမာ်ၤ့ ဗဘjဘ့bj မၤဒမၤ ဝဲံ့ဝဲံ့ lစၢ.	ပှၤတဂၤမၤတၢ်တဒ္ဒ စသး ဖိဉ်ထိဉ် ဘဉ်မး အိၤနးနးကလဲာ်လီၤ။	On account of what he did I was very angry with him.
lိၢ် ဒ၀bj ပ၀ၤ.	ကလံၤဒူဘဉ်ပှၤ။	The wind blows against us.
ဖlိၢbj ဂ့ခံ့ lဝ့.	စလဲၤဘဉ်ဟိဉ်ခိဉ်တကဖိၤ။	I came upon a spot of ground. Lit. going, I hit upon a spot of ground.

9. It forms a part of a negative preceded by lဒ, လၢ။

lsဖbj ဃိjဝlိj.	တအိဉ်ဘဉ်ဘူစဃူး။	There is not any.
ဗl lိၢbj lခစၢဒဖj ဒိၤ. ဗမံlိၢ်.	စတလဲၤဘဉ်တခိစတအိဉ်ဘဉ်။ စကလဲၤ။	Without going I will not exist. I will go.
10. bj lbj.	ဘဉ်တဘဉ်။	Perhaps.
bj lဒ.	ဘဉ်လၢ။	"
bj lbjဂခ် ဂစၤခံၤ ဗမံlိၢ် lစၢ.	ဘဉ်တဘဉ်ခဲဂီၤယကလဲၤလီၤ။	Perhaps I shall go to-morrow.
bjlဒ ဗဒစj ဗမံဒစj lစၢထဖj.	ဘဉ်လၢစအိဉ်ဖိးစကအိဉ်လီၤဖြိဉ်။	Perhaps I shall be in.
11. ဒ၀ bj.	ဒ့ၢ်ဘဉ်။ ဘဉ်ဘဉ်။	Properly.
ချစj ဗတံၤဂဒ၀jဘ၀်, ဘ၀်ဒၤ ဒ၀ bj ဇၢ်ဒ.ဘ၀်ၤ့ မ့lစlိၤ.	ရြဉ်အံၤနမ့ၢ်ထ့ဖိးထ့တၢ်ဘဉ်ဘဉ်နဉ်။ ထ့ကမဉ်တဂ့ၤ။	If thou weavest this mat, weave properly. Do not weave it wrong.
nဝlိၢဃ ဗတံၤ nဒ၀ bj ချ၀်ၤ့ဃ nဖj ဘစၤ့ ချ၀်ၤ့ဇ့ဒ့ ဃlစlိၤ, ချ၀်ၤ့ ဃဒ၀ bjbjဇၢ်ဒ.	နဲဖဉ်နမ့ၢ်ဘဉ်ကတိၤတၢ်ဖိးကတိၤကြိ တၢ်တဂ့ၤကတိၤဒ့ၢ်ဘဉ်တကွၢ်။	If thou must speak, do not speak at random; speak with propriety.
12. lဂၤ bjlဂၤ.	တဂၤဘဉ်တဂၤ။	One after another.
ထ့ချဝံ့ ဖဝံ့ဘံၢဝဘံၢ lဂၤ bjllဂၤ, lဂၤbj lဂၤlစၢ.	ပှၤဟိဉ်ခိဉ် ဖိသံတဂၤ ဘဉ်တဂၤ တဂၤဘဉ်တဂၤ။	The children of earth die one after another.
13. bjဝ၀.	ဘဉ်ဒး။	Proper, suitable.
lိၢ် ဒံၢlbံ့ bjဃဝဲ nဇၤlစၢ.	လံာ်အံၤတဘူဉ်ဘဉ်ဒးဖိးနၤလီၤ။	This book is suitable for thee.
ဇ၀့်ဒ့lbံ့ ဗတံၤဂဝံ၀ bjဝ၀ ဝဲnဇၤlစၢ.	ဖိကံအံၤနသိးဘဉ်ဒးလီၤ။	The jacket fits thee properly.
ဒစj bjဝ၀.	အိဉ်ဘဉ်ဒး။	There is a moderate, or suitable quantity.
ဇူဗၤ့ မ့ါbjဝ၀ bjဝ၀ထံ၀.	ဆိဉ်ကဲၤမ့ဉ်ဒူဘဉ်ဒးဘဉ်ဒးဖိၤတကွၢ်။	Make a moderate fire.
14. bj စ၀ါ.	ကစီဖြိ။	Well, properly.
မၤဂါၤ bjစ၀ါ.	မၤကစီဖြိ။	Do it well.
ဘ၀်ဒ့ဒဖjဃ၀ါ lိၢ်ဂါၤbj စ၀ါဃဖj.	ကွၤပာ်လံာ်ကစီဖြိဖြိဉ်။	Go place the books properly.
nဇွိ၀ lိၢ်ဂစဖ ဇွိ၀ဒ၀ါ ဂါၤbjစ၀ါဃဖj.	နကွဲးလံာ်နှဉ်ကွဲးဒ့ၢ်ဝ့ၤကစီဖြိတကွၢ်။	As to thy writing, write well, properly.

15. It is used in the signification of *why*, when followed by lဒ၀; where it seems to be of common origin with the Burman.

bj lဒ၀.	ဘဉ်မန္ဒၤလဲဉ်။	*Why?*
nဒ့lခ ဘံၢlဖဟ့ဃံ့ bjlဒ၀.	နလှဉ်ထံလၢယဖိခိဉ်ဘဉ်မန္ဒၤလဲဉ်။	Why dost thou bathe above me?

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nɔ̀ɔ̀ ɜɯɔ̀ɔ nlɔ̀ ɔɜɔ ɔɜɔ̀ɔ̀p nɛɯ kɔ lɔ̀ɯ.	နဲ့ခဉ်အံၤနလဲၤဃုာ်တၢ်ဖိုးပှၤနှဉ် အဉ်မန္ဒၤလဲဉ်။	Why dost thou go with that man?

§604.

kɔ̀ɯ. bɔ̀ɯ. ဘူဉ်။ဖိ။

This word is used as a numeral affix to things *thin* and *flat*, or so regarded. (See §307.)

ɛɔ̀ɔ̀ sɔ̀l bɔ̀ɯ.	အိကံတဘူဉ်။	A jacket.
ɛɔ̀ɔ̀ ʌ̀ɔlbɔ̀ɯ.	ဆူကံဉ်တဘူဉ်။	A variegated tunic.
lɔ ɛɔ̀ɔ̀ bɔ̀ɯ.	လါဆိုးဘူဉ်။	Eight months.
ɔɜʁɔ̀ɔ lɔlbɔ̀ɯ.	သကွဲလဉ်တဖိ။	A plantain leaf.
lɔ̀ɔ lɔlbɔ̀ɯ.	လိဉ်လဉ်တဖိ။	A leaf of the wild corypha palm.
ɔɜlɔ lbɔ̀ɯ.	သဘျုဉ်တဘူဉ်။	A leaf of piper betle.
lɔ̀ lbɔ̀ɯ ɔɜ̀ ɯɛɜ ɛɔ̀ɔ̀ɜ̀ ɯɜɛɔ.	လိတ ဘူဉ်ဝါမး အဒိးလၢ မဆါဒိ။	It thundered to-day.
ʁɔ̀ɔlɔ bɔ̀ɯ.	လိဒိတဘူဉ်။	A cup, saucer, or plate.

It is applied to a few of the *Mammalia*.

ʁɯɔ lbɔ̀ɯ.	ဘျါတဘူဉ်။	A bat.
ʁɯɔ ɜɔ̀nɔ lbɔ̀ɯ.	ဘျါကၢ်နှါတဘူဉ်။	A leaf-nosed bat.
ʁɯɔ ɔɜɔ̀ʌ̀ɔ lbɔ̀ɯ.	ဘျါဖးဖိဉ်တဘူဉ်။	A flying fox.
ɯɔ lɔ̀ɯ ɜʌ̀ɔ lbɔ̀ɯ.	ညဉ်လူၤဓိဉ်တဘူဉ်။	A porpoise.
ʁɯɔ̀ɔ lbɔ̀ɯ.	ဖျံဉ်တဘူဉ်။	A large flying-squirrel.
lɔ̀ɔ ɔlɔlbɔ̀ɯ.	ဖျံဉ်ဖျၤ တဘူဉ်။ လံဉ်ပလၤတဘူဉ်။	A small " "

It is applied to many *Fish*.

ɜɜɛɛɣ lbɔ̀ɯ.	ညဉ်ဒူမါတဘူဉ်။	A fish nearly related to the bass, belonging to the genus *Lates*.
ɯɛʌ̀ɔ ɜʌ̀ɔlbɔ̀ɯ.	ညဉ်သုဉ်တဘူဉ်။ ညဉ်တဓိးတဘူဉ်။	A small fish nearly related to the *Wrasse*.
ɯ ɔ̀ɔlbɔ̀ɯ.	ညဉ်ဖျါဒိးတဘူဉ်။	A small fish of the *Chetodon* tribe.
ɯɔɛɜ ɜɯɛɣ lbɔ̀ɯ.	ညဉ်ထိခဉ်ဆူဉ်တဘူဉ်။	A mango fish. *Polynemus paradiscus*.
ɯɣʑɔ̀ɔ ɯɔ̀ lbɔ̀ɯ.	ညဉ်ကွဲဉ်ယ့်တဘူဉ်။	A fish producing Isinglass. *Polynemus sele*.
ɯɣʁɔ̀ lbɔ̀ɯ.	ညဉ်ဖျၤတဘူဉ်။	A fish of the carp tribe.
ɯɔɣɯ ɯɜɑ lbɔ̀ɯ.	ညဉ်ကးထိးတဘူဉ်။	A fish nearly related to the carp, but has no cirri.
ɯɯʌ̀ɔ ɛɔ̀l lbɔ̀ɯ.	ညဉ်မံခ့တဘူဉ်။	A fish nearly related to the barbel, but wants the barbels of that genus.
ɯɔɛɔɛɔ̀ lbɔ̀ɯ.	ညဉ်ပသဲဉ်တဘူဉ်။	A fish nearly related to the herring, of the genus *chatœssus*.
ɜɔlɔɑ lbɔ̀ɯ.	ညဉ်ကးလပါတဘူဉ်။	A flat fish of several genera and species.

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It is applied to a few *Reptiles.*

ဃဲ့ မဂ္lbံ့.	ဒွဉ်နိ၎်တဘွဉ်။	A frog.
ဃဲ့ဒံ့ ဒံ့ lbံ့.	အူးအိတဘွဉ်။	A toad.
ချံးခဲ့ ဒဲ့lbံ့.	ချုံးဖးဖိဉ်တဘွဉ်။	A large land tortoise.
ချံး ဘဲ့ lbံ့.	ချုံးထူတဘွဉ်။	A yellow shelled sea tortoise.
ချံး ဒ့ lbံ့.	ချုံးဒြးတဘွဉ်။	A smaller land tortoise.
ချံး ဘဲ့lbံ့.	ချုံးသူတဘွဉ်။	A fresh water tortoise.
ချံး ဖဲlbံ့.	ချုံးစ၎်တဘွဉ်။	A soft shelled tortoise.
ချံး ခဲ့lbံ့.	ချုံးကိုးတဘွဉ်။	A salt water tortoise.

It is applied to many *Insects.*

ဇ၎်ဇံး ပဲ့lbံ့	မိးကပ္ပးတဘွဉ်။	A butterfly.
ဘဖ ဇံး lbံ့.	သဉ်အးဉ်ဇံးတဘွဉ်။	A dorr bug, or chafer; a tree beetle.
စံ့ မံlbံ့. စံးမံlbံ့.	ကဒုတဘွဉ်။	A humble bee.
ဩ၎ lbံ့.	ကခဲတဘွဉ်။	A honey bee.
ဆွဲး lbံ့.	ကွဲတဘွဉ်။	A bee that builds in the hollows of trees, rocks, or the earth. Perhaps of the genus *trigona.*
မ့ဲစ ဝဖးဒစအ မံးlbံ့.	ဘိကလုတဘွဉ်။မိးမကုတဘွဉ်။	A lady bird beetle of several species. *Cocinella.* (Linn.)
ဖျာ့ lbံ့.	ဖျာတဘွဉ်။	A wasp or hornet.
ဖျ့ lbံ့.	ဖြိဉ်တဘွဉ်။	A solitary mason wasp that builds its clay nests often on furniture in houses.
ဆွံးမ့ စဩlbံ့.	ထွံဉ်ဖါကျံတဘွဉ်။	A solitary mason wasp that builds its nest in the earth.
ဖံးချး ခဝံlbံ့.	ကျာ်ကျာ်မိဉ်တဘွဉ်။	A snapping beetle.
ါ့ဘဲ့ lbံ့.	တကွဲ်မိ၎်ဘိတဘွဉ်။	A dragon fly.
ဘံ့ါ့ ဓအ စ့ဖဒ ဖဝံ ပဘါ lbံ့.	သွဉ်လဉ် ဆူကဲထိဉ် လ၊ တ၎်ဖ ဃ၎်တဘွဉ်။	A phasma, or leaf-like insect.
ဇုံစဝံး ဒဲ့lbံ့.	ခွီးထိးဒခွဉ်တဘွဉ်။	A scarab or copriphagous beetle.
ဖွံးဘံ့ ဖဝံ lbံ့.	ခွီးသွဉ်ဖိတဘွဉ်။	A species of stag beetle.
ဖျဖ၊ lbံ့.	ခီလိတဘွဉ်။	A cockroach.
စ၎ံ၊ ပဘချံ၊ ဖဝံlbံ့.	ဖိ၎်လ့်ဖြ၊တဘွဉ်။	A whirling water beetle.
စဝံး bံး lbံ့.	ဖိးထိဉ်တဘွဉ်။	A mantis.
ဇအ ါဇ၎ံးlbံ့.	ခိဉ်ဖြးတြတဘွဉ်။	The beetle whose golden green wing cases are strung for ornament.
ဖး့ lbံ့.	ဆိ၊တဘွဉ်။	A bed bug.
ဘဖ့ l "	သိဉ်တဘွဉ်။	A stinking insect of several species belonging to the same genus, *Cimex.*
ဖခ့ မ၊ဂlbံ့.	မုန်ဃါခိ၎်ပ္ပ၎်တဘွဉ်။	An insect of the same genus as the one called locust in America. One of the smaller *cicades.*
ဖခ၊ ဖ၎၊ lbံ့.	သံဖိ၎်ခွါတဘွဉ်။	A large insect of the *cicada* tribe, said to announce by its singing the coming of the dry season.
စဖ၊ဝခ့ bq့lbံ့.	ကိ၊ဝ့၊တဘွဉ်။	Another large insect of the same tribe as the above, whose Sgau name is said to be an imitation of its monotonous note.
ဘ၊ါ၊ ဟ့l "	နှါကိဉ်ရံတဘွဉ်။	A fire-fly; a species of *Lampris.*
ဇ့ ဟ၊ခ၊ lbံ့.	ဆိဖါဝါတဘွဉ်။	*Coccus adonidum,* or a related species.

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ခ ၂ါ၊ ဍ၂ ၂bံ့	တကံၤသွဉ်တဘူဉ်။	A cricket.
စ့ၢ်ပဒ၂ မ့ဲ၂ါ်ဒ၂၂bံ့.	ကပ်ၢ်စုတဘူဉ်။	A mole cricket.
ဇံ စဈ့ ၂bံ့.	ပစိၤတဘူဉ်။	A mosquito.
ဇ၂ စဈၢ စဒ့၂bံ့	ပစိၤထီစုတဘူဉ်။	A crane fly—Father long-legs.
ခံၤ ဖ၂ဝံ့ ၂bံ့.	ပကိၤဖးဖိဉ်တဘူဉ်။	A large horse fly.
ခံၤ ဇဒဍီၤ ၂ "	စီၢ်ရှၢ်တဘူဉ်။	A smaller horse fly.
ဇၢ ၂ၢ ၂bံ့.	သဉ်ဘူလါတဘူဉ်။	A common house fly.
ဆ့ ၂bံ့.	ကဖီၤတဘူဉ်။	A spider.
ခ့ ဇံၢ ၂bံ့.	ကဖီၤတၤသူတဘူဉ်။	A large spider-like insect, a species of *Mygale*.

It is applied to the *Crustacea*.

ဍ၁ဉ ခဈ့ ၂bံ့.	ဆွဉ်တရၢိတဘူဉ်။	A large salt water crab.
ဍ၁ဉ ၂ bံ့.	ဆွဉ်တဘူဉ်။	A small fresh water do.
၁ဝ့ ၂ "	သဖိဉ်တဘူဉ်။	River crayfish.
၁ဝ့ ဖဈၢ ၂bံ့.	သဖိဉ်ဖိတဘူဉ်။	Small salt water prawn.
၁ဝ့ ခဈ့ ၂ "	သဖိဉ်ကိၤတဘူဉ်။	Large prawn.
ဆ့၁ ၂bံ့.	ကွဲၢ်တဘူဉ်။	A limulus or king crab.

It is applied to *Birds*.

၂ၢ့ဇဒၤ ၂bံ့.	လီၤတာ်တဘူဉ်။	A vulture.
၂ၢ့ဇဒၤဝဈၢ ခံ၂bံ့.	လီၤတာ်ဂီၤမိဉ်တဘူဉ်။	A vulture with a red head.
၂ံၤ ဇ၂ ၂bံ့.	လံာ်ဃးတဘူဉ်။	An eagle, or other large bird of the falcon family.
၂ံၤ စံ၂ စ့ၢ် ၂bံ့.	လံာ်ထိးထံတဘူဉ်။	A fisher-eagle, or osprey.
၂ံၤ ၂ၢ့ ဂ၁့ ၂bံ့.	လံာ်လဉ်ဒိၤတဘူဉ်။	A kite.
၂ံၤ ဂ၂ဖံ့ ၂bံ့.	လံာ်လီၤရူၤတဘူဉ်။	A small hawk, the smallest bird of the falcon family in the province.
၂ံၤ ဌၤ ခံ့ ၂ "	လံာ်ဝါမိဉ်တဘူဉ်။	The Brahmanee kite.
စံ့ ပဂ၂ ဒပ၁ၢ.	ဖိကအိပြီဖိၤ။	A common owl, a species of *strix*.
စံ့ ပဂ၂ ဖ၂ဝံ့ ၂bံ့.	ဖိကအိဇးဖိဉ်တဘူဉ်။	A large species of horned owl of the genus *bubo*.
စံ့ ပဂ၂ ၂ံၤ ၂bံ့.	ဖိကအိလံာ်တဘူဉ်။	A smaller species of horned owl.
စံ့ ဏံ၂ ၂bံ့.	ထိဉ်ချုဉ်တဘူဉ်။	A bird with two long tail feathers, a species of *edolis*.
စံ့ တံ၂ ဆွ၁ၢ ၂bံ့.	ထိဉ်စံဉ်ကွဲၤတဘူဉ်။	King crow: a bird remarkable for fighting crows.
bံ့ bံ့ ၂bံ့.	ထံဉ်ဘူတဘူဉ်။	A fiery red bird. *Phœnicornis flammeus*.
စံ့ခဈ့ ဖံ့၂bံ့.	ထိဉ်ဖျိတဘူဉ်။ ထိဉ်ဖျးထိဉ်တဘူဉ်။	Probably a species of thrush.
စံ့ ဖံ့ဘံ၂ စံ့ၵ.	ဘိသလိးတဘူဉ်။	One of the bulbuls, a species of *Ixos*.
စံ့ဖံ့ ဒွၤခံ့ ၂bံ့.	ထိဉ်ယူၤဝါမိဉ်တဘူဉ်။	Probably a bird of the genus *garrulax*, or babblers.
စံ့ bq့ ဖံ့ ၂bံ့.	ထိဉ်ဘိသဖီတဘူဉ်။	A mango bird, or black-headed *oriole*.
ဇ့ ဇ၁ ၂bံ့.	ဆိဆုတဘူဉ်။	A bird of the genus *sylvia*, or some related genus.
ဇ့ဇ၁ ဒပ၁ ၂bံ့.	ဆိဆုပြီဖိၤတဘူဉ်။	The taylor bird, *sylvia sutoria*.
စံ့ဘ့ ဘံ၂ ၂ "	ထိဉ်သိသံဉ်တဘူဉ်။	Probably a lark.
စံ့ ပွ၁ၢ ၂bံ့.	ထိဉ်ဘုၢဉ်ဆွဲတဘူဉ်။	A *fantail leucocirca*, or some bird resembling it.
စံ့ ဇ့ ဟ၂bံ့.	ထိဉ်ဆိဖါတဘူဉ်။	A paradise or Indian fly-catcher. One of the bulbuls.

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၁ံ့ ၁ၣ့ါ၊ lbံ့	ထိန်သူလါတဘွဉ်။	Probably the blue fly-catcher.
ကျ lbံ့.	မိုးဝဉ်ဃးတဘွဉ်။	A crow.
၁ံ့ lအ့ bu့ nဳ l "	ကွာဘိနှါတဘွဉ်။	The black mina. *Gracula religiosa.*
၁ံ့ lအ့ ပnဳ၁ံ့ lbံ့.	ကွာပနှါအံဉ်တဘွဉ်။	The pied starling; a species of *sturnus.*
၁ံ့ lအ့ ပnဳ၁ံ့ဒွါnဳlbံ့.	ကွာပနှါအံဉ်ဝါနှါတဘွဉ်။	Probably the crested mina; a species of *pastor.*
၁ံ့ bu့ ခံ့ l "	ထိန်ဘီမိဉ်တဘွဉ်။	The yellow capped weaver bird. *Euplectes Phillippensis.*
၁ံ့ဒွါ် မံါ့ lbံ့.	ထိန်ဖွံးတဘွဉ်။	A field sparrow; probably a species of *spermestes.*
၁ံ့ ဒွံ် lbံ့.	ထိန်ဖိတဘွဉ်။	A house sparrow; *Pyrgita domestica.*
၁ံ့ ဂံ် l "	ထိန်ကိးတဘွဉ်။	A large horn bill; *Buceros homrai.*
၁ံ့ ၁ံ် l "	ထိန်သူတဘွဉ်။	Another large hornbill; probably *B. ruficollis.*
၁ံ့ ခအ့ l "	ထိန်ခွတဘွဉ်။	A small hornbill with a white bill; *B. albirostris*
၁ံ့ ခအ့ဒု lbံ့.	ထိန်ခွပဒုဉ်တဘွဉ်။	do. do. probably *B. subruficollis.*
၁ံ့ ဓအ့ဗ၁ဈ lbံ့.	ထိန်ကံဉ်တဘွဉ်။	The common parroquet seen in flocks; *palærmis torquatus.*
၁ံ့ဈံ့ l bံ့.	ထိန်ကံဉ်ဘီတဘွဉ်။	A solitary parrot or parroquet.
ဓအ့ ဗ၁ဈ ခံ့ါ ၊ါ lbံ့.	ထိန်ကံဉ်ခဲ့တဘွဉ်။	A small parroquet, remarkable for eating the fruit of the ficus; probably *P. Bengalensis.*
၊၁ၵံ့ ဓအ့ွဒါlbံ့.	ထိန်ပှါတဘွဉ်၊သန်ပှါတဘွဉ်။	Probably the white backed wood-pecker. *Picus leucogaster.*
၊၁ၵံ့ ဓအ့ lbံ့.	ထိန်သထူတဘွဉ်။	A wood-pecker of several species.
၁ံ့ ၊ါ ဖံ့ l "	ထိန်ထွံဉ်မီးစဲတဘွဉ်။	Probably a green *barbut.*
၁ံ့ ၁ဆံ့ဒ ပဘါlbံ့.	မိုးတဆိဉ်ပြီဖိုးတဘွဉ်။	The green billed cuckoo.
၁ံ့ ဖဒးကၠ lbံ့.	ကီးကူဉ်တဘွဉ်။	A crow pheasant. *Centropus Phillippensis.*
၁၂၀ဓ၊ ကျ.	ထိန်မီးထူတဘွဉ်။	A black cuckoo. Probably *cuculis orientalis.*
၁ံ့ ၁ ဇွံါစတူ lbံ့.	ထိန်သကွံ့ဖိတဘွဉ်။	A honey-sucker of several species.
၁ံ့ ဒဂ l "	ဘိစံဉ်ဆိဉ်တဘွဉ်။	A hoopoe bird. *Upupa epops.*
၁ံ့ ဩ့ l "	ထိန်ဖိဉ်။	A king fisher.
ဂံ့ ဖ၁ l "	ထိန်သဘဉ်တဘွဉ်။	A night jar; a species of *Caprimulgus,* of the same genus as the American whip-poor-will.
၁ၵbuံ့ bu့ lbံ့.	ဘျှဉ်ဘျိဉ်ဖိုးတဘွဉ်။	A swallow.
buံ့ buံ့ဒွ၊ lbံ့.	ဘျှဉ်ဘျိဉ်ဝါတဘွဉ်။	do. that builds edible nests.
၁ံ့ ဒ၊ lbံ့.	ထိန်ပှဉ်တဘွဉ်။	A peacock.
၁ံ့ ဂံ၊lbံ့	ထိန်ဂံဉ်တဘွဉ်။	A pheasant.
၁ံ့ ဒ၊ဒွဒ်lbံ့.	ထိန်ဝြဲဖွါတဘွဉ်။	A crested peacock pheasant.
ဇာ့ဓဇာ lbံ့.	ဆီကဆီတဘွဉ်။	A turkey.
ဇာ့ lbံ့.	ဆီတဘွဉ်။	A fowl.
၁ံ့ ဈဧ၊ lbံ့.	ထိန်ဆီထံတဘွဉ်။	A water hen.
၁ံ့ဓ l ဒအ၊ l "	ထိန်ကီးလၢဆူးတဘွဉ်။	An ostrich.
ဈ ဈအ့ lbံ့.	ကးကွဉ်တဘွဉ်။	A domestic pigeon.
ဒွ့ ချံ့l "	ပကွၢချဉ်တဘွဉ်။	A green pigeon.
၁ံ့ ဠံ် l "	ထိန်လွံါခိုါ။	A dove, often seen in cages.
၁ံ့ ဠံ်ဆl lbံ့.	ထိန်လွံါခဉ်တဘွဉ်။	A dark green dove; probably *Columba Javinica.*
ပမ့ bu့ lbံ့.	ထိန်လွံါကလှာ်တဘွဉ်။	Probably a three-toed quail.
၁ံ့ ဇကမ့. ပ၊lအ့.	ထိန်ဂီးဖံးဗိဉ်လဲဉ်။	A night heron, whose note resembles the lowing of [an ox.
၁ံ့ lအ့ဒွ၊ lbံ့.	ထိန်လဲးဝါတဘွဉ်။	The white heron, or paddy bird.

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ဝ lၤချိၤ bɪ lbိ့.	ဝါလၢါထံတဘူ၌။	The white heron, or paddy bird.
ဘံ့ lခိၤဒယိၤ lbိ့;	ထိ၌လဲၤပြီဖိၤတဘူ၌။	A brown heron, or paddy bird.
ဘံ့ ခွံ့ခွါ lbိ့.	ထိ၌ကွိ၌ကူ၌။	Probably a crane.
ဘံ့ ဘခၢဂံၤ l "	ထိ၌ထီနိ၌တဘူ၌။	A snipe, or sand piper.
ဘံ့ ချိၤ ဧlbိ့.	ထိ၌တူ၌တူတဘူ၌။	A plover.
ဘံၤ ဘံၤlbိ့.	ထိ၌တၤတဘူ၌။	A goose.
ဘံ့ ဘၤ l "	ထိ၌ဒူ၌တဘူ၌။	A duck.
ဘံ့ ဘၤဘံၤ ဒယိၤlbိ့.	ထိ၌ဒူ၌ထံပြီဖိၤတဘူ၌။ ထၢးတဘူ၌။	A whistling teal.
ဘံ့ ဘၤမံၤ lbိ့.	ထိ၌ဒူ၌ထံဖးဖိ၌။	A large wild duck.
ဘံ့ ဖၦ ဝံ့ l "	ထိ၌ထိးကျါတဘူ၌။ ထိ၌ဖးဖိ၌တဘူ၌။	A stork.
ဘံ့ lခိၤlbိ့.	ထိ၌လဲၤတဘူ၌။	A darter. Some birds that go under this name are probably cormorants.
ဏ္ဍ ပဖွlbိ့.	ထိ၌နုါကွဲ၌ကွ်၌တဘူ၌။	A roller ; a bird resembling a blue jay.

§605.

bɲ့. တဘၢး။

This word corresponds to the Sgau တဘၢး။ **said to be derived from the Taleing, and is used occasionally in the signification of *even*, or *as much as*, or *as great as*.**

nဝခိၤ ချိ့ဇချၤbခိၤကဖbɪlခ့. bɲ့ဃၤ ပဘဲဃlဆ ဇချၤဘိ့ဘိ့ nံၤ ကဖ ပချိ့ bခိၤကၤ ဘံၤကဖ ဂ့ ဖံၤဘိၤ.	နဟဲကတိၤသရ၌ဒ်နှ၌ ဆဉ်မန္ဒၤလဲဉ်။ တဘၢးပအိဉ်လၢ သရ၌အဃၢၤ သ့သ့ တနုံးနှ၌ပကတိၤဒ်နုၤအသိးနှ၌ နီတစု ဆဉ်။	Why dost thou come and talk so to the teacher? Even we, who are with him daily, never said so at any time.

§606.

bချ့. ဘူ၌။

This word is affixed to verbs in the signification of *dare*. (See §306.)

nဒ့ချ့ ဇlပိၤ ဇၤကဖ ဇlပိၤ bချ့ ဒပိၤ. ဇၤဘဇ့ကဖ ခပိၤဒဖ lဝၤlဇၢ.	နမၤယလဲၤတၢ်နှ၌ယလဲၤတဘူ၌ဆဉ်။ တၢ်ဖဲနှ၌ခ့အိဉ်တဒုလိၤ။	As to thy sending me, I dare not go. There is a tiger there.

§607.

bဇ. ဘူး။

This word is used as a verbal affix in the signification of *near*.

nဝိၤ ဝၤဇံၤ ဇ့ၢ်ကွ့ဒဖ bဇဝဒ် ဇၤlပိၤ.	နဲဖ၌အံၤဆ့၌နိၤအိ၌ဘူးဖိးယၤတဂ့ၤ။	Do not sit down near me.

§608.

bဒ့. bဒ့bဒ့. နဲ၌။ ဒီဒိ၌။

This word is used as an emphatic affix occasionally.

ဖnဖဃ lဂၤ ဇၢဇဃ nဖဃ ဟၤဒ ဘဇ bခိၤ ဘ့ဃlခ့. ဇၢဒ့ၤ bဒ့.	ဟုးနှ၌တဂၤဆါတၢ်နှ၌မၤအသးဒ်လဲဉ်။ တဆါတ၌နဲ၌။	How is the person that was sick? Nothing is the matter with him.

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lɔ̀ɛ nɔ̀ŋɔ̀ɔ̀ bɔ̀bɔ̀. ɛlɔ̀ɛɛɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɕɔɛɔ̀ɔ̀ ɛɔ̀ɛ.	လဲးခ်ိန်း တက္ခါ ဖိဖြဲ့။ ခလဲး တချုး ခံး ဘဉ်။	I beg you to go. *I* cannot go.

§609.

bɔ̀ɔ̀. ၆။

1. This word is used as a correlative of manner or quality. (See §253: 4.)

bɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔɔ̀ɔ lɔ̀ɔ.	၆ လဲဉ်။	How? what?
" " " bɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔlɔ̀ɔ	" " ၆လဲဉ်	How, what.
" ɛɔ̀ɛ bɔ̀ɔ̀ɛɔ̀ɛ	" အံးဝ်ဆူး	" " whatever.
" ɛɔ̀ɛ	" အံး	Thus, in this way.
" nɛɔ	" နှဉ်	" that "
" ɛɔ̀ɛ ɔɔ̀ɔ	" အံးသိး	Such, like this.
" nɛɔ "	" နှဉ် "	" " that.
nɛɔ̀ɔ bɔ̀ɔ ɔɔ̀ɔlɔ̀ɔ.	နဲ့ဝ်း၆လဲဉ်။	How do you say? or, what do you say?
ɛɛɔ̀ɔ bɔ̀ɔɛɔ̀ɛ, lɔ̀ɛlɛɔ̀ɛ.	စဝ်း၆အံး၊လဲးတဂ့်း။	I say thus, go not.
ɛɛɔ̀ɔɔ lɛɔ̀ɛ. ɛɛɔ̀ɔbɔ̀ɔ nɛɔlɛɛ.	စဝ်း၊ဖးတဂ့်း၊စဝ်း၆နှဉ်လီး။	I say do (it) not, I say thus.
ɛɛɕɔ̀ɔ̀ bɔ̀ɔnɛɔ ɔɔ̀ɔlɛɔ ɔɔ̀ɛɔ̀ɛ.	တ၀်ကထိး၆နှဉ်သိးတဂဉ်တဂ့်းဘဉ်။	Such words are improper.
ɔɔ̀ɕɛɔ̀ɔ̀ bɔ̀ɔɛɔ̀ɛɔɔ̀ɔ nɔ̀ɔɛɛɔnɔ̀ɔ̀ ɛɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔɔ̀ɔ.	သ့ဉ်ဖိ၆အံး၊သိးတကိ်တ၀်နိုးတမံးဘဉ်။	Such a plant is of no use.
ɛɔ̀ɔbɔ̀ɔ ɛɛɔ̀ɛ ɔɔ̀ɔ, ɔɛɛɔlɛ ɛɛɛɔ̀ɔ̀ ɛɛɛɔ̀ɔ̀ ɔɔ̀ɔ ɛɔ.	ဟိဉ်၆အံး၊အသိး ပအိဉ်လၢအပူးဘဉ် က သ့ဂီ။	Can we live in such a house as this?
nɛɔ bɔ̀ɔ ɛɔ̀ɛbɔ̀ɔ sɔ̀ɛ nɛɔ lɛɛ bɔ ɛɛɔ.	နမၤ၆အံး၆နှုးနှဉ်စံးဘဉ်ယး။	Whatever you do, tell me.
nɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɛ bɔ̀ɔɔ̀ɔ lɔ̀ɔ bɔ̀ɔ ɔɔ̀ɔlɔ̀ɔ ɛɔ nɔɔɔ̀ɔ ɛɔ̀ɔ.	နကထိး တ၀်၆လဲဉ်၆လဲဉ်နှဉ် စနှ၀် တပ၀်ဘဉ်။	I do not understand what you say.
ɔɔ̀ɔ̀ bɔ̀ɔnɛɔ, ɛɛɔbɔ̀ɔnɛɔ ɔɔ̀ɔlɛɛ.	ကထိး၆နှုးဖိးအိဉ်၆နှုးလီး။	He spoke thus, and it was thus.
ɛɔ̀ɔɔ̀ɔbɔ̀ɔnɛɔ. ɛɔ̀ɔɛɔ̀ɔbɔ̀ɔ nɛɔlɛɛ.	စံး၆နှုးကဲထိဉ်၆နှုးလီး။	He said thus, and it became thus.
ɛɛɔ̀ ɛɛɔ̀ ɔɔ̀ɔ bɔ̀ɔnɛɔ, ɛɛɔbɔ̀ɔ nɛɔ, ɛɛɔ̀ ɛɛɛɔ̀ɔɔ̀ɔbɔ̀ɔnɛɔ, ɛɛɔbɔ̀ɔ nɛɔ lɛɛ.	ဆိဖိဉ်ဝဲ၆နှုးအိဉ်၆နှုး။ ဆိဖိဉ်ဝဲ၆နှုး အိဉ်၆နှုးလီး။	He thought thus, and thus it was.

2. Preceding a noun which is followed by ɔɔ̀ɔ, ɔɔ̀ɔ, it signifies *as*, or *like;* but if the particles include a verb, they signify *in like manner*. (See §253: 6.)

ɕɔɛɔ̀ɔ ɛɔ̀ɔ ɔɔ̀ɔɔ, ɕɔ̀ɔlɔ ɛɔɔɛɔɔ̀ɔ bɔ̀ɔɔ̀ɔɕɔ ɔɔ̀ɔ nɛɔ, ɔɔ̀ɔnɔ̀ɔ ɛɔ̀ɔɔ̀ɔ ɔɔ̀ɔ ɛɛ̀ɔ̀ɔlɔ̀ɔ	ပသး ဟ့်ခံးဝဲ၆ဉ်။ ကိးလၢမၤအသး ၆ဖိၤ သိအသိးနှဉ်ဟဲခံဖိဉ်သၢဖိဉ်လဲဉ်။	The elders say that foreigners who took the character of priests, came two or three times.
nɛɔ̀ɔ ɛɔɔnɛɔ, bɔ̀ɔnɔɔ ɔɔ̀ɔ.	နဲ့ဖိအသးနှဉ်၆နသးအသိး။	The mind of thy child is like thy mind.
bɔ̀ɔ nɛɔ ɛɔɔ̀ɔɔ ɛɛ̀ɔ̀ ɛɛ̀ɔ ɛɔɛlɛ ɔ ɔɔ̀ɔɛɔ̀ɔbɔ ɛɛ̀ɔ̀ ɛɛ̀ɔ̀ ɛɔɛlɛ ɔɔ̀ɔnɛɔ ɔɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɛɛ̀ɔ.	၆နှဉ်အသိးသးစိဆံအိဉ်လၢပသးအံၤ ဘဉ် ကဖိၤထိဉ်၆မ့ဉ်ဆူဒၢ အဆိးနှဉ်ဖိ ဖျာဉ် ညါလီး။	In like manner the Holy Spirit in our hearts must enlighten the whole.
ɛɛbɔ̀ɔ̀ nɔ̀ɔɛɔ̀ɔ ɛɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ɔ lɛ̀ɔ̀ɔ̀ ɛɔɔ̀ɔ ɔɔ̀ɔ ɛɔ.	တ၀်ခဲကနုံဉ်အံၤတမ့၀်ဆဉ်၆လၢဖျၤ အသိး ဘဉ်။	It is not now as it was anciently.

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3. Preceding a verb in the future tense, it signifies *that*. (See sec. 253: 8.) In this signification bʃ̄ɔ̄ʃ is sometimes used.

bʃ̄ɔ̄ɔ̄ʃ ɒɯ̄ʃ̄ɔ̄ɯ̄ɔ̄ɯ̄ɔ̄ɯ

§612.

bṏɪ. ဖဲ့ဒူး။

This word is used as a particle occasionally, where the Sgaus for the most part use ဖဲ့ဒူး။

bṏɪ.	ဖဲ့ဒူး။	However, whatever.
nမṏဆွိ bṏɪဆွိဆွိ, ပnံးဒိ.	နကထိးဖဲ့ဒူးကထိးကထိးစတနှင်ဘဉ်။	However thou mayest talk, or whatever thou mayest say, I will not believe.
ɸnဇ, nမṏ ဒွlဇာbṏɪဒွ lဇာ lဇာ, n ဒွlဇာ ɲဒိ.	ပွးနှဉ်နလိဖဲ့ဒူးလိလိနလိတနှ်ဘဉ်။	However thou mayest (attempt) to deceive him, thou wilt not succeed in deceiving him.
မဒိlာɲbṏɪ.	မ့်နှင်သက့။	Notwithstanding, still, but.
မဒိlာɲ bṏɪပbა မာဇမံɪ lဇာ.	မ့်နှင်သကွဉ်နှဉ်ပတဉ်မာဖံးလိး။	Notwithstanding it being so, we must still work.

§613.

bဇွ. ဘိဉ်။

This root, like the Sgau, is used as a numeral affix to things ***bound up;*** (see §310) and to things contemplated as such, as a ***shoal*** of tadpoles; or an ant's ***nest*** when on the ground.

ɔṁა lṓbဇွ.	ကသံဉ်လွှ်ဘိဉ်။	Four papers of medicine.
ခṁა ဖzွ lbဇွ.	ခိဉ်ဇာဉ်တဘိဉ်။	A turban bound up.
ဗာɔzა lbဇွ.	ညါသူးတဘိဉ်။	Tobacco bound up.
ဗა lbဇွ.	ညဉ်တဘိဉ်။	A bundle of fish.
ဇမა lbဇွ.	တ်ညဉ်တဘိဉ်။	" flesh.
ɔṁzဖံɪ lbဇွ.	သွဉ်ဖံးတဘိဉ်။	" bark.
ဇṁა lbဇွ.	ကိဉ်တဘိဉ်။	" bread.
ɔɪbzွ bဇွ lbဇွ.	ထာဉ်ဘိဘိဉ်တဘိဉ်။	" or shoal of tadpoles.
ɔzွ lbဇွ.	တာ်တဘိဉ်။	An ant's nest (on the ground.)
စမṏɪ ဆုံɪ lbဇွ.	စမိဉ်ခွံတဘိဉ်။(စမွတ်။)	A bundle of dill seeds.
ခမံɪ ဆုံɪlbဇွ.	စမံဉ် " (စမြိုက်။)	" anethum sowa.
စမဒɪoဇɪ ဆုံɪlbဇွ.	စမူဉ်ဂိးး (စမုန်ဒိ။)	" cress seeds. *Lepidium sativum.*
စမဒɪbა ဆုံɪlbဇွ.	စမူဉ်ဘူ" (စမုန်စပါ။)	" anise seed.
စမဒɪɔဒၢ ဆုံɪlbဇွ.	စမူဉ်သူ" (စမုန်နုက်။)	" *Nigella sativa.*
စṁɪစɪဆုံɪ lbဇွ.	ဒိယါ " (ဒိယါ။)	" cummin seeds.
ɲzɲzဆုံɪ lbဇွ.	နှဉ်နှဉ် " (နုံနုံ။)	" coriander seeds.
ဍုံɪ ဆုံɪ lbဇွ.	သွံခွံတဘိဉ်။	" the seeds of *Holcos*
ဒိɪcɾɪ lbဇွ.	အံဝဲးတဘိဉ်။	" moss. [*sorgum.*
ဖṁɪ lṏlbဇွ.	ပိဉ်လုတဘိဉ်။	" an edible grub, or worm, found in logs on the sea coast.

§614.

bṏɲ.

This root, with others affixed, is used to form three or four different particles.

bṏɲ bɾ.	ဖာမှ်။	*While*—(affix. See §292.)
ɜɬlɾ ɲဖṏɪ lɾဖ မṁɪɔbṏɲ bɾ nဇɾ ဇɬɲɔဂ်ဒါ ɔzွ.	တ်လာနုးအံး လာယမံ အဖာမှ်နှဉ် တ်ဘဉ်ဟဲထိဉ်။	This night, while I slept, a thief came up.

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bo̱.	ဖျာမှာ။	*While*—(prefix.) *Before*—(with negative.)
bo̱ɔ lɔ̄ɪ ɡɤ nɛɔ ʂɛɔ ɡɛɔʂɔɪ lɛɑ.	ယလဲတော်အဖျာမှာနှင့် ယထံဉ်တော် အမြဲလိုး။	I saw much while travelling.
bo̱ɔ ɡɤ lɑʔɑ̄ɡɔ̱ ɑ̄ɪbɔʊbɔ ɑɪɔʔɑ̄ɪ ɑ̄ɪ̱ɣɔ̄ʊ lɛɑ.	လာအတချူး ထဲရွာဖိုးဘဉ် ပဆဉ်မာ ပဉ်ဟိဉ်မြဉ်လိုး။	We must repair the roof of the house before it rains.
bo̱ nɑ̄ʔɛʊ̄ɪ.	ခဲကနုံဉ်အံး။	*Now*—(see §171 : 3.)
bo̱ʔɛʊ̄ɪ.	ခဲအံး။	"
bo̱ nɑ̄ɔ̱ ʊʊ̄ɪnʊʊ̄lɔ̄ɪ ʊɔ lɑ̄ɔ.	ခဲကနုံဉ်အံးနသါကလဲဆူလဲဉ်။	Where wilt thou go now?
bo̱ʔɛʊ̄ɪ ɸɑɪɔɑɪɔ̄ʊlɑ̱ ʊɔ.	ခဲအံးပမာကူးသူလာဖျိ။	We cannot repair it now.
bo̱ nʊɔ.	တကျိချိ။	*Then, immediately.*
ɛɤɔ̄ɪɑ ʊ̄ɪbo̱ nʊɔlɛɑ.	ဖိုးသံခဲတကျိချိလိုး။	And he died immediately.
bo̱ ɡɤ̱.	ဘာဉ်စား။	*Between.*
ɔɛɸʊɪ lɯ̄ʊ̱ ʂʊɔlɤʊ̄ʊ̱ ɛʊɸʊɛɸ ʊ̄ʊ̱ ɑ̄ɪɛɤɔbo̱ɡɤ̱ nʊɔlɛɑ.	သဖိဉ်တဖျာဉ်အိဉ်လာ ဝှါမံဉ်တါဖိုးဝှါ တဝဲဉ်အဘာဉ်စားနှဉ်လိုး။	There is a zayat between Mata and Tavoy.

§615.

bɛɪbʊɔ. ဖြစ်ဖြဉ်။

These are colloquial particles, used when asking for approbation or slightly entreating; used like the Sgau ones. The last one is often used alone in the same signification. (See §328.)

ɔɑ̄ɪɑʊɛɤɪbɛɪbʊɔ.	ဟဲဖိုးယားဖြစ်ဖြဉ်။	Come with me; do.
ɲ ɡɤ ʊʊ̄ɔ ɡɤ lɑ̄ɪ nʊɔ ʊ ɛʊ̄ʊ̱ ʊɔ̄ɪ̱ ʂɤbʊɔ.	နတော်ဖိတော်လံးနှဉ်ပကိုက္ခားအိုးဖြဉ်။	Make an estimate of thy property.

§616.

bɛ̱. ဘိ။ ဘွဉ်။ လိဉ်။

This word is used as a numeral affix to things long and narrow. (See §308.)

ʊɔ lɤbɛ̱.	ဝဉ်တဘိ။	A bamboo.
ʊʊ̄ɪ lbɛ̱.	ထံတလိဉ်။	A river.
ʊɤʊɤʊʊ̄ɔ̱ lbɛ̱.	ထးဇးဖြဉ်တဘွဉ်။	A large needle.
bɤɯɯ̄ɔʊɔ̱ lbɛ̱.	ဘူမဲထိဉ်တဘိ။	Two spires of paddy have come up.
ʊɤ̱ʊɔ ʂʊɔnʊ̄ɪbɛ̱	ကျဲအိဉ်ခံဘိ။	There are two roads.
ʂɤɔʊɔ̄ɪɤ nʊ̄ɪbɛ̱.	ပသံးခံဘိ။	Two rings.
ʊ̄ɪɑʊ̱lɤ ɯɑʊ̱ lbɛ̱ nʊɔ ʂɑ̱ʊ̄ɪ ʊɔ̄ɪɤ ʊʊ̄ɔ lɤ̄ɔ.	ထံထိဉ် ဆူမှါထိဉ် တဘိနှဉ် အကျိဆံးဖြဉ်လဲဉ်။	How large is the stream that runs up to the east.
ʊ̄ɪɑʊʊ̄ɔ nʊ̄ɪbɛ̱.	ထံဖိခံဘိ။	Two small streams.
lʊlʊ̱ ʂɛɪ ʊ̄ɪɑnʊ̄ɪ bɛ̱.	တာ်ကွဲးအိထံခံဘိ။	Two rainbows are drinking water.
ɛɑʊ̱ɣʊɤ̱ lbɛ̱.	ကဆိကျိုးတဘိ။	An elephant's track.
lɤ̄ɔ̱ ɣʊɤ̱ lbɛ̱.	လှဉ်ကျိုးတဘိ။	A cart track.
ɤbʊ̱ ɣʊɤ̱ lbɛ̱.	ကဘိကျိုးတကျိုး။	A ship's wake.

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It is applied to a few small *Quadrupeds*, where for the most part the Sgaus use ခု။

ကြံ ဘဉ်မျိ lစ့.	လုံဉ်သူမဲ်တခု။	A gray squirrel with the tuft of the tail black.
ကြံပ ါ်ကျ lစ့.	လုံဉ်လဲတခု။	A very small striped squirrel.
ကြံ lဖ့ lစ့.	လုံဉ်လူ်တခု။	A striped ground squirrel.
ခဒ်ဘ့ lစ့.	တၤဘိကိဉ်တခု။	A very large black squirrel with a yellow breast.
ဗၣ lစ့.	ယိၤဟိဉ်တဘိ။	A scaly ant eater. [*Tupaia.*
ne ၣဆ့ျာ lစ့.	ၶဲတခု။	An animal resembling a squirrel, a species of

It is applied to many *Fish*.

ဃbခိၤ bစ့ lစ့.	ညဉ်ဘဲဘ့တဘိ။	A ribbon fish.
ဃဈ ပ့ဈ့ lစ့.	ညဉ်ကးပရၤတဘိ။	A large salt water cat-fish.
ဃ ဈဝ်ပ.	ညဉ်ကိဉ်ပနၢ်တဘိ။	A small fresh water cat-fish of the tribe *Plotosus.*
ဃခဖပ ခၣ lစ့.	ညဉ်ခိဉ်ခးတဘိ။	A salt water cat-fish of the *Aspredo* tribe.
ဃဘံၤ် lစ့.	ညဉ်ထံတဘိ။	An eel.
ဃဘိ့ ဘဝ့် lစ့.	တံၤတုၤတဘိ။	A small eel without fins.
ဃဈမ့ lစ့.	ညဉ်ငါဒိတဘိ။	A shark of several species, *Squalus.*
ဃဈမ့ ပnဒ် lစ့်.	ညဉ်ငါဒိပနၢ်တဘိ။	A hammer-headed shark of the genus *Zygana.*
ဃ ဈဝဒိ lစ့.	ညဉ်ကးစဝ်တဘိ။	A saw fish of the genus *Pristis.*

It is applied to many *Reptiles*.

ဍ်ဝၤ lစ့.	ဆွဲဉ်ဝၤတဘိ။	A species of salamander.
ဇ့ဈ lဈၤ lစ့.	ထးကဝ်တဘိ။	Probably a species of *Cæcilia.*
ဃ lစ့.	သမဉ်တဘိ။	A crocodile.
ဂ့ဳ lစ့.	တရ့တဘိ။	Probably a species of *Hydrosaurus.*
ဝဒ ဘ့lစ့.	ဂူၢ်သိတဘိ။	A cobra.
ဝဒဖ့ဈ့ lစ့.	ဆိကအိတဘိ။	A striped snake of the *Coluber* tribe.
ဝဒဘံၤ lစ့.	ဂူၢ်ထံတဘိ။	A water snake.
ဝဒဝဇၤ ခဝံ lစ့.	ဂူၢ်ဂိၤဖိဉ်တဘိ။	A red-headed snake of the *Coluber* family.
ဝဒဇဇၤ မၣlစ့.	ကထိၤတဘိ။	A python. [of streams.
ဝဒဇဇၤ ဘံၤ lစ့.	ကထိၤထံတဘိ။	A python that frequents trees on the banks
ဝဒဘံ့ lၣlစ့.	ဂူၢ်သ့ဉ်လါတဘိ။	Probably a species of *Trigonocephalus.*
ဝဒဘံ့ lၣဒဂၤ ဘဇၤlစ့.	ဂူၢ်သ့ဉ်လါဂိၤမဲ်တဘိ။	Probably *Trigonocephalus erythrurus.*
ဇ့ lဖ့lစ့.	ဖိလ့်တဘိ။	The common Gecko or house lizard.
ဈဝ်ဒ ဧဒၤ lစ့.	တိတဲဉ်တဘိ။	A large species of Gecko.
ခဒဒ bဳ lစ့.	တရ့ဘိတဘိ။	A large species of *Varanus.*
ခဒဒ ဏ့ခၤ lစ့.	တဏ့ၤဟ့ဉ်တဘိ။	A small species of do.
ဆွံၤ ဘစ့ ဟၣ bစ့.	ဆုံဉ်ဖိတဘိ။	A blood-sucker, a species of *Iguana.*
ဆွံၤ ဘိဒ nၣlစ့.	ဆုံဉ်သံဉ်နၢ်တဘိ။	A flying lizard.
ဆွံၤ ဃဒ် lစ့.	ဆုံဉ်ဃဲၤတဘိ။	A sand lizard.
ဏ့ဘိၤ lစ့.	ပျဉ်တဘိ။	A lizard resembling a viviparous lizard.

It is applied to a few *Insects*.

ဝၤ lစ့.	သူးတဘိ။	A land leech.
ဇ့ဈlဘိၤ lစ့.	ထိးကလဲဉ်တဘိ။	An earth worm.

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ဘံး မၢ lbθu.	သံမိၢ်ဒိၤတဘိ။	A caterpillar.
ဘံး lbθu.	သံးတဘိ။	A rice weevil.
ဘံး မၢဘံးဒံၤ lbθu.	သံမိၢ်ဒိၤသ့ဉ်ဃးတဘိ။	A glow worm.
ဘံး မၢbၣlɔ lbθu.	သံမိၢ်ဒိၤဘူလဉ်တဘိ။	do. another species.
ဇးဆိ့ မိlbθu.	ပတုၤခွးတဘ့ဉ်	A small scorpion.
ဘၣ့ ဆုံး lbθu.	ဆွဉ်ဘိတံာ်တဘ့ဉ်။	Described as a large black scorpion.
ဝးbu lbθu.	ဒးဘိတဘိ။	A centipede.
ဘၤစွၤ lbθu.	ဒးဘိဃိဉ်တဘိ။	" that gives a phosphorescent light; probably *scolopendra phosphorea.*
ဝ့ိ ဝိၤ lbθu.	သံဖိၢ်ဒ့ဘဘိ။	A hundred legs.

§617.

ɦɲu. ဘျိ။

This word is used as a numeral adverb; as in Sgau. (See §314.)

ဇးlɜ ဗဇၤဗဝံၤ, ဗlဘိၤ lɜ ဝဲၤ ဘθu lɦɲu lθၤ.	တၢ်လၢ ယီၤ အံၤ ယလဲၤ ဆူဝ့ၢ် တုၤ တဘျိ။ လီၤ။	This dry season I have been once to the city (so as) to arrive.

§618.

ɦɲu. ဘျၢဉ်။

This word is used as a numeral affix to things *dipped up*. (See §312.)

မၤnိ ဗဒθၤ ဘံၤnဘ့ɦɲu nံၤ ɦɲu bθɿ bθɹ.	မၤနူၢ်ယအိထံတဘျၢဉ်ခံဘျၢဉ်ဖိခိဉ်။	Get me a dipper or two of drinking water.

§619.

ɦɲɜɾ. လိဉ်။

This word is used occasionally as a numeral affix to *bunches of thread* containing several skains.

lဒɹ lɦɲɜɾ.	လူဉ်တလိဉ်။	A bunch of thread.

§620.

မ၈ံɹ. မးလဲဉ်။

This word is affixed to sentences to express emphasis, and partakes of the character of an interjection. A mark of admiration would be used in English.

nဒu ၈ိ့ဇ nθɹlɜဒɹ မဂ္ဂɹ.	နဲယ့တၢ်နူဉ်လၢအါမးလဲဉ်။	Thou askest a great deal!

§621.

မ၍lၵ်ɜ. ဖြာလဲဉ်။ ဟ့ာလဲဉ်။

This word is affixed to sentences in the signification of *probably not*; as in Sgau. (See §287.)

nlဘိ ɜu့ဗဒၣဇθɹ, ဃမ၍lၵ် lၵ်ɜ.	နလဲၤဃူတၢ်နူဉ်ထံဉ်ဖြာလဲဉ်။	As to thy going to seek it, it is not probable (thou wilt find.)
ပlဘိၤ မ၍lၵ် lၵ်ɜ.	ပကလဲၤဟ့ာလဲဉ်။	It is not probable that we will go.

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§622.

ဃၤ. မး။

This word is used at the close of verbal clauses as an intensive, or emphatic particle that may be rendered sometimes by *very*. (See §318: 2.)

ပဘၣ်ဘ့ bɤစၵဲဒွၤဒၤဇံၣ် တံၣ် ဃၤ ါစၢ်.	ပသးဟ့ၤနိ၌်ကစၢ်ယွၤအါစုဖံးမးလိၤ။	We often forget God still.
ဧမဝံါဘိ ဃၤါစၢ.	စကလဲၤတ့ၢ်လိၤ။	I will go (without delay.)

§623.

ဝၤ. မၤ။ ပ၁်။

1. This word is prefixed to verbs in the signification of producing the action denoted by the verb. (See §319.)

ꩡ ဂစ့.	ဟးဂိၤ။	Be destroyed.
ဟဂꩡ ဂစ့.	မၤဟးဂိၤ။	Destroy.
ဘံၣ.	သံး။	Die.
မၤ ဘံၣ.	မၤသံး။	Kill.
စဓ.	စိ၌်။	Be wet.
မၤ bɤ စဓ.	မၤဘဉ်စိ၌်။	Make wet.
ါ့ မ၁်.	ဟါမ၊်။	Be lost.
မၤ ါ့ မ၁်.	မၤဟါမ၊်။	Lose.
ကံ့ဂꩡဂဖ့စꩡ. ါံၤမၤ ဂꩡ ဂစ့ ါစၢ.	ဟံဉ်ဟးဂိၤလံၤကလံၤမၤဟးဂိၤဝဲလိၤ။	The house is destroyed. The wind destroyed it.
ဇꩡဝံ၁ ဖ၁ ဂစ၁ မၤ ဖစ့ မၤ ဏ့ၣ် ပဇ	တ၊်ထု့ တဖဉ်နူဉ် မၤပူၤမၤဖဲ့ၤ ပတ၊်ဒဲး ဘး	Can prayer deliver us from our
ဝဒ့ၤ bɤမံ ဘ့ၣ် ဇ၁.	ဘဉ်ကသ့ဖ၊်။	sins?
ဒ့ဒ့ၣမ့ဒ့ၣဇံၤ ဧမၤဝဝံ၁ ဖုဘ့ၣ်ဒ့ဘ့ၤ, မ့ဒ် ဧမၤဒ့ဘ့ဖု, ဝ့ဒ့ဧမၤဘံၣ ဖု, ဂ်ၣ် မံၤ့ ဂစ၁ါစၢ.	မ့ဉ်မ့ၢ်ယၤတဂၤအံၤယမၤဖိဉ် ပ့ၤတသ့ဘဉ်။ မ့ဉ်ယမၤဖြိဉ်ပ့ၤဖိး ယမၤသံပ့ၤ ခံမံၤနူဉ် လိၤ။	As for me I cannot make people prosperous. I make them wretched, and I slay them.

2. It is used in the middle voice to signify the assuming or making one's self what the verbal adjective to which မၤ is prefixed denotes. The Sgaus use ပ၁်—အး in this signification.

မၤဇ့ဘ့ ဂဘꩡ ဇံၣ်.	ပ၁်ရူၤနသးတကွ့ၢ်။	Place yourself meek.
ဖုါဂၤ ဂစ၁ မၤဒဘꩡ ခ၁ၤခ၁ၤ မ၁ဒ စံၣ် ဝ၁ၢ်ဖုဘꩡ မ၁ဲ့ ဒꩡၤစ၁.	ပ့ၤတဂၤနူဉ်ပ၁် အသးတခိဉ်တခိဉ်အ မ့ၢ်စံး ဝဲပ့ၤပျံၤအိၤဇ်ါ။	That man sets himself up for somebody. Does he suppose people are afraid of him?

§624.

မံၣ်ဘ့. မံၤ။ဒူ။

1. This word is used as a numeral affix applied to *kinds* of things. (See §320.)

ပဇ ဒစ၁ဂ၁ မံၣ်ဘ့၁ါ.	ပတ၊်တအိဉ်နိတမံၤ။	We have nothing.
ဇꩡစါဘိ ါꩡဒၢဖꩡ့ စပ့ဘိၤဇ၂ ဇံၣ် ဣဘိ မံၣ်စ၁ါ.	ဖိးစလဲၤလၢဒ့ဂါပူၤစပ့ၤတ၊် တဆံနီမံၤလိၤ။	I went to market and bought seventeen different things.
ဈဇ့ဝဘိၢ ၑ၁ဂꩡ ဇ၂ပ့ဘ့ ဇ၂ ဆံၣ် ၑ၁ ဒ မံၣ်ဘ့ ဂါꩡါစၢ.	ကစ၊် ဝဒဉ် နၢတ၊် ပၢတ၊် ကိးဒဉ် အမံၤဖဲ့ၤ လိၤ။	The Lord, he overcomes, and rules every thing.
ဘစ့စံၤ ဝ၁ါမံၣ်ဘ့ဒ၁ ဒ၁ါ.	ဝဉ်တမံၤတအိဉ်တဉ်ဖဲအံၤတဉ်။	As for bamboos, there are none here.
ဂ၁bɤbံ၁ ဂံၣ်မံၣ်ဘ့ ါစၢ.	နူ၊်တဉ်ဘူဉ်ခံမံၤလိၤ။	He obtained two kinds of merit.

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ꤟꤢ ꤓꤢꤡꤠꤢꤡ ꤢꤢꤡ	ဘလူဉ်ဘဉ်တ၀်နိုတမံးဘဉ်။	It is of no kind of use.
ꤠꤢꤢꤢꤡ ꤢꤢꤟꤢ ꤠꤢ꤬ꤡ꤯	မ့၀်အဘဉ်မန္ဒးတမံးလဲဉ်။	For what kind of reason?

2. It is used where the Sgaus use ꤡ with the case absolute.

ꤟꤢꤣꤡ꤯ ꤠꤢ꤬ꤡ ꤢꤢꤣꤢꤠꤢ ꤠꤡ꤯ꤡꤡ꤯ꤓꤢ ꤠꤣ꤬ꤢ ꤓꤢꤡ꤯ꤓꤢ ꤓꤢꤡ꤯ꤓꤢ ꤠꤡ꤯ꤡꤡ꤯ꤓꤢ ꤠꤢꤡ꤯ꤓꤢ ꤠꤢꤡ꤯ꤓꤢ ꤠꤢ

ခရ ဂျ.	မှိဟါ။	Evening.
ဘံး ဖှ မခ.	ဖးဖိမှိ။	Midnight.
မခ ဂၤ.	မှိနုး။	Night.
ခခ ဒၢ.	မှိဆါ။	The day time.
ခခ ဂၤ.	မှိနုံး။	Day.
ခခ ဂျခဂျ.	မဟါထါ။	A few days past.

2. It is used to form the words denoting the points of the compass.

မခဘှ် ါခဖၢ.	မှိထိဉ်တဒိ။	East.
မခဂၤါ ါခဖၢ.	မှိန္ဉ်တဒိ။	West.
မခဖၢ ါခဒၢ.	ကလံးထံးတဒိ။	South.
မခ ခံၢ် ါခဖၢ.	ကလံးဒိးတဒိ။	North.

§628.

မခၢ. ဖိး။

This root is used as a numeral affix applied to ***Flowers***, and ***Fungi***.

ပခူ် ါမခၢ.	ကူးတဖိး။	A mushroom, or other fungus.
ဂဲံး ဆီးဖစၢ ါမခၢ.	ကးကွဉ်ဖိတဖိး။	A mimusops flower.
ဖစၢ ဆွ် ါမခၢ.	ဖိကွီးတဖိး။	A clerodendron flower.
ဖစၢ ဝစၢါမခၢ.	ဖိဂီးတဖိး။	A coxcomb.
ခဈး ဖစၢါမခၢ.	ကကိဖိတဖိး။	A Burman water lily. *Nelumbium speciosum.*
ဃခဒ့ ဖစၢါမခၢ.	ဖိတးဆွဉ်တဖိး။	A rose.
ဖစၢ ဘဲံ့ ဆဲံး ဖစၢါမခၢ.	ဖိထိဉ်ကီးတဖိး။	A *Butea* flower.
ဖစၢ ဘဲံ့ချံ့ ါမခၢ.	ဖိထိဉ်ကံဉ်တဖိး။	An orchidious flower.
ဖစၢ ဗၢါမခၢ.	ဖိဒုဉ်ညါတဖိး။	A *Crinum.*
ဃဈ့ ဈဖစၢါမခၢ.	ကတူးစုဖိတဖိး။	A *Paratropia* flower.
ဇွဲံ့ ချ့ါဒွိါစခူ ဖစၢါမခၢ.	တပ္ပဉ်ခိဉ်လ့ၢ်လိၢဖိတဖိး။	A *Justicia* flower.
ဖစၢ စစခူ်ဟါမခၢ.	ဖိဆဉ်တဖိး။	A *Plumeria* flower. *P. accuminata.*
ဖစၢ ဆ ါမခၢ.	တကဉ်ဖိတဖိး။	A Gardinia flower. *G. coronaria.*
ဖစၢ ဆဃဲံ့ ါမခၢ.	တကဉ်ဗၢဖိတဖိး။	A Cape jasmine.
ဒၤဘၢ ဝဘၢ ဘံၢ်ဖစၢ ါမခၢ.	အဉ်သဉ်ဝစံဉ်ဖိတဖိး။	A passion flower.
ကခြ ဘံ့ ဖစၢါမခၢ.	ခွဲဉ်သွဉ်ဖိတဖိး။	A flower of the tapioca tree.
ဝစၢစခ မံၤဖစၢ ါမခၢ.	ဂီၤစုမ့ဉ်ဖိဖိတဖိး။	A touch-me-not, or balsam.
ဘဲံ့ ဘံ့ဖစၢဘဲံ့ဆဲံ့ ဖစၢါမခၢ.	ပထိးသ့ဉ်ဖိထိဉ်ကိးတဖိး။	A flower of *Agate grandiflora.*
ხ့ ხა ခხ့ ဖစၢ ါမခၢ.	ဘိဘဉ်ကဘိဖိတဖိး။	A clitoria flower.
ချိၤ ხ့ဖစၢ ါမခၢ.	ကျွဉ်ဘိဖိတဖိး။	A flower of a creeping species of *Acacia.*
ဖစၢ ဘံၢ် ဖစၢါမခၢ.	ဖိထံဖိတဖိး။	An *Ixora* flower.
ကျ ဘံၢ် ဈဖစၢါမခၢ.	သံတယ့ာ်ဖိတဖိး။	A flower of the sensitive plant.
ဖစၢ ကျီၢစဘ့ ဖစၢါမခၢ.	ဖိန္ဉီကထၢဖိတဖိး။	A double marigold.
မၤံၢ ပဒ့ဖစၢ ါမခၢ.	ဖိဒိဉ်တၢၤတဖိး။	A champaca flower.
ဃိ ပါခ ဖစၢါမခၢ.	ဆုးပလူဉ်ဖိတဖိး။	A flower of *Nyctanthes arbor tristis.*
ါ့ ချိၤဖစၢ ါမခၢ.	လိၢ်ဟ့ဉ်ဖိတဖိး။	A flower of the sweet flag.
ပကဒ့ဆ့ မံၤဖစၢါမခၢ.	ပနၢ်ခိဉ်မ့ဉ်ဖိတဖိး။	A *Pondeteria* flower.
ဖစၢ ပစစခူဖစၢ ါမခၢ.	ဖိပစီးဖိတဖိး။	A tuberose.
ဖစၢ မခစခူဖစၢ ါမခၢ.	သနးစဉ်ဖိတဖိး။	A *Unona* flower.
ხွံ့ ხွမ့ဖစၢ ါမခၢ.	ဆးဆွဉ်ဖိတဖိး။	A flower of *Pandanus odorotisimus.*

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§629.

ဃိၤဟ့ၢ. မဲ်ညါ။

This word, with nouns or pronouns, preceded by ꩻ, လၢ, is used in the signification of ***before***. (See §324.)

ꩻၤꩻ ပဃိၤဟ့ၢ ꩻဃ်ၤ.	လဲၤလၢယမဲ်ညါတဝ့ၤ။	Go not before me.
ꩻၤ် ꩻၵဃိၤဟ့ၢ ၵဈၵဝဈဃိၤဟ့ၢ်.	လံ်လၢနမဲ်ညါနှဉ်နတထံဉ်ဘဉ်ဖျိ။	Dost thou not see the book before thee?
ꩻၵဈ ဒဃိၤဟ့ၢ.	လၢနှဉ်အမဲ်ညါ။	Besides, exceed.
ꩻဧဃံၤ ဒဃိၤဟ့ၢ.	လၢအံၤအမဲ်ညါ။	" "
ထၢဈ ဒbၣဒဈ ဝ၊ ဒဇဧဍွိၤၵဈ ꩻဈၵ. ꩻၵဈ ဒဃိၤဟ့ၢ ဒဈ ꩻၣ့ဒ်ၤ.	ပှၤနှဉ်အဘုအိဉ်ဒဉ်တ၊်ပွဲၤနှဉ်ဖိၤလိၤ။ လၢနှဉ်အမဲ်ညါတအိဉ်လၢၤဘဉ်။	He has so much paddy. He has no more besides that.
ꩻဧဃံၤ ဒဃိၤဟ့ၢ ဧပါၤ ချိၤ် ဘိၣ်ꩻၣ့ ဒ်ၤ.	လၢအံၤအမဲ်ညါ စလဲၤ့ဏတသွလၢၤဘဉ်။	Besides, I cannot travel quickly any more.
ꩻပဃံ ပဖဲ ဒဃိၤဟ့ၢ ထဂၤ ဒ၌ ပမၤ ဒ်ၤ.	လၢပမိၢ်ပပ၊် အမဲ်ညါ ပှၤဂၤတအဲဉ် ဘဉ်ပှၤဘဉ်။	None exceed our parents in love to us.
ꩻၤဒဈ ဝ၊ဒမ ဎွိၤ ဂဈꩻဈ. ꩻၵဈ ဒ ဃိၤဟ့ၢ ဒ်ၤ.	လံ်အိဉ်ဒဉ်တ၊်ပွဲၤနှဉ်ဖိၤလိၤ။ လၢနှဉ်အမဲ်ညါတအိဉ်လၢၤဘဉ်။	There are so many books. There are no more besides those.

§630.

ဃ၌. မ့ၢ်။

1. This word is used like the verb ***to be***, to connect the subject and the predicate. (See §323: 1.)

ပဃ၌ ဃဃခမၤ၌ဒွ ဒဖံ၇ ဒ၊ၤ်ၤ ꩻဈ.	ပမ့ၢ်မ့ၢ်ကိၤလံ်၊်အဖိအလံၤလိၤ။	We are the children of satan.
စၤ်ၵမ် bဒိၣ်ကဈ ဂဈ့ဎ, ဗစၤ်ၵဒမၤ, ဂ ဒမချိ့ ꩻဈဃ၌ ဂၤ်ၤဘံ၇ ꩻဈ.	စံးတ၊်ဒ်နှ၊်ဝံၤဖြးယစံးအိၤ။ နတ၊်ကတိၤနှဉ် မ့ၢ်ခံထံဉ်လိၤ။	When he had spoken thus, I said to him, thy words are two.

2. It is used as a particle of interrogation preceding the clause. (See §323: 5.)

ဃ၌ဂ၌ၣ် ꩻမၤ ဈ၇ဃ. ဒမ.	မ့ၢ်နဟဲလၢလာ်နှဉ်ဖျိ။အၢဉ်။	Dost thou come from below? Yes.
ထဈ ꩻဖ၇ဃ၌ bဃဈၣ် ꩻၢဒဂ၌ၣ် ꩻ၌ဒ်.	ပှၤတဖဉ်မှုနှဉ်မ့ၢ်အဃဲဘဉ်မန္ဒၤလဲဉ်။	Why have those people come?
ဃ၌ဂဈၤ် ဃ၇့.ဇbဒိၣ်ဘ၌ ꩻ၌ဒ်.	မ့ၢ်နဆိမိဉ်တ၊်ဒ်လဲဉ်။	What dost thou think?
ဃ၌—ဂ၇.	မ့ၢ်—ဖြး။	Because.
ဃ၌ဈၣ်—ဂ၇.	မ့ၢ်လီၤ—ဖြး။	"
ဇဘၤ်ဒ့ ဒ၊ꩻၤ်ဖ၇ ဘံ၇ဃ်. ဃ၌ဈၣ် ဂဘံ၇ ဒ၌ဃ ဂဘံ၇ ဒဘ ဒ့ဃ ဂဘံ၇ ဧ၇ံ့ bဃဇ bဒိၣ်ဇဖံၤ ꩻၣ်ဒ်ၤ.	ပှၤခဲလၢဉ်တဖဉ်သွဉ်ဇ။ မ့ၢ်လီၤသုအဲဉ်ဒဉ် သုသးဖြိဉ်ဖြးသုတူ၊်ဆဉ်တ၊်ဖ်ဆံၤလိၤ။	O ye, all of you! You suffer thus because you love wretchedness.

§631.

ဃံ. ကးမိဉ်းမိၢ်။ မ။

1. This root is used as a verbal prefix to mark the future tense; where it is ꩻ in Sgau. (See §135.)

bဒိၣ် ဒbၣဒဘ ဂဈ, ဗမံဖ၌ ဃဇ ဝ၌ၣ် ꩻၣ်ဒ်ၤ.	ဒ်အဘဉ်အသးနှဉ်ယကဟ့ဉ်ယဲလိၤ။	I will give according to what pleases him.
ဇချဂဒိၣ် ဖွ၌ဃ ဝ၌ၣ် မံဝ်သ၌ bဒိၣ် သ၌ ꩻၣ်ဒ်ၤ.	သရ့ဉ်ဟဲကွဲးဒဉ်ဝဲကသွဒ်လဲဉ်။	How can the teacher come and write himself?

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ဗဒ်ဩ ဘာ ထိ ဂဒဲ ပြောလို့ ဧည့် ဗမံ့ ဒ္ဒူလျှင်ကျွန်တော်တို့ ဧည့်ခံလိုက်ရပါ။	စမ့်သွင်ညါ လာနအိဉ်လာဟံဉ်ဖိး စကဃ့် နာလာမဟ်လိဉ်လံး။	Had I known that thou wert in the house, I would have asked last evening.

2. It is used as a verbal prefix with ဘာ, သး, following the verb to mark the optative mood; where it is ဖိဉ် in Sgau. (See §327.)

ဒဩ်မဒိ မယ ခရာ ပျိုက်ရာ လံာ် ဧရှိ် ဧဒဲ့ ဗွာ ဒဧဒရှ့ ဂရှ, မံာ်မာဂစု့ ဟ့ ဒ ဘ ဘစု့ ဒါရှ်ပါ။	မ့မ့်မူဉ်ကိး လံာ်တဂၤအံၤကယဲာ်ကစာ်ယွၤ အတာ်နူဉ်တာ်မိဉ် မၤဟးဇိး တဉ်အသး ခဲလာ်လိး။	But satan wishes to destroy all the things of God.

3. It is used as an affix to mark the feminine gender of irrational animals.

ဒၤမံ ပျိုဒဲ့။	ဆိမိ်တဘွဉ်အိဉ်။	There is a hen.
ဘိၤမံ ထိ ဘိၤဟာဒဲ့ ကံာ်ဧၤ။	ခ့မိ်ဖိးခ့ဖါအိဉ်ခံရ့။	There are two, a tiger and a tigress.

4. Followed by ခံၤ, it is used as an adverb of time to denote a period just past. It is sometimes written ဧၤ ခံၤ). မကိဉ်။ (See §449.)

§632.

ဗံၤ. ယါ။

This word is used as a numeral affix to *cuds* and mouthfuls.

မၤ ဘ ဒဩ်ဘ့ ဟံာ်ဂဲ့ ဗံၤ.	ဖိးမနူ်အိဉ်စတ်ကဖိးအိဉ်တယါ။	Make me a cud of betle.
ဖျ ဂၤဒ့ဟ့ဘိၤ ပျဘံၤကံာ ဗံၤ.	ပ့ၤတဂၤအိဉ်မ့ၤတယါခံယါ။	The man has taken a mouthful or two of rice.

§633.

ဧဇၤ ဧဒဲ့. ဒ်ံးသိးသိး။

This word is used in the signification of *alike;* where the Sgaus use ဒ်ံးသိးသိး။ (See §39.)

ဂ ဘံာ် ကံာ်ဂၤ စ့ဘံၤဧဇၤဧဒဲ့ ပျိုဧၤ.	သုခံဂၤအံၤဒ်ံးသိးသိးလိၤ။	You two are both alike.
ဂ ဘံာ် ဒဧဆ့ဂ်ဲ့ ဂဒဲ့ ဧဇၤဧဒဲ့ပျိုဧၤ.	သုတာ်ကတိၤနူဉ်ဒ်ံးသိးသိးလိၤ။	Your words are alike.
ဂ ဘံာ်ဟ ဧ-ကံာ်ဂၤစ့ဘံၤ ပျိုဂၤဘံာ်ဒဂဲ့ ဧဇၤဧဒဲ့ပျိုဧၤ.	သုမၤတာ်ခံဂၤ အံၤသုလၤဉ် ဂ့ာ်ဒ်ံးသိး သိးလိၤ။	In respect to your working, you expend strength alike.

§634.

ဧဇခံၤ. ဖိကိဉ်။

1. This word is in common use as an adverb to denote a short period, *a little while.* The first syllable is sometimes pronounced and written ဧၤ.

ပျိ'ဒျိုဧၤ ဒျိုဧဒျ ပျိုဧၤ စ့ၤဘံၤ စ့ၤဧဒျ. ပြံၤဧဇခံၤ ထံာ်ပျိုဧၤ.	ပ့ၤလာ အလဲၤတာ်တဖဉ် လဲၤယိဉ်ယိဉ်လံ ဖါ။လဲၤဖိကိဉ်ဒ်ံးလိၤ။	Have the people that went been gone long? They have been gone a little while.

ဧဇဧခံၤ ဧဇဧခံၤ. ကိးမးကိးမး။

2. It is repeated in the signification of *frequently*, where the Sgaus use ကိးမးကိးမး။

ဆ ခံၤ ဧဇခံၤ ဂဒဲ့ ဘံာ်ဧဇခံၤဧဇခံၤ ဂဒဲ့ ဘံာ်ဟ ဧ-ကံာ်ပျိုဧၤ ဒ်ံ.	ကိးမးကိးမးနအိထံ ကိးမးကိးမး နအိထံ တဉ်မနူးလဲဉ်။	Why dost thou drink water so frequently?

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§635.

ဖစ္ဉ ဂစ္ဉ. ဒံးသိးသိး။

This word is used in the signification of ***like***, or ***alike;*** synonymous with the Sgau ဒံးသိးသိး။

ဒေးသ္ဂီဉ် ဖစ္ဉစ္ဂ်ာ် ဏ.	တၢ်ကတိၤဒံးသိးသိးဖျိ။	Are the words alike?
ဖစ္ဉ ဂစ္ဉ်ပိၤ် ဒသ.	ဒံးသိးသိးလိာ်အသး။	They are alike.
ဒဝိၢ်ဃ ါဂၤကဃဖစ္ဉဂစ္ဉ် ဝဒီဗးၤ ါစၢ.	အဝဲတဂၤန္ဉာ်ဒံးသိးသိးဖိးယၤလီၤ။	That man is like me.

§636.

ဗ. ယ။ဝ။

This root, with the derivatives, is used for the first personal pronoun singular number. (See §329.) The Pgho and Sgau correspond in every respect, excepting in the abbreviation of ယဝဲ to ယဲ။

ဗ	ယ။	I.
ဗဇစ်ဉ် ဖစ္ဉ.	ယဆိမိဉ်။	I think.
ဗမဝံ မၤါစၢ.	ယကမၤလီၤ။	I will work.
ဗ	ယ။	My.
ဗ ခ္ဉ.	ယခိဉ်။	My feet.
ဗ ကိ်ဉ.	ယတံဉ်။	My house.
ဗဒၤ	ယၤ။	Me, I.
ဇးၣ ဂ်ိ်ဉ ဗဒၤ.	ဒုးနဲဉ်ယၤ။	Show me.
ဏဝဲ်ဉ ဗဒၤ.	ပှၤတိၢ်ယၤ။	A person struck me.
ါဍဘိ်ဍါဒပၢၤ ဗဝံၤဗဒၤမိ်ဂိၢ်ဏမိ်ဂိၢ်ါ.	လီၤကွၤလၢပှၤအံၤ။ယၤမ့ၢ်ဝ့ၤပှၤမ့ၢ်ဝ့ၤ။	Descending to us, whether *I* or others.
ဗဒၤ	ယၤ။	Mine.
ပစၢါၣ ါကိၤဗဝံၤ ါခ်ိဉ.	မတၢ်အလိ်ာ်အံၤလဲဉ်။	Whose book is this?
မ်ိဗဒၤ.(မ်ိဗ ဝဘိၢါစၢ.)	ယၤ။(မ့ၢ်ယဝဲဒဉ်လီၤ။)	Mine, (or my property.)
ဗဝဘိၢ. ဗဝဘိၢဍ.	ယဲ။ယဝဲဒဉ်။	*I.*
ဗမဝံ ါခ်ိၤ ဗဝံၤဍါစၢ.	ယကလဲၤယဲလီၤ။	*I* will go.
ဗဝဘိၢ ဍ.	ယဝဲဒဉ်။	In regard to me.
ဗဝဘိၢ ဍဗဝံၤ ဗဘၣ့.	ယဝဲဒဉ်အံၤယသးပှၤနိဉ်။	As to me, I forget.
ဗဘိၢ ဍဗါဗ ဗဇဝ်ဉ် ဒဗၣဒ်ါ.	ယဲဒဉ်ယဘျုးယဖြိဉ်တဘိဉ်။	As to me, I have no goodness.

§637.

ဗ်ာ. ဇါ။

This word is used as an interrogative affix with negative clauses, where the sentiment intended to be conveyed is that of a strong affirmative.

မ်ိဓ ဍ ဗဒၣ ဂစ်ာ် ဒ ဂဗ, ပဝိၢဍ မ့ၢ်ကဒဉ်ယၤဉ် နစံးတၢ် နွဉ်ပဝဲဒဉ်အံၤပဖြိဉ်		True, what thou sayest. We
ဗဝံၤ ဏဝဲ်ဉ မ်ိဂိၢ် ဒချ မ်ိဂိၢ် ပ	မ့ၢ်ဝ့ၤ။သရုဉ်မ့ၢ်ဝ့ၤ။ပဘဉ်ယ္ဂးယိဉ်အိၤ	ought to reverence and fear
ါဃ ဇဒၤ ပါဃဒ္ဓ ါဃဒ် မ်ိဓ မၤါစၢ.	လီၤ။ဘဉ်ဖျိၤအိၤလီၤ။ မ့ၢ်နှဉ်သကွဉ်နွဉ်	governors and teachers, but
မ်ိဓါဒ်ဂ္ဂ် ဘ်ိၣ်ဂၤ ဇဒါဒ္ဓၤ ဗဝံၤ ဂ်ိၢ်	ဖိးကစၢ်ယွၤ အံၤဝ့ၤ ပသးဖျိၤ အိၤဖြိဉ်	ought we not to fear God
ပဘဒ် မ်ိဓဇဝံ ဂ်ိ်ဓ်ဒ်ါ ဂ်ဒဝံ ဆုဝံ်	နွၢ်တၢ်အိဉ် လၢဟိဉ်ခိဉ်ချၢအံၤ ခဲလၢဉ်	more than all on earth?
ဗဝံၤဘဇ္ဉ ဒါဓၤဒ္ဓါဗၤ.	တမ့ၢ်ဘဉ်ဖျိ။	

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§638.

ဗၢ. ညါ။

1. This word is used, when preceded by ꤟꤤ, ꤜꤢ, in the signification of ***before.*** (See §215: 2.)

ꤟꤢ ꤒꤢꤢꤢꤢ ꤒꤟꤢꤢꤢ ꤘꤢꤢꤢ.	လဲၤသုးဘူးထိဉ်ဆူညါတဖဲး။	Go before a little.
ꤢꤢꤢ ꤒꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ ꤘꤢꤢꤢ ꤘꤢꤢ ꤟꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ.	ဒ်ပှၤကကွၢ်လိနၤနှဉ်နှတဉ်လဲၤလၢညါလီၤ။	Thou must go before in order that people may follow thy example.

2. Preceded by ꤟꤤ, ꤜꤢ, as above, it is sometimes used in the signification of ***within.***

ꤢꤢꤟꤟꤢꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ.	စသးလၢညါ ဒိဆိကဒိဉ်ခဉ် တၢ်ဝ့ဝ့ဖျါ ဖၢ်။	My mind within thinks backwards and forwards. Ah! (I feel distressed.)
ꤢꤢꤢ ꤟꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ ꤟꤢꤢ ꤟꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ.	ပှၤသံတဖဉ်ကွဲၤဝဲလၢညါဒိမ့်မၤသးဒ်လဲဉ် ဒိဉ်။	The dead return within, (i. e. to the inner world.) How is it there?
ꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢꤟ ꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ.	သွဉ်အံၤအအိပူၤလၢညါ ဒိမ့်မၤန္ဒၤအိဉ်တ မံၤလဲဉ်။	What is there within this hollow tree?
ꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ.	ဟိဉ်ခိဉ်အံၤစ၌ဉ်ထိဉ်ကွၢ်လၢညါ ဒိအိဉ်ထဲ ခဲးဒိၤလီၤ။	I dug into the earth here and looked within, and there was nothing but sand.

3. It is affixed usually to nouns or numeral affixes with or without ꤢꤢꤢ, ꤒ, (which see) preceding them, in the signification of the ***whole.***

ꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ.	အဝဲတစုစတိၢ်ခံဘိသၢဘိလွံၢ်ဘိညါ။	At that time I struck the whole of two or three or four times.

§639.

ꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ. ယဲာ်ယဲာ်းကယီၤကိၤ။ဃဲးဃဲး။

1. This reduplicated root is used in the signification of a ***long time***, where the Sgaus use two or three different words, as above.

ꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ.	ယလဲၤတ့ၢ်ကယီၤကိၤလံ။	I had been gone a long time.
ꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢ.	ပှၤလဲၤတ့ၢ်တၢ်ဃဲးဃဲး။	The people had been gone a long time.
ꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ.	ယဲာ်ယဲာ်ဒိးပှၤဖဲလီၤ။	After a long time, the people came.

ꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢ. တယဲာ်တဖြိၢ်။

2. Used with the negative singly, with the couplet as above, it is used as an adverb, signifying a ***short time.***

ꤢꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢ.	ဟဲထိဉ်တယဲာ်တဖြိၢ်ဒိးကွၤဝဲခဉ်လီၤ။	He came up a little while, and then returned.

§640.

ꤢꤢꤢ. ယ္ဂာ်။

This word is used as a numeral affix to intervals of ***sleep***, or ***insensibility.*** (See §335.)

ꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢ ꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢ.	ယကမံတယ္ဂာ်။	I will take a nap.

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ဝါဒါ ဖးစးဃ ဗအါ ကှ ဒဃးယွံး ဗမျါ ဝါလ ဝါတါနှဉ်ဃဆုဉ်နိုး အိဉ်ဘိုးဃမံးတ ဝးဃး ဝါ.	ယွင်လိး။	In my travelling, I sat down and rested, and took a nap.
ထံဝး ါှ စဈါးတံှ ဖးှးဃ ဝါ ဃး ဝါဝါ ါ.	ပှါတဂၤလိၤတဲဝ်လၢ ဟံဉ်ပူၤ နှဉ်သံ ယွင်ဝဲလိး။	That man fell from the house and became insensible.

§641.

ဃဒး. လံ။

This affix is used as the characteristic of the perfect tense.

ထ ါဒါ ဖးှ ဆွါးဃး.	ပှၤလဲၤပူၤကွံဉ်လံ။	The people have passed by.
၊. ဝါဂါ ဃ, ဂါဒါ ဘးှ ဃး, ဂဝါ ဂါဂါ ဖံး ဃး.	နဲဒဉ်နလဲၤတူၤလံခံဒိဉ်လံ။	(But) thou hast been twice.
ဒဒိးမဒိဘံှ ဂဒိှးဃံၤ. ပမးိးဘှ ဘဒိှါး ဇ ဇးဒါ ဒးှး ဒဖံးဒ ါဂါးဃး.	မ့မ့်ါခဲကနှဉ်အံၤပကဲထိဉ်ကှၤလၢ ကစၢ်ယွၤ အဖိအလံၤလံ။	But now we have become the children of God.

§642.

ဃဒိ. ဖါ။

This word is used as a particle of interrogation with negative clauses, where the sentiment is an affirmation in such constructions as the English phrase "*it is so, is it not?*" It seems to be synonymous with ဃဉ.

ဇဈါ bံှးဃံၤ မဒိဂဇဈးဒဒိၤ ဃဒိ.	ဖိတဘှဉ်အံၤမ့်ါနဖိတမ့်ါတဉ်ဖါ။	This is thy knife, is it not?

§643.

ဃဒိၤ. ကွဉ်။

This word is used as a numeral affix to *skains of thread.*

ါဇး ါဃဒိၤ.	လူဉ်တကွဉ်။	A skain of thread.

§644.

ဃဒိှ. ယံၤ။

This word is used as a numeral affix applied to *lengths* of thread, or rope. (See §331.)

ဇဒိါၤဒှ ဆိုှဒဒိး ဇါးဒးဂဉ် ဘျဲဃဒိှ	ဖိးလဲၤဃွနှၤ်ယၤလၢလူဉ်သၢယံၤ။	Go beg me three lengths of thread.

§645.

ဃဝံ. ဃဝံဆွဳ. ကွါးကွါကွါ။

These particles are used at the beginning of sentences in the manner of the English interjection *behold!* and at the close in the signification of *try.*

ဃဝံ, ဂှဂဂံှ ဇဇးဇ မဝံစွါးဝဂ.	ကွါးခဲကိာ်တနုံဉ်စကပှၤဝနှါ။	Behold! next year I will buy buffaloes.
ဃဝံ, ါဇဒိ မၢဇၢ ဆဝံး မၢဇှ ဖဝံးဇၢ် မဒးှ, ဇမဝံမၤ ဒဘးါမံၤ် ါဇၢ.	ကွါးခဲမ့်ါဆိတနုံးမ့်ါထိဉ်ဖးဖိမူ တါကမၤ ဆသးတမံၤယၢဉ်။	Behold! this day about nine o'clock, something will happen!
ဒဒိးမဝံသိး ဇၢဂ ဝး ါးဇမၤ ဂါဇၢ ဂဇှ ဃဝံဆွဳ.	တါမ့်ါဖိဉ်သွဉ်ညါနသးလၢယၤ ဖိးနလူဂီၤ ကွါကွါ။	If thou wishest to know me, pour out in waste and try.
မၤဃဝံ ဃဒး ဝဘါ ဃဒ.	မၤကွါလံဝဲလံ။	He has tried.
ါဒိှဃဝံ ဆွဳ.	လှဉ်ကွါကွါ။	Taste.

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§646.

ဃံ. ယိး။

This word is used as a numeral affix to *loads* carried on the shoulder. (See §336.)

ဝဒဲးဃံ ၁ဃံ.	ဒိးအယိးတယိး။	And one load to be carried on the shoulder.
သို့ မၫ၁ဃံ.	သွဉ်မှဉ်တယိး။	A load of fuel.
ဗံၤ၁ဂၤ ဗံၤဇ၁ ၁ဃံ.	တလၢၤတဂၤယိးတၢ်တယိး။	A Burman carries one load.
ဖုခၣ့ ဒးဂါသၣ့ဗံ.	ပှၤခွဉ်ပှာ်နူၢ်သၢယိး။	They have dug tin, and obtained three loads.

§647.

ဗံၤ. အံၤ။

1. This affix is used to point out a thing near, corresponding in part with the demonstrative adjective pronoun *this*.

၂ဇဗံၤ ၂ခွ၁ပသို့၁ဟ ဃ့ဗျိၤ ကဇ.	လၢအံၤတဃဉ်ပသွဉ်ညါတဉ်ပှဲၤနူဉ်။	In this state we know so much.
ခဲံ၂ဧၣ့ ၂ဏ့ဲ့ ဗံၤခဲံ ဆိ.	ကစၢၢ်တဏ့ၢဉ်အံၤဖိဉ်ကၢ။	This mountain is very high.
ဇ၃ဇ့ ဗံၤဗံၤ ဆဒ့ၣ.	တၢ်ပူၤအံၤယိာ်ကဲဉ်ဆိး။	This hole is too deep.
၂ ကၤဗံၤဇ၃ဝံဗ၃ါၤ ၂ဧၢ.	ခဲမနုၤအံၤတၢ်ကယ့ၢ်လါလိၤ။	This night there will be an eclipse of the moon.
ကဝံမၤဇ၃ ဗံၤဈ.	နကမၤတၢ်အံၤဖျိ။	Wilt thou do this?

2. It is used after the case absolute.

ဇ၁၂ ဆဇ်ဗံၤ ဒ့ဇ၄ ဝါၤ ဝဒ် ဒဃဖ့ ဃံ ဂဒ်ၣ ဇ့ဒ့ ၎ၤဗၢၤ ၂ဒ့ ဗၢၤ ၂ဒ့ ကဇ ဒခ့ ၂ဧၢ.	တၢ်လၢကစၢ်အံၤသံကွၢ်ဝဲလၢအကုၢ်ကဲဝဲ ကွဲၤခဲလဲဉ်ခဲလဲဉ်နူဉ်အခိဉ်လိၤ။	As to a master, he asks when will his slave return.
ဖဏ့ဲ့ ဗံၤဗံၤ၂ဉ် ဝါၤဝဒ် ဒဃဝံဆဒ့ ဝဲံ၁ ဂၤ်ၣ ဗၢၤ၂ဒ့ ဗၢၤ၂ဒ့ ကဇ ဒဇ့ဲ့ ဘ၃၂ဧၢ.	ပှၤက ညီအံၤ ကွၢ်လၢ် ဝဲလၢ အကကဲ ဖိဉ်ခဲ လဲဉ်ခဲလဲဉ်နူဉ်အကျဲလိၤ။	As to the Karens, they look with anxious expectation to the time when they will become independent.

§648.

ဒွဳ. ယ့ၢ်။

This word is used as a numeral affix applied to *names*. (See §334.)

ဖ၂ဂၤ ဒ၁ဳ့ ဒဇ၁ ဂံၢ်ဒွဳ.	ပှၤတဂၤအဓံၤအိဉ်ခံယ့ၢ်။	He has two names.

§649.

၂ဗ်ၤ. တဂ့ၤ။

This word is used for the prohibitive affix, with or without ဘဈ့, သုတ, prefixed to the verb, but at Tavoy it is pronounced ၂ဏ်ၤ.

၂ဘၤ ၂ဏ်ၤ, ဂါ့ဘံၤ ဖ်ာ်ဃ၁ခံၤ.	လဲၤတဂ့ၤနကလီၤဃံၤဘဉ်ဖုဒ။	Do not go lest thou fallest.
ဖဇ၁ဘ့ ဗ၃ၤ ၂ဗ်ၤ.	ဟီးဃဉ်ယၤတဂ့ၤ။	Do not take hold of me.
ဖုဘ၃့ခဲံဃ့ဳ့ဘ့ စၢ်ဇဝါၤဇ, ဂဒါဘဈ့ ဗံၤ ၂ဗ်ၤ.	ပှၤဘူဉ်ဖိဉ်ကတိၤထိဉ်စံးဝဲဒဉ်။ ဟဲဖဲအံၤတ ဂ့ၤ။	The boo-kho spoke up and said, do not come here.

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§650.

l–bɔ. တ–ဆဉ်။

This form, in which the blank is supplied by a verb, is used to express a negative, which is usually, but not always, an indirect or qualified one. The Sgau form is used for all sorts of negations. (See §216.)

nဒွံɔ ʊɜ nʊɔ sʊ̈l ɯ̈ɔ̈ lɯ̈ bɔ nʊɔ, sʊɔɯ̈ɔ̈ ɔʊɯ̈ɔ̈ ɔʊɔ̈ɯ̈ɔ̈ ɔɜbʊɔ.	နဉ်ဝံတၢ်နူဉ်မ့ၢ် တကဲဆဉ် လၢၤဘဉ်နူဉ်။ ပဉ်လိၤတဲဉ်အိၢ်ဖိဉ်။	If thou art not able to carry it any more, set it down and leave it.
ɔʊɜ̈ɔ̈ɔ̈ lɔ̈ʔɔ̈bɔ nʊɔlɜɯ̈ɔ̈ ɯ̈ʊ̈ɔ̈ʔɔ̈ɔ̈ ɔɔ bʊɔɯ̈ɔ̈ ɔʔɔ̈lʊɜ.	ယမ့ၢ် တသံဘဉ် နူဉ်လၢ ခံခဲ ကိဉ် နက ထံဉ်ဆဉ်ယၢဒံးလိၤ။	If I do not die thou wilt see me yet again.
ɜlɔ̈ɔ̈bɔ ʊbʊɯ̈ɔ̈ sʊ̈ʔlʊɜ.	တၢ်လၢအတဂ့ၤဆဉ်ပဆဉ်ကွံဉ်တ့ၢ်ကွံဉ်။	That which is not good we must reject.
ɯ̈ɔ̈ɯ̈ɔ̈ɔ̈ɔ̈ʔɔ̈ɔ̈lɔɯ̈ʊɔlɯ̈ɔ̈ bʊɜɔ ɔʊɯ̈ɔ̈lɔɯ̈ɔ̈ sʊ̈ɔ̈.	မ့ၢ်ထွံဉ်သွဉ်တဖဉ်မူနူဉ်တဖိၤဆဉ် ဖိးယမၤတနူၢ်ဆဉ်။	I did not obtain it because the dogs did not bark.
ɸnʊɔ lɔɔ ʊlʊ̈ɔ̈ ɕɯ̈ɔ̈ ɜɔɔ, lɜɕɯ̈ɔ̈ bʊ ɔʊɔ̈ʔɜɕɯ̈ɔ̈ lʊɔ.	ပှၤနူဉ် တဂၤ ပလိ် ကထိၤအိၤ။ တကတိၤ ဆဉ်တုၤအကထိၤလိၤ။	We teach that man to speak, if he does not speak, until he does speak.

§651.

lɔʊ. တဖဉ်။

1. This word is used as an affix to mark the plural number. (See §222)

ɜbɯ̈ʊ̈ʊ̈ lɔʊɔɯ̈ɔ̈ ɔʊɯ̈ɔ̈.	ကဘိဖိတဖဉ်ဟဲကူး။	The sailors have come.
ɕʊ̈ɔ̈ lɔʊɜɔʊ sʊ̈ɔ̈.	ထွံဉ်တဖဉ်တအိဉ်ဆဉ်။	There are no dogs.

2. It is often preceded by ɔʊ̈ɔ̈, သွဉ်။

lɜɒ lɔʊ ɜɔʊ̈ɔ̈ nʊɔ ɒɯ̈ɔ̈ ɔʊ̈ɔ̈ lɔʊ ɔɯ̈ɔ̈lɔɯ̈ɔ̈ sʊ̈ɔ̈lɜʊ.	လၢပှၤတဂၤအဟံဉ်နူဉ်ပယီၤသွဉ်တဖဉ်ဖဲ အိဉ်အါမးလိၤ။	Many Burmans have come to that man's house.

§652.

lɯ̈ɔ̈ɔ̈. တမူ။

This word is used as an affix to mark the plural number. (See §225.)

ɸʊɜɔ ɔʊ̈ɔ̈ lɯ̈ɔ̈ɔ̈ɔ̈ɔ̈ɔ̈ɔ̈ sʊ̈ɔ̈.	ဖိဉ်မူဉ်သွဉ်တဖဉ်တဖဲဒံးဘဉ်။	The women have not yet come.
ɜɜ̈ʊ̈ lɯ̈ɔ̈ɔ̈ ɜɔʊ.	ကဆိတဖဉ်မူအိဉ်။	There are elephants.

§653.

lʊ̈lɔ. လၢ်လၢ်။

This word is used occasionally, as in Sgau, in the signification of *every*. (See §338.)

nɔ̈ɔ̈ʊ ɔʊ̈ɔ̈ɔ̈ɔ̈ɔ̈ɔ̈ɔ̈ lʊ̈lɔ nɔ̈ɔ̈ʊ bʊ ɔɯ̈ɔ̈ɔ̈ɔ̈ɔ̈ɔ̈ sʊ̈ɔ̈.	သုဝဲဒဉ်အံၤတဂၤလၢ်လၢ်သုဘဉ် မၤတၢ်ခဲလၢဉ်။	You must every one of you work.

§654.

lʊ̈. လၢ်။

This word is used a verbal affix in beseeching, occasionally, as in Sgau.

ɯ̈ʊ̈ɜ ɔʊ̈ɔ̈ɔʊ̈ɔ̈ʊ̈ lɜɕɜɔɯ̈ɔ̈ lɔɯ̈ɔ̈ ɯ̈ʊ̈.	မ်အတူၤကွၤလၢ်စွၢ်ကိးလၢတၢ်အမုဉ်တခိ။	May they also attain to happiness!

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§655.

lɔ̃mɨ. လ၊်နှိ၊။တဉ်ဆဉ်။

1. This word is used in the signification of *though*, after a verb.

ɔ̈ɜ̈ɹ ဃɹlɔ̃mɨ ʊbɹ ချိ၊ဇ၊ɹ် lစ၊.	မ့ဉ်ကိဆဉ်ဆဉ်ပတဉ်ကဲ့ဒး၊ဒး၊လီး၊။	Though difficult, we must labor strenuously.

2. Preceded by ဃ၊, မ့ဉ်, and followed by bɜ̈၊ nɵɹ, ဒ်နှဉ်, it forms a particle in the signification of *notwithstanding*, and precedes the verb.

ဃɜ̈lɔ̃ mɨbɜ̈၊ nɵɹ.	မ့ဉ်နှဉ်သကွဲဒ်နှဉ်။	Notwithstanding.
ဃɜ̈lɔ̃ mɨbɜ̈၊ nɵɹ ɵɜɵɹ ဃ၊ပ ɹဃɹlဃ ပံlɛ၊ɹ့ ɵɔ̃ɣ့ɯɜlခ ɜɔ၊nɵɹɔ̃ဂံ ɔ့ lစ၊.	မ့ဉ်နှဉ်သကွဲဒ်နှဉ်ယပဉ်ယသး လ၊ယ ကစံး တဲ၊တဲလီး၊ကစ၊်ယွ၊အကလှ်၊ အကထိ နှဉ်တထံဉ်ဆီလီး၊။	Notwithstanding, I propose to preach the word of God continually.

§656.

lɹlɔ̃. လ့၊တကွ၊။

This word is used in the signification of *wholly*. It appears to be of common origin with the Burman. (See §349.)

ɵ၊nɵɹ ချိ၊့lɹlɔ̃ lစ၊်.	တ၊်နှဉ်ကထိ၊လ့၊တကွ၊တဂ့၊။	Wholly avoid saying that.
ɜɵɹ lɹlɔ̃ɛ၊်.	တအိဉ်တဉ်လ့၊တကွ၊တဉ်။	There is none at all.

§657.

lɩ. လဉ်။

1. This word, with lɹ, လ၊, prefixed, is used in the signification of *below*.

nʊɜ̈၊ ɛ၊့် lဒ်။. ɵʊɜ̈၊ lɹlɩlခɵ၊.	နဖဲလ၊လဲဉ်။ယဖဲလ၊လဉ်ဒ်။	Whence camest thou? I came from below.
nɵ၊် lဂံ၊nɵɹ ɛ၊့် lဒ်။. ɵ၊်ဝံ lɹɵɹɵɵ lɹ ɵɵʊɵ, ɵɵɵlɹɜɵʊ့ lɩnɵɹlɵ၊.	နကွ၊်လံဉ်နှဉ်ဖဲလဲဉ်။ ယကွ၊်ဖဲယဖး၊လ၊မှ၊် ဟ၊်။ယဖး၊လ၊အဖီလဉ်နှဉ်လီး၊။	Where art thou looking on thy book? I am looking where I read last evening. I read below.

§658.

lɹ. lɹခlဒ်။. lɹမ၊ ခlဒ်။. လး။

This particle, with or without ခlဒ်။, or မ၊ခlဒ်။, ကလဲဉ်, is used as an interjection expressive of wonder, but is often used in a sarcastic manner.

ʊɜɵɹ ɔ့ဘ၊ɵံ၊nɵɹlချိ၊့ ɜɹbɜ̈၊n ɔ၀ံɹ ပှ၊အိဉ်ပှဲ၊အံ၊နှဉ်တကထိ၊တ၊်ဒ်နသိး၊နှဉ်ခို ɩ.ɵɹnɔ̃ဂ၊ ɜဘ်. nချိ၊့ɜɹ ɵံ၊် lɹခ ဒ်ဒ်။.	တဂ၊ဘဉ်။နကထိ၊တ၊်လး၊ကလဲဉ်။	Of as many people as these, not one talkest as thou. Thou talkest wonderfully!
lɹခ ဒ်ဒ်။ n မ၊ɜɹnɵɹ.	လး၊ကလဲဉ်နမ၊တ၊်နှဉ်။	Wonderful are thy deeds!
ʊnɵɹ lဂ၊ʊnɔ̃ဂျ ɜပချ့nɵɹ lɹမ၊ ɜ ခlဒ်။.	ပှ၊နှဉ်တဂ၊ယနှ၊်ဟူအပချ၊နှဉ်လး၊ကလဲဉ်။	I heard about that man; it is wonderful!

§659.

lɔ̃. လီ၊်။

1. This root is used as a numeral affix applied to *places*.

ချɜɔ̃ɹɜ lɔ̃llɔ̃.	တ၊်သဉ်အလီ၊်တလီ၊်။	A place of fruit, an orchard.
ဇɹllɔ̃.	ခုးတလီ၊်။	A hill paddy field.
ɵɹllɔ̃ bɔ၊ʊɵɹɵ၊ ɵချ့ɵချ့.	ခုးတလီ၊်ဘုဖျိမးကနှိ၊ဖီလီး၊။	The paddy in the field appears like one even surface.

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2. It is used in the signification of *occasion*, and *opportunity*.

ဇဘျာဝ့ ဗဝံၤ ဗမၤလံ့ပ့ၢ်ၤ ဒါ့ဒဖ့ ါမ့ ဒါ. ဗမၤဘျိ ဗဒၣ.	ယဲခဉ်အံၤယမၤလိလံာ်အလိၢ် တအိဉ်လၢၤဘဉ်ဃမၤသ့လံ။	As to me, I have no further occasion to study, I am an adept.

3. Repeated with bဒၢ, §, or ဘစု, ဖဲ, preceding it, the signification of *same* is conveyed.

ᩕᩣᩮᩴᩤ ᩅᩨᩤ ᩁᩖᩅ ᩋᩅᩣᩅ ᩋᩣ. ᩅᩖᩅ ᩍᩴᩣ ᩅᩨᩤᩒᩣᩤᩤ ᩁᩖᩅ ᩃᩨᩁ.	ပှၤကညီဖဲနှဉ်ဟးလံၢ်။အိဉ်ဒံးဖဲလိၢ်လိၢ်နှဉ်လိၢ်။	Have the people there removed? (No;) they are living at the same place (as before.)
ᩋᩁ ᩋᩣᩴbဒၢ ᩃᩤ᩠ᩃᩤ᩠.	မၤဝဲဒ်လိၢ်လိၢ်။	They did the same (as before.)
ᩅᩋᩣ ᩋᩤᩃᩋᩤ bဒၢဒါ᩠ ᩅᩣ. ᩒᩋᩤ ᩅါ᩠.	စသးတဒ်လၢၤဘဉ်အလိၢ်ဘဉ်။ ဆၢအလိၢ်။	My mind is not as it used to be. At the return of the period.
ᩁᩅᩴᩣ ᩋᩣᩴᩋᩣ ᩍᩴᩣ, ᩒᩋᩤ ᩅါ᩠ᩃᩤᩣ. ᩒᩋᩤᩅ ါ᩠ᩃᩤᩣᩋᩖᩅ.	သုဝဲခဉ်အံၤဆၢအလိၢ်လဲၤ။ ဆၢအလိၢ်လဲၤဖြဉ်။	Go regularly when the time comes around.

§660.

ါ᩠. လီၤ။

1. This word is used as a verbal affix in the signification of *descend*. (See §357.)

ါဒၣ ါ᩠ᩒᩴ᩠.	လဲၤလိၤတက့ါ။	Go down.
ᩅᩅ᩠ါᩴ ါ᩠ ᩅᩒᩣ᩠ ᩅᩋᩤbဒၢ᩠ါᩅᩅ ᩑᩴᩒᩣ ᩁᩖᩅ.	စလိလိၤစဆ့စယဉ်လၢတၢ်ကိၢ် ကျါနှဉ်၊	I have spread down my tunic and wrapper in the sun.
ᩒᩣᩅ ါ᩠ ᩋᩣᩴ.	ဃဉ်လိၤပျံၤ။	Loose the rope.
ါᩴᩣᩒᩣᩤᩒ᩠ ᩑᩴ, ᩑᩣᩁါ᩠ ᩒᩅᩒ᩠ ᩁᩤᩒᩴᩣ bᩖᩅ	ကလံၤ ဖဲဆူဉ်ကၢ။ ကျၢ်လိၤတြိၤ တထံဉ်ဒိဉ်။	The wind blows very strong, shut down the windows awhile.
ᩅᩁᩒᩣ ါᩑᩣᩅ ᩖᩖᩁ᩠bᩅ ᩁᩖᩅ ᩒᩒ᩠ ါ᩠ါᩅ ᩋᩣ᩠ ᩑᩴᩒᩣ ᩋᩣ ါ ᩍᩣᩤ. ᩖᩴᩅ ᩋᩴᩅ ါᩴᩣ ᩋᩴᩅ ᩍᩣ.	ယဖဲတချုးတုၤဒံးဘဉ်နှဉ် ယုၢ်လိၤ ဆူကိဉ်လာ်ဒ့တဂ့ၤ။ဖိသ့ဉ်လံၤသ့ဉ်ဇၤ။	Before I return, do not go down from the house.
ᩐါᩣᩤ ᩅါ᩠ᩐᩖᩁ᩠ᩐᩣᩴ᩠ ᩖᩒᩴ.	ပှၤလဲၤကုၢ်လိၤပှၤကညီအဖိဉ်။	They go to burn down a corpse.

2. As a prefix it signifies a falling into the state of suffering of the verb.

ᩐါᩣᩁ ᩁᩣᩤ ᩑᩣ᩠ᩅᩖᩁ bᩒᩣ᩠ ᩑᩴ, ᩅᩖᩁ bᩒᩣ᩠ ါ᩠ᩑᩣ᩠ᩅᩒᩣ᩠ ᩋᩣ ါ᩠ᩑᩣᩅᩒᩣ᩠.	ပှၤတဂၤဖဲဖြဲစယဉ်ဖိး စယဉ်လိၤဖြဲမးထွၤတက့ၤ။	A person came and tore my wrapper, and my wrapper is torn to pieces.
ᩐᩣᩴᩣ ါ᩠ᩒᩣᩅ.	ပျံၤလိၤဃ့ဉ်။	The rope has fallen loose.
ᩅᩐᩣᩴ᩠ ᩅᩁᩴᩣ ᩑᩴᩅ ᩁᩴᩣ᩠ ᩐᩣᩴbᩣ᩠ᩖ᩠.	စဖျးလိၤစခိဉ်ဖိးစခိဉ်လိၤဖျးဘဉ်လၢၢ်။	I put down my head, and my head fell down on a stone.

§661.

ါᩴᩣ ါᩴᩣ. လံၤလံၤ။

This repeated root is affixed to words or clauses that refer to past events. (See §343.)

ᩋᩐᩣ᩠ ᩅᩨᩤ ᩋᩅ ᩖᩴ᩠ᩁᩣ ါᩴᩣᩋᩣᩴᩣ ᩁᩖᩅ ᩅᩖᩁᩋᩣᩖᩴ᩠ ᩖᩒᩣ᩠ᩁᩣ.	လၢဖျၢလံၤလံၤ။ ယဲခဉ်အံၤလၢ ယဖိသဉ် လံၤလံၤနှဉ်ယတအိဉ်ဘဉ်လၢဝ့ၢ်ပူၤဘဉ်။	Anciently. I have not lived in the city from my childhood.

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§662.

ါ်ာ. လံ။

This Sgau affix is characteristic of the perfect tense, but is found in Pgho poetry occasionally.

bံ့ nဒူ့ ဗံာ ပဒဗ ဈဗါာ်.	ခဲကနုံ့အံ်ပအိဉ်ဖြဉ်လံ။	Now we have assembled together.
ဈဇဲ့ ဖြ,ဂအါါ့ဘဈ့ ဒါာ.	ကစ်ါတာယဲလီးဖဲအံး။	O Lord, come down here.

§663.

ါ. လာ။

1. This root is used in the signification of the relative pronoun.

မာဘါာ ခွါး တ့ါ့ါ့ဒတာ ါbါ့nဗ.	မာသံကွံ်ဆီလာအဆါတဘ့ဉ်နှဉ်။	Kill the fowl is which sick.

2. It is used where various prepositions are used in English. as *from, into, in, on*, and sometimes where no preposition is used. ဝိ may often supply its place. Occasionally it supplies the place of the conjunction *that*.

nဈဝံဝိ ဗမာါ့ဆဝံ့ ဘဈ့ါ့ဆ့ bဃါ့ဒ.	နကွါ်ယာလာ ယဒိဉ် ပါ်လာ ယဒိဉ်ဘဉ်မနူးလဲဉ်။	Why dost thou gaze at me from head to foot ?
ဂအာဘဒ့ါ့ါ့ ါ့ဆါ့ဆဝံ့.	ဖဲကွးလီးလာဟံဉ်ဒိဉ်။	Come down from the top of the house.
ဖဖါ့ါ့ ဗမာ ါ့ဧဗါာnဉ့bဃါ့	ဟ့ဉ်လီးယာလာစ့တဘးတကွ်။	Give me a rupee.
မဝံဖဖါ့ါ့ ါ့ထုါ့ ါ့ရုါ့ဇံါ့ါ့ ဇ့ဃဂဗ.	ကဟ့ဉ်လီးဟ့ာလာလရဉ်လီးထူလီးယိဉ်နှဉ်။	He will cast us into hell.
ဂအာါ့ဆဉ်ါ်ာ ါဝဈ့,ဝဒိ ါ့ဗဈာါ့မ့ဒ်ါ့ါဝဈ့.	ဖဲလာဘ့်းတကျိာ။ဒိးဒိဉ်လမဲ့ဉ်တကျိာ။	One party had come from Maulmain, and another from Mergui.
ဧ့ာဈါ့ဂ ဇဆb ါ့ဆထဂါ်ါ့ ဘ့ါ့.	ဒိးစလဲာတာ်တဉ်လာဟ့ာဟံဉ်သာတီာ။	In my travelling, I happened on houses three times.
ဇ့ာဒမဇ ါ့ဇဝံါ့ါ့ဇ့ဃ ဒဈါမဒ်ာဆဝံ့.	တာ်လာမှာ်လီးထူလီးယိာ်အိဉ်လာမူဒိဉ်။	Eternal happiness is in heaven.
ာဈဝံဆဂ ဇမ့ါ ဆာဧာ ဗဃ ါ့ ဒb ဗဒါ ဂဒ.	ယကွာ်ထု တခါဒိး ယထံဉ်လာ အဘဉ် ဃုာ်တဒူ။	I looked at a trap, and saw that it had caught a rat.

3. Preceding a nominative with its verb, it is used in the signification of *when*, or *while*.

ဗဝါာဃဗဝံါ့ ါ့ဗဒဈါ့ါ့ဆဝံ့ါ့မာါ့ဧါ့ဂဈ ဖ့ဘ့ ဆဝံ့ ဖဝံ့ ဘာံ့ ါဖ့ ဗ ဃ bဃ ဆာံ့ ါဇဝံ့ဇဝံ့ဆာံ့. ါ့ဗဃbဃ ဒဘာံ့ ဂါာဂဈ ပစာံ့ဒဈ့ ခွဝံ့ဒဇာ့ ဂဘာံ့ဒ ဘ့bဇ.	ယဲဖဉ်အံးလာယအိဉ်လာစ့်မံတါနူဉ်ပ့ာသူဒိဉ်ဖိသ့ဉ် တဖဉ် ယထံဉ်ဘဉ်ဒိး တစ့စ့ဒိး လာပထံဉ်ဘဉ်အဝဲသ့ဉ်နှဉ်ပစံးအိာ ဖွိးသုသးသကိာတကွ်။	While I lived at Mata, I saw worldly people still sometimes. When we saw them we said, come over to the Lord's side.

4. It is used where ဆူ is used in Sgau.

ဒံဇံ ဘဒ့ါ့ ါ့ဂာံ့. ဇံဇံဘဒ့ါ့ ါ့ဂာံ့.	ခဲလဲခဲလဲကွးဆူဟံဉ်ခဲလဲခဲလဲကွးဆူဟံဉ်။	He returns to (his) house very frequently.
ဂဒဩ ါ့ါာါ့ဆဝံ့ါ့ ါဖ့ံ့ဖ့ံ့.	နမ့််လဲးဆူစ့််တဖ့ာဉ်ဖ့ာဉ်။	If thou goest to any one city.
ဗ့ါ့ါ့ ါ့ဆဝံ့ါဇ့ါ့ ဒ့ဃဘာ့ ါ့ဆဇဂဂဗ.	စလဲးဆူကစာ််အခိဉ်ထံးတခိနှဉ်။	I went to the foot of the mountain.
ါ့ါ့ ဘဇ ါ့ ဘဒ့ါ့ ဗဘဇ့ါ့ ါ့ ဘာံ့ ဏ့ nဘ့ ဘာံ့ ဇာံ့.	လဲးထုးလီးကွးစထိ ဆူထံလိဉ် ပ့ူးတဘိတကွ်။	Go pull down my raft into the river.
ါ့ါးဘ့ ါ့ဘာံ့ဆာံ့.	လဲးထိဉ်ဆူထံခံ။	Go up to the head of the stream.
ါ့ါးဘ့ ါ့ဆဝံ့ ါဇ့ ဆဝံ့.	လဲးထိဆူကစာ််ခိဉ်။	Go up to the top of the mountain.

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5. It is used to form various adverbs of *place*. (See §21,244.)

ဒဃ်ခ ဏာဒဃ်ခ ခဒိ့.	အိဉ်လာညါ၊အိဉ်လာခံ၊	He is before. He is behind.
ဒဃ်ခစ်ံ၊ ခခစ်. ဒဃ် ခစ်ဒ် ခခစ်.	အိဉ်လာအံၤဒီး၊အိဉ်လာဘးဒီး၊	He is on this side. He is on that side.
ဒဃ်ခဃ်ဒ် ကစ်. ဒဃ်ခ ါကစ်.	အိဉ်လာထးဒီး၊အိဉ်လာလ်ဒီး၊	It is above. It is below.
ါ့ဘ်ဃ် ါခဂံၤ. ါခဘ်ဒ် ါခါ.	လာထဉ်လာခံးလာထးလာလဉ်၊	From one end to the other. Above and below.
ါခဒံၤ ါခဝဲ.	လာအံၤလာဝဉ်၊	On this side. On that side
ဗဒ့ ဗဒဂါခဒံၤ ါခဒံၤ ဃစဃ်ဃ ဒဗိ.	စဃုလာအံၤလာန္ဒးဖိးစတထံဉ်ဘဉ်၊	I have sought it hither and thither, and have not found it.
ါ့ကစ်ဃ ဂါ့ဒဃ် ါတ့ပ်ံ့.	လာန္ဉ်ဟံဉ်အိဉ်တဖျာဉ်၊	There is a house yonder.

6. It is used as a prefix to form various adverbs of *time*. (See §33,344.)

ဗ့ဘာ့ ဗ့ဘဒ် ပခါခ ဒဇဝံၤ ဒသ့ဒိ့ ဇံၤ်.	သူဉ်ကညီၤသးကညီၤ ပှၤလာ အဆိအခ္ဆါတကွ်၊	Have mercy upon us speedily.
ကဝဒိၤ ဇံၤ်ဗၤါးခ်ဒ်. ဗဂဒိၤခ မဓဇၤ ကဒ်.	နထဲခဲလဲဉ်၊စထဲမဆိနဲဉ်၊	When didst thou come! I came to-day.
ကဃ ဇံၤ် ဗၤါး ါခ်. ဗဃခ မဓဂ ဧဂဃ ကဒ်.	နထံဉ်ခဲလဲဉ်၊စထံဉ်မဟိထိနဲဉ်၊	When didst thou see! I saw the other evening.
ကဃစ်ဒ ဇံၤ် ဗၤါးခ်ဒ်. ဗဃ ခ ဂဝဒိၤါ ဝ့ဂၤဇဒ် ဇရ်ကဇ.	နထံဉ်ယးခဲလဲဉ်၊ စထံဉ်ထ နဲဘဲမငါဖိးသရှဉ်နဲဉ်၊	When didst thou see me! I saw thee when thou camest with the teacher, last year.
ဂဝဒိၤဃ စဝံၤခ ဒဝံၤ ါခ့ဃ ဗဇဈ်ဗဇ့ ဂ ကဃဒ် ဗဖဝံၤါဇၤ.	နဲဒဉ်အံၤလၤဂံၤ် တဃဉ် ယဆိ ဖိဉ်နမ့ၤ်ယဖိလိၤ၊	I think thou wert my son in a former state.
ခ်ဇျဝံၤ် ကဗၤဖုဇျဝံၤ် ါမံၤ် ဟဒိဒဂဒိၤ ဒဒ်ါ့ ါခ်ဒဒ်ါ့ ါခ်ကဗၤဘ်ဝ်ါ့ ဗာဒ်ါ.	လၤဟ္ဂၤန္ဉ်ပှၤကညီတမံၤမ့ၤ် အဆဲလၤလဲဉ်လၤလဲဉ်တသ့ဉ်ညါဘဉ်၊	Where the Karens came from anciently, is not known.

7. It is used with words equivalent to prepositions, being written before the noun or pronoun. (See §45.)

ဂဝဒိၤ ဓမစံၤ ဒဗၤခဗဝဝံၤ်ဘဗၤ.	နဲဒဉ်အံၤအိဉ်လၤယသိးနဲဉ်၊	Stay thou with me.

§664.

ါခၤ. လၤဉ်။ ဆးဒဒး။ ကလဲဉ်။

1. This word is used after numerals with their affixes, to denote the *whole* of the persons or things mentioned. (See §345.)

ၑးဂံၤ ဂၤါါဆ့ဒိၤ ဘ့ဖဒါဇၤ.	ပှၤခံဂၤလၤဉ်ကတိၤထိဉ်စ့ၢ်ကိးလိၤ။	Both spoke up.
ဗၤါးဂံၤ ဗဝံၤဝဘ ါဒိၤဗၤဘ့ၤ ဂၤါဒိၤ.	တၢ်လၤနံၤအံၤပဘဉ်လဲၤတၢ်သၤဂၤလၤဉ်။	We must all three go to-day.

2. It is used singly, or repeated after ဃ်ါ့, သကူၤ, like ဆးဒဒး in Sgau, for emphasis.

ါဒိၤဝဒိၤ ဃ်ါ့ါဒိၤ ါဇၤ.	လဲၤဝဲသကူၤဆးဒဒးလိၤ။	They went every where.

3. It is used as an intensive after verbal adjectives, where it may be often rendered by ***very***. (See §65 : 1.)

ဓံၤဇံၤ ါဒိၤ.	ဖိဉ်ဖိဉ်ကလဲဉ်။	Very great.

§665.

ါခ့ါ့. လၤၤ။

This word is used in the signification of ***no more*** when used with negatives, as it usually is; but of ***any more*** when used with affirmative clauses. (See §346.)

ါခၤဗခဒ်, ဒဗၤ ါခ့ါ့ ဒဒိၤ.	လၤဉ်လံတအိဉ်လၤၤတဉ်။	Is is done; there is no more.

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§666.

ꤟꤢꤡꤤ꤬. ꤡꤢꤞꤢ꤭

This word is used as an affix to nouns or pronouns, when they have ꤟ, ꤢ, prefixed, in the signification of *near*. (See §185.)

ꤟꤢ ꤡ ꤟꤢꤢ ꤡꤢꤞ꤬.	လာယဂီးထံး။	Near me.
“ ꤢ “	“ နဲ “	“ thee.
“ ꤣ “	“ အ “	“ him, her, it, or them.
“ ꤥ “	“ ဝ “	“ us.
“ ꤢꤞꤢ ꤣ “	“ သူ “	“ you.
“ ꤢꤞꤢꤥꤢꤣ “	“ အဝဲသွဉ်အ “	“ them.
“ —— ꤣ “	“—— အ “	“ (where the blank is supplied by a noun.)
ꤢꤣꤢꤢꤡ ꤢꤢꤣꤡ ꤡꤢꤟ ꤟꤢꤟꤡꤢꤟꤢ ꤡꤢꤞ꤬ ꤡꤢꤞ꤭.	နတာ်နူဉ်ဖဲပာ်လာယဂီးထံးအံး။	Place thy things here, near me.
ꤡꤢꤞ ꤡꤢꤞ꤬ꤟꤢ ꤡꤢꤟꤢꤡꤢꤞ꤬ ꤡꤢꤞ꤭.	ဟဲဆူဉ်နိုးလာယဂီးထံးအံး။	Come and sit down near me.

§667.

ꤟꤢ꤭. လဲဉ်။

1. This root is the affix of interrogation in asking the indirect question. (See §350.)

ꤥꤡꤢ ꤡꤢꤞ꤬ꤟꤢꤡꤢꤞ ꤡꤢꤞ꤭ꤢ ꤟꤢ꤭.	မ့ါမတာက့ာမကိာ်တဂၤလဲဉ်။	Who returned just now?

2. It is sometimes used for emphasis where no question is asked.

ꤢꤡꤢ꤭ ꤞꤢꤡꤢꤞ꤭ ꤟꤡꤢ꤭ꤡꤢ꤭ꤡꤢꤞ꤭ꤢ꤭ ꤟꤢ꤭.	နယီးထံဖိာ်တထီးဖြဉ်ကလဲဉ်။	Thou carriest a very large load of sugar cane!

§668.

ꤟꤢꤞ꤬. လ့ာတက့ာ။

This word is used sometimes in the signification of *wholly*. (See §349.)

ꤟꤢꤤ ꤟꤢꤞ꤬ ꤡꤢꤞ꤬.	လာ်လ့ာတက့ာ။	It is wholly ended.
ꤟꤡꤢꤥꤢ꤭ ꤟꤢꤞ꤬ ꤡꤢꤞ꤬.	တအိဉ်တဉ်လ့ာတက့ာတဉ်။	There is none at all.

§669.

ꤟꤢꤤ꤬. လိာ်။

This root is used as a verbal affix to denote reciprocal action. (See §352: 1.)

ꤡꤢꤣ꤭ ꤟꤢꤤ꤬ ꤣꤢꤞꤢꤣꤢꤡ ꤟꤡꤢꤞ꤬.	တိာ်လိာ်သုသးတဂ့ၤ။	Do not beat each other.
ꤡꤡꤢꤞꤢꤞ꤭ ꤟꤢꤤ꤬ꤟꤡꤢ꤬.	သးဖ့လိာ်အသး။	They hate each other.
ꤡꤡꤢꤟ ꤣꤢꤞ ꤢꤟꤢꤞꤢ꤭ ꤟꤢꤤ꤬ ꤡꤢ ꤡꤢꤞꤢꤞ꤭ ꤟꤢ ꤡꤡꤢꤞ ꤟꤢꤞ ꤟꤢꤞꤡꤢꤞ.	သရဉ်ခံဂၤလဲၤလိာ်ဒဉ်ဆူအဟဉ်ယါဒိယါဒိလီး။	The two teachers go to each other's houses alternately.
ꤥꤢꤡ ꤡꤢꤣꤢ ꤡꤢ ꤟꤡꤢꤤ꤬ ꤡꤢꤞ꤭ ꤡꤢꤞ ꤡꤟꤢꤤ꤬ ꤡꤢ ꤡꤢꤞꤢꤞ꤭ ꤟꤢꤞꤢꤞ꤭ ꤡꤢꤞꤢꤞ.	ပှၤလၢပစဲဒဉ်တဖိဉ်အံၤသွဉ်ညါလိာ်က့ၤအဲသးတလၢာ်လၢၤတဉ်။	The people of our family do not all know each other.

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§670.

lôɔ. လိ။

This word is affixed to verbs that signify to *imitate*, or *teach*. (See §351.)

ဇရာဘဖွ့ lôɔပဘၤ ဇခါး nဈ ပbɔ ဟၤlôɔ lθၢ.	သရဉ်သိဉ်လိ ပှၤလၢ လံာ်နှဉ် ပတဉ် မၤလိ။	The teacher teaches us, and we must learn.

§671.

lθ့. လိဉ်။

This word is used as a numeral affix to things in *lumps*, or *masses*, of no determinate form. (See §355.)

nဇံၤ ဆôɔnကၢ lθ့nဈ ဖြၤlၢ် ဟၤ ဖôɔ bဉ်ɔ nဈ lθ့bဈ.	နစိာ်ကိဉ်ခံလိဉ်နှဉ်ထွဉ်လိၤယစိာ်ခၢၤနၤတ ဏှာဉ်ဓိဉ်။	As to the two loaves thou carriest, permit me to carry one to help thee.
ပlိၤ lဈ ဖၤ့ ဘဉ nဈ ပဩ lဈ ဒဈlθ့.	ပလဲၤ လၢ ကျဲနှဉ် ပထံဉ် လၢ တၢ် အၢဉ်တ လိဉ်။	While going on the road, we saw a cloud.
ဏှာဒlိ llθ့.	ဘျိုအခွဉ်တလိဉ်။	A lump of salt petre.
ဂ့ခံ llθ့.	ဟိဉ်ဓိဉ်တလိဉ်။	" earth.
ဖၢံၤ llθ့.	ကပံာ်တလိဉ်။	" clay.
ခဖွဘဒိၤ llθ့.	ကးတလိဉ်။	" sulphur.
ပဖၢံ့ llθ့.	ဖဲပညိတလိဉ်။	" amber.
lဒိးခွးllθ့.	လဲးခွၢ်တလိဉ်။	" borax.
ခွôၤ llθ့.	ကွိးတလိဉ်။	" bismuth.
ဘôၤ llθ့.	သိးတလိဉ်။	" zinc.
စၢံ့ ဒၤllθ့.	စံဝါတလိဉ်။	" arsenic.
စၢံ့ oဇၤ llθ့.	စံဂီၤတလိဉ်။	" red orpiment.
စၢံ့bဂ့ llθ့.	စံဘိတလိဉ်။	" yellow "

§672.

lθၢ. လိၤ။

This word is used as an affix to mark the close of sentences.

ပဒှ့ဈ ဒဇၤဃျိၤ lθၢ.	ပအိဉ်ကုးဘိဖျဲၤလိၤ။	We have enough to eat and drink.

§673.

lဖွ. လိၤ။

This word is used as a verbal prefix with the negative to indicate an imperfect or doubtful performance, or existence, of the action or passion. (See §354: 1.)

lဖွ ဒဈ ဘျိၤ.	တလိၤအိဉ်ဆဉ်။	There is hardly any.

§674.

lθ့. လိၤ။

This word, preceded by lɔ, လၢ, is affixed to a noun or pronoun in a manner equivalent usually to the preposition *on*. (See §354.)

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lɔ ʊ lɛ̀	လာယလိ။	On me.
" n "	" နု "	" thee.
" ɜ "	" အ "	" him, her, it, or them.
" ɔ "	" ပ "	" us.
" nɔ̀ɲɜ "	" သူ "	" you.
"ɜɔ̀ɲɔɲɜ"	" အဝဲသွဉ်အ "	" them.
—— ɜ	"—— အ "	" (where the blank is supplied by a noun.)
စɔɜθɑ lအိ့စɲိၤဘဲ့ ဘၤဒɔɾlɜကံ့ဘဈ့ lɛ̀ nɵɜ.	စးဖိတထူဉ် ခဲထိဉ် ဃာ်အသးလၢ ဟံဉ်အထူဉ်လိၤနူဉ်။	There is a bit of paper stuck against the house post.
nɵɜချိ့ nɵɜ မၤbɔbɔɾ ɔlɛ̀ lဃိၤ.	နတၢ်ကတိၤနူဉ်မၤဘဉ်ဃးဖိးယလိၤတဂ့ၤ။	Do not make thy words have any connection with me.
ɔɵɜɔɲိၤ bပံ့ɵɜ ɔɲိၤbɾ nɵɜ ɔပ့ိၤɔခ်ၤ ɔlɛ̀ lɵɑ.	ယတၢ်ခဲးဘူးတၢ်ခဲးဘး နူဉ်ပွဲၤ ယခံယလိၤလိၤ။	Sin is on me all over.
nɵɜ ɜɔɾɾ ɵɜ ɜɔɯ ɜɵɔ lɜ ɔlɛ̀ ɜပိၤ. ɜɵɔɯ lɜ nlɛ̀lɵɑ.	နတၢ်သ ရူးတၢ် ကမဉ် တအိဉ်ဘဉ် လၢယလိၤဘဉ်။အိဉ်ဒဉ်လၢနလိၤလိၤ။	Thy sins are not on me. They are on thyself.

§675.

ɔɔ̀. ɔ၀ါ။

This word is used as an affix with the negative, to indicate a small degree, where *hardly* would be often used in English. (See §356.)

ɔɲိɔɔ̀ ɔɔ̀ɜပိၤ.	တသွဉ်ညါတဝ၀ါဘဉ်။	I hardly know, or I do not fully know.
nɯɔ̀ပိၤ ɵɜlɜ nɵɑ̀ɾ nɵɜ ɔɯ့ ɔɾ ɜɵɜ ɔɔ̀ɜပိၤ.	နကလဲၤ တၢ်လၢ နခံးနူဉ် ကျဲတအိဉ် တဝ၀ါ ဘဉ်။	There is scarcely any road the way thou sayest thou wilt go.
ɵɜlɜɔ̀ɲ ɔɜ lဂၤɯɔ̀ၤ စɲိ့ɔပိၤ ɔɔ̀ɑ̀ɾ ɜပိၤ.	တၢ်လၢ ဖိသဉ် တဂၤ အံၤဟး သွတဝ၀ါ ခိး ဘဉ်။	This child can hardly walk.

§676.

ɔt. ɔ၀။

1. This word is used in the signification of *around*. (See §357.)

ကံ့lဏ့ိ့ɲ့ ɜɵɜဃိɔɔ̀ɲ့ ɔပိၤ ɔးɵိɾ.	ဟိဉ်တဏ့ဉ်ပ်ထူဉ်မးဝဲတဖြိတဖြိဝးတရံး။	The house has windows all around it.
ɸ ɔɜ့ ခပံɾɔɯံlɔɯ ɜɵၤɔး ɔခံɲ ɔɯɵ့ lɛ̀ɑ.	ပွၤသူခိဉ်ဖိတဖဉ်အိဉ်ဝးပခိဉ်ပဃၢၤလိၤ။	There are worldly people all around us.

2. With plural nouns it is often used for *every*.

ɔt ɔ̀ၤ ɔlခ့ဲ့.	ဝးထံဝံးကိၢ်။	Every country.

§677.

ɔ၀ံ. ● ဝံ၀။

1. This word is used in the signification of *first*, and is spoken usually of doing a thing the first time, or of doing something before another does it. (See §179.)

ɯɔ̀ပိၤ ɑɯɵိၤ ɯɑɯံပိၤ ɔ၀ံnɯၤ.	ပဝဲဒဉ်အံၤပကလဲၤဂံၢ်နုၤ။	We will go before; i. e. we will go before thou dost.
nခိɾ ɔ၀ံɯɑၤ nɵɑ, ɯɑɯɾ ɵခ့ိ့ ɔɑၤɑၤ lခခိ့ lɛ̀ɑ.	နထိဂံၢ်ယၤဖိးစထိဆၢကွၤနုၤလၢခံလိၤ။	Thou struck me first; I struck thee in return, afterwards.

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ဗမံဒ္ဗ ဝံဗဝါ ါစာကဈာဇ်.	စကအိဉ်ဂံ်ယဲလိၤနုၤဧၤ။	I will eat first, O thou!
ါဲဗ ဂဩာ ဝံါဲဒ ဒဘ ါတ္ဘ္ဂ ကစဗ ဃbb ဇချာ ဒ၀ါ.	လၢစယဲဂံ် လၢသိ တဘျိန္ဉ် စတ ထံဉ်ထဉ် သရဉ်ထဉ်။	When I came first I did not see the teacher.
ဇချာဒ ဒဂဩာဝံါလၢ ကစဃမ်ခဝံၤ ါၤဌၢ ဖျါစာ.	သရဉ်လၢအယဲဂံ်တဂၤ နှဉ်မ့် ကိၤလၢဝါ စ့ဂ်ကိးလိၤ။	The teacher that came first was also a white foreigner.
ါဲဒ ဂံါခံ်ဗ.	လၢအဂံ်ဖိဉ်။	First.
ါဲဒ ဝံါဲဒဝံဒ်.	လၢအဂံ်ဖိဉ်တစ့။	At the first time.
ဖ္ဝာဒဒ္ဒါဲဒ ဒဝံါဲစဈ ဒခဝံဗ္ဒဌ ဒဃါဲခဂံ်ဒ ဒဃဩဃဝံၤ.	ပှၤသးပှ်လၢအဂံ် ဖိဉ်တဖိၤ အဖိဉ်ဝါ။ အမဲာ်ခံးးအမဲဗိဉ်။	The first, or former race of elders, their heads became white, their eyes dim of sight, and their teeth broke away.
ဒဝံါခဝံဗ ါလၢ.	အဂံ်ဖိဉ်ထံးတဂၤ။	One of the first.
ကဝါဇ ဗဝံၤဗဇ္ဈကဈၤ ါဒဒဝံါါဧဗ်ဒ်.	နဲပဉ်အိၤယထံဉ်နုၤလၢအဂံ်ဖိဉ်တစ့။	I saw thee the first time.

§678.

ဝဒါ. ဂုဉ်။

This word is used as a verbal prefix, in the signification of ***strive***, to indicate that strenuous efforts are made to perform the act. (See §181.)

ဒ္ဗ၀ဒါ ဏာဇံဒ်.	ဂုဉ်မၤတက့်။	Strive to do.

§679.

ဝဈါါ. ဂုဉ်လဉ်။

This word is used in the literal signification of ***under***, or ***by the side***, but not in the figurative acceptation, as in Sgau, ဖျါါ being used in its place.

ဖ္ဖဝံ်ဗ ဝဘ် မံၤါဒ ဒမဝံဒ၀ဈါါ.	ပှၤဖိသဉ်မံလၢအမိၤ်အဂုဉ်လဉ်။	The child sleeps by the side of its mother.

§680.

ဝဒဗ. ဟူဉ်။

This word is affixed to a few verbs to indicate that the act is done privately, but with ဗဝံ, ကွ်, it is equivalent to the English expression of "***keeping a sharp look out.***" (See §390.)

ဗဝံဝဒဗ, ခဩာဘစ့ဗဝံၤ.	ကွ်ထုဉ်ဘိဉ်သအိဉ်ဖဲအံၤ။	Look out, there are tigers here.
ဂဘံဗ ါဘိ ဧဒဗဝံဝဒဗ ဇံၤ.	သုလဲၤဖိးကွ်ထုဉ်တက့်။	Keep a sharp look out in your travelling.

§681.

ဝဩာ. ဝဲ။

This root is used like the corresponding Sgau one, for the third personal pronoun.

ဝဒါbစ့ဗ္ဒ ဒမ့ဗ္ဒဂံဗ ါဝခဈဧဒ, ဝံၤဝဩာ ဃ ါစာ.	ဂုၢ်တဘိအ့ဉ်ထွံဉ်တရဖိးသံဝဲလိၤ။	A serpent bit a dog, and it died.
ဧဒၤဝဩာ ချမ့ဆုံၤ.	ယ္ဘုၤဝဲချသဝံး။	It flew away quickly.
ဖ္ဖဗျံဗ့ဝံၤ ဗဝံါဒဝဩာဝဒ ဒဝံဗ္ဒဒဗ္ဒ မဝံ ဒစဃဒမ့ ဘဒ်ဗ့ဇံၤ ဗၤါ ါဒ့ဃစဃ ါစာ.	ပှၤကညီ အံၤ ကွ်လ်ၢ ဝဲလၢ အ၌ အဝ့ဉ်က အိဉ်ထိဉ်က့ၤဓဲလဲဉ်ဓဲလဲဉ်နှဉ်လိၤ။	The Karens look in hope for the time when their cities will be established.

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§682.

ဝါ့ ဝါ့ ဝှ့ ဝှ့. ဝှးဝှးဖိုးဖိုး

This word is in common use as an adverb in the signification of ***wandering to and fro,*** or ***backwards and forwards.*** (See §361.)

ပါါး ဒးကဖးဝါ့ဝါ့ ဝှ့ဝှ့ဝွးဝဒါးဆီ့. | ထလဲးတက်နွှဉ်ဝှးဝှးဖိုးဖိုးဝွဉ်တဲးကား | I travel about exceedingly.

§683.

ဝဒါး. ပဉ်း

This word is used as a verbal affix to indicate that the act is performed ***before*** another. (See §277 : 1.)

ါှါး ဝဒါးnဘါး ဝါးဝဒ. ဗမဲါှါးါးခဒါ့. | ထဲးပဉ်သုဝဲးခုဉ်းစကဘဲလားခံး | You go before. I will come behind.

ါှါးဝဒါး ဓဝဒ. | လဲးပဉ်ကက်နဲ့ဉ်း | You may go before.

§684.

ဝှ့. ဖိး

This word is used as a numeral affix to ***coils,*** and things conceived of as such.

ဏ်ါး ါချှ့ ဒဝှ့ ဒဖးါဇါး. | ပျိုးတကျိုးအဖိအိုဉ်အဖိတဆံး | The coil of rope has ten coils.

မ၊ါဗံး ါါးမဲံ sဉဝးါဝှ့ဈဖဓဝါ၊ သါ ဇါးဒါါ. | သိုဉ်လံဉ်မိ်ါပှါဝးတဖိဖိုးဖးဒဲတသွဲဒ်းဘဉ်း | He cannot read yet. He has learned one round of the spelling book.

မ၊nါးဝှ့ါဝှ့ ခဈ့ဒါး. | မ၊ခံဖိုးတဖိတကျ၊းဘဉ်း | Make two coils. One is not strong.

§685.

ဝှ့. ကဖိး

This word is used as a numeral affix to ***plots of ground.*** (See §148.)

ဂ့ ခံဗ ါဝှ့. | ဟိုဉ်မိုဉ်တကဖိး | A lot of land.

ဂ့ ါဝှ့. | နိုဉ်တကဖိး | A grass plot.

nဖါှ ဗဈ ါဝှ့ ဖံဗ ါဓ၊, n ဏံဒ့ bဩ ဘါါ ါဒ့. | နဖဲးခုးတကဖိးဖိုဖိုးနကအိုဉ်ဒ်လဲဉ်း | You have cleared only a little spot, how do you expect to live ?

ဘ့ ါဝှ့. | ကျိုးတကဖိး | A small field, or garden.

သဈာ်း ါဝှ့. | သကွံတကဖိး | A plantain garden.

ဇာ်း ဖံါါဝှ့. | ထံဖိဉ်တကဖိး | A patch of sugar cane.

nဩ ါဝှ့. | နွဲဉ်တကဖိး | A yam patch.

§686.

ဘ. သး

This letter is used as a formative particle.

ဘရံါ | သဒိဉ်း | A zayat.

§687.

ဘဆံဗ. သၢဉ်း သဲး

1. This word is used as an affix to affirm with some emphasis. (See §379.)

nဓဲါး ဒဂဒ့ ဒမ့ဈ့ ဒဓဗ bဩ ဘါါ ါဒ့. ဒဂဒ့ဒဓဗ ဝါ၊ ဘဆံဗ. | နကဆဲးအဂ့်ါ အကျိုးအိုဉ် ဒ်လဲဉ်း အဂ့်ါ အိုဉ်ဝဲသၢဉ်း | What reason is there for thy going? There is a reason.

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2. It is used where the Sgaus use သဲ sometimes.

ɲɔʔɨ ɯɪɕɣɲɵɯ lʔɲ. ɯɲʒ ɔɣ̨ ɲɜɵɣ ɔɵʒ̨ ɯʊ̀ɪɲɵɣ ɯɔʔɨlɣ ɲɜɵɣ ɔɯʔɲ. ɲɜʔɲ ɜʔlɯʒ.	နယဲမၤမန္ဒၤလဲဉ်၊ စနၢ်ဟူနအိဉ်ဖဲတံၤဖိးဒ်ဲ ယဲဆူနအိဉ်သဲးနတအဲဉ်တဉ်ဒါး။	Why hast thou come? I heard that thou wast not here, and came to thee; art thou displeased?

§688.

ɔɲʔɲ. သနဲဉ်။

This is a particle of affirmation. (See §371.)

ɸɯɪ ɔʔɨ ɔɲʔɲ.	ပှၤမၤဝဲသနဲဉ်၊	People *do* do it.

§689.

ɔɯʊ̀ɣ. သဖိး။

1. This word is affixed to sentences which affirm with emphasis. (See §372.)

ɲʔɨɪɔ ɯʊ̀ɣ.	ဂ့ၤသဖိး၊	Beautiful! or excellent!
ɕɣɯɪ ʊɣ̨ lɵɵɣ̨ ɵʊ̀ɪ ɯɕɪɔɯʊ̀ɣ lɵɪ.	တၢ်ပၢၤဖိဉ်တပူၤအံၤမုာ်သဖိးလီၤ၊	This level spot is really fine!
ɔɣɷʔɨɪ lɜʊ̀ɔʊ̀ɪɣɣɣɔ ɔɯʊ̀ɣ.	သကွံတဖိဉ်ဆဲးဖးအါသဖိး၊	The shoots from this clump of bamboos came up very numerous.
ɕɔʒ̨ɯʊ̀ɲ lɜʊ̀ɲɲʔɨɪ ɔɯʊ̀ɣ	ကဆီခဲတဖိဉ်ဂ့ၤသဖိး။	These are fine elephant's tusks.

ɔɯʊ̀ɣlʔɲ. သဖိးလဲဉ်။

2. Followed by lʔɲ, လဲဉ်, it is used in the manner of an interrogation.

nlʔɨɪ ɕɣlɲʔɨɪɵʊ̀ɪ nɔɣnɣɯɔʔɨɪlɔʔɲɣ ɲɣɪ ɷʔɲ. ɔɯʊ̀ɣlʔɲ.	နလဲၤတၢ် တနုံၤအံၤ နသးပူၤ နိဉ် နၰဉ်တ ဘဉ်နၤဇၤသဖိးလဲဉ်၊	Going to-day, thou has forgotten thy cleaver. Ah! (so I have.)

§690.

ɔlɜɪ. သလိာ်၊

This word is used as a verbal prefix to denote an interval that elapses before an event, and may often be rendered by *before*. (See §373.)

ɔlɜɪɯɵʊ̀ lʔɨ.	သလိာ်နုကလဲၤ၊	Before thou goest.
ɔɔʔɨɷɣ ɵʊ̀ɪɔlɜɪɔ ɵɕʒ̨ɵʊ̀ɪɲɷɨ ɲɵɣ ɵɣɓɣɵʊ̀ lʒ̨ɵɣɲ̨ ɔɣɷʔɨɣ lɵɪ.	ပဝဲဒဉ်အံၤသလိာ် ပကစၢ် ကထဲန္ဉ်ပတဉ် ကွၢ်လၢ်ဖိးအကျဲလီၤ၊	Before our Lord comes; (i. e. during the interval that elapses before he comes,) we must hope or expect his coming.
ɔlɜɪɜɯɪɜɔɣ bʒ̨ɨɪɲɵɣ lɲ̨ɲ̨ɜɵɣbɣ ɷʔɨɣɔʔɨɪɷʒ̨ɯɣ ɲʔɨɣɷʒ̨ɯɣ lɪlɵɪ.	သလိာ်ကမၤအသးဒ်နူဉ် တနိၤနိၤ အိဉ်တဉ် ဖိးတဘျုၤနံဉ်တဘျုၤလါလီၤ၊	Before it happens thus, some remain many years.

§691.

ɔɣ. သဒး။

This word is used as in Sgau. (See §377.)

1. To denote the middle voice.

ɔɣɵʊ̀ɪ nɔɣlɣɵʊ̀ɪ lɯʔɨ. ɕɣɷʊ̀.	သုးဃိၤနသးဆုအံၤတဂ့ၤတၢ်ကိၢ်၊	Do not move here. It is hot.
ɲɜɯʒ ɜɵɲ̨bʒ̨ɨɪ bɲ̨lɲ̨ ɷʔɨɪ.	နမ့ၢ်ဒိုးဒ်ဖိၢ်လိၢ်ကွံ၊	If thou art possessed of miraculous powers, like Boung-lan-khee, try and steep thyself in water.
ɵɣɲlɲ̨ ɠʒ̨ɲɔɣɷʒ̨ ɷʔɨɪ.	စုဉ်လီၤကွၢ်နသးလၢထံး။	

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2. To denote the passive voice.

ပအိ့ ချေ့ ဆbံးဒသ့ ဗဒ့. ပါ့ဂ nဂ် ဖံ့ဒါ.	တြဲကးတံ်လံအသးလံ။ ပလဲးန္ဉ်တပါ်ဘဉ်။	The door is shut. We cannot enter.
ဝခ်ဒ့ ပအိ့ ချေ့ဇံ်ဒ့. ပအိ့ ချေ့ ဝခ်ဒ့ ဗဒ့ဒ သ့ဗဒ့.	အိးထိဉ်တြဲတက့်။ တြဲအိးထိဉ်လံအသးလံ။	Open the door. The door is open.
ဝဒခဈဘစ့ လ့ဒသ့ဒဗဃ nံ်ဘပ့်.	စးခိတိးလိၤအသးအိဉ်ခံဘ့ဉ်။	There are two sheets of paper that are ruled.
ဝဒခဈ ဒအ့bံဒ့ ဒသ့ဂဒ့.	စးခိမ့်ဘိးအသးဒိန်း။	If the paper is bent.
ဒဘအ့်bစ့ မအိဘိၤ့ဃ်ဘဒသ့ဗဒ့.	အဒိဘိတမ့်ဘဉ်။ သ့ဖဉ်လံအသးလံ။	It is not a whole one. It is pointed.

3. To denote the optative mood.

ဗမံ့ ဒ့bဃ ဗဘ့ ပ့ဒမ့ nဈ့်ဂ်ါ့ ဝံ့ဃ ပါ့ဈ.	တ်ါမိဉ် အိဉ်ဘဉ် ယသးလၢတ်ါ တမံၤမံၤဒိဉ်မးလီၤ။	I wish to eat something very much.

4. To express reciprocal action.

ဘ့ဂအိ့ လံ်ပဒဘ့.	သးဟ့လိာ်အသး။	They hated each other.
ထမဃ ဆိထ့ဆ nံ်ၤ ဂၤ ချိ့ အ့ လံ်ၤ ဒဘ့ဈ.	ပ့ၤဖိာ်မ့ဉ်ဒိး ပ့ၤဖိာ်ဆ့ါ ခံဂၤကတိၤ လိာ်အသးလီၤ။	A man and a woman conversed with each other.

§692.

ဘ. တသါ။

This word is used as a verbal affix to repeated acts. It is more generic in its use than the corresponding Sgau word တသါ. It is sometimes used where the Sgaus use ကူၤ.

ဃစဒ့ မဈ့ဇချါဂၤပါၤဃ ချေ ါဘ ဒ့ မဈ့ဇအိ့ဘ ဒဘံၤ ဒဒၤါဇၤ.	ဒိးစမာသရ့ဉ်တဂၤလဲၤဒိး သရ့ဉ် တဂၤမာအခ့အပ့ၤလဲၤတသါလီ။။	I sent the teacher, and the teacher sent his servant.
ခမံဝ့မ့ ဘပ ဂံ့.	ပကမၤကူၤပတံဉ်။	I will repair my house.
ဇဖြ်ဈ့ဒါခဒဘ ဂစ့ မံဂ်ါ ဂဈ့ bဃ ဘံ့ဒဘ့ဖြစ့. ဇစ့ဒဘ့ပ ပမံ်ဇၤ bဃ ဂဘ ဘံ့ ါဇၤ.	ကစၢ်ပ့ဆ့ၤအကလု်အကထါနှဉ်သုကနှဉ်သု ဝဖြ်။ တသ့ဖဲအသ့ ပကစံး ဘဉ်က့ၤတသါသုလီၤ။	Will you listen to the word of God? What we know we will repeat to you.
ဘံ့ဇဝံၤ ဖမၤဘဘ့ပ ါ့စ့.	ခကနံဉ်အံၤပမၤကူၤသ့လၢၤဖြ။	We cannot repair it now.

§693.

ဘ့. သိ။

1. This word is used as a verbal affix to indicate that the action denoted by the verb is *beginning* to be performed. (See §386.)

ပဒ့ ဘ့မ်ါ.	ပအိဉ်သိမ့ၤ။	We are beginning to eat rice.

2. It is used like a numeral affix to *days* including the night.

ဗါ်ါ ဇဗဝံၤ ဗါၤ ါဇစ့ဘ ဗခ်ဘ့ ါစၢ	ယလဲၤတ်ါအံၤယံဉ်လၢကျဲယဲသိလီၤ။	I was in the road five days.
ဘ့ဘ့ က.	သိသိတနုၤ။	All night, nightly.
ဖမံၤ မခ့်ဇ ဘ့ဘ့ က.	ပမံဖြ်တ်ါသိသိတနုၤ။	I dreamed all night.
ဘ့ ကဆုစ့.	သိတနုၤကျၢၤ။	All night.

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ဗဝဲး ဖံ့ဇံး ပအစမၢ် ကိဒိၤဝ့ၢ်ကၢ် ဆုဧ့.	ယဟၢဖၢဆိး ကဲးယမံတန္ၢ် ဘဉ်သိတနၤ ကျၢး။	I had the belly-ache so all night I could not sleep.
ါ့ဝ့ၢ်. ါ့ဒဝ့ၢ်.	လၢသိ။ လၢအသိ။	At the beginning.
စဖွံၤ ხၤ ဇံး ဧၣ်ၤ ါ့ဒဝ့ၢ် ဆိဒ ဆုံၢါ ဧရ့ဖံးါစၢ.	စဖှံသဘဉ်အံၤလၢသိမ်အချဲ့ တခြၢဖိၤလိၤ။	At the beginning I sowed only three fingers' full of mustard seed.

§694.

ဘၢဘ. သံသး။

This word is used sometimes with ဃ, ခဉ်, affixed, as a more emphatic form of that affix itself. (See §378.)

ဘနဲ့ဧအၤ ါ့ဃၣ်. ဧဘြဲ့ ဧၢ ဘြဲ့ ဘဧဃ ဧ ဝါါစၢ.	သိဉ်ယၢစာဝ့ၤစသွဉ်ညါသံသး ခဉ်ယဲလိၤ။	Do not teach me; I understand of myself.
ၢၣ်ဃဆံးဧအၤ ဒဲၣ်. ဧမၢ် ဂၢၣ် ဘဲ့ဲ့ ဘၢ် ဘဧဃစၢ.	နတဘဉ်ကိးဘဉ်ယၤ။ ယကယဲကွၤသံသး ခဉ်တၢ်လိၤ။	You need not call me; I will come of myself.

§695.

ဘၣ. သွဉ်။

1. This word is used as an affix to mark the plural number.

ဘၣ်ဧသံး ဧဒဒ်,မဧးဧၣ ဘၣ်ဧတိ.	သံဃိဉ်ကစၢ်မူၢ်ဃါကစၢ်သွဉ်ဇၤ။	O ye gods!

2. It is often combined with ါဃ, တဖဉ်.

ဒ့ဏ်ဲ့ ဘၣ်ါဃ ဂဧဃ.	ပှၤကညီသွဉ်တဖဉ်နှဉ်။	Those men.
ဒ ဘၣ်ဝဘၢ် ါဃ ၶါါၢ် ဇဝါဧၵ.	အဝဲသွဉ်တဖဉ်ဘဉ်လဲၤတၢ်လိၤ။	They must go.
ဧၶါ ဧဧဃံၢ် ဘၣ်ဘၣ်, ဧၣ်ဲ့ ါဘြဲ့ ဧ ဧၶါ ဘြဲ့, ဧဃမ်ါဧၵ.	အဉ်လါတၢ်အံၤသွဉ်သွဉ်ယန္ဆ္ၢ် တပၢါယနှၢ်တပၢါကိမးလိၤ။	Alas! these things; I do not understand them. They are very difficult.

§696.

ဘြဲ့. သွဉ်။

1. This word is used, single or repeated, to express uncertainty, like *perhaps*. Sometimes it is written like the preceding one, ဘၣ်.

ဃံဧဃ ဘြဲ့ါဧၵ.	ကအိဉ်သွဉ်သွဉ်လိၤ။	Perhaps there is.
ၶါဧ ဧဒဃ ၢဃ ဃံဧဃ ဘြဲ့ ဘြဲ့ ါဧၵ.	ဘဉ်လၢအိဉ်ဖိးကအိဉ်သွဉ်သွဉ်လိၤ။	If it so happens, there may be.

2. It is used when repeated after different clauses in the signification of *whether—or*.

ပဖုဲ့ါ့ ၶါ ဂၢါ ၶါ ဘြဲ့, ဒဘဲ့ ၶါ ပကတိၤဘဉ်အိၤမ့ၢ်တဂ့ၤဘဉ်သွဉ်။ အသး မၢ်ါ့ဘ့ခဲ ပဇၤ ဘြဲ့, မၤဃ ါ့ ဒဇၤ ါဂါ့မံါ့ ဘြဲ့, ပဖဲ့ ၶါ ါဒဧ ါ့ ပ မၤ ဒ့ မၤ ဒဧ ၶါ် ဒ့ါ ဒစၢ ါ့ ဘြဲ့, ပါ့ဘ့ခါဲ့ ဒ့ ပ၀ဲ် ပဖဲ်ါဧၵ.	မ့ၢ်တမ့ဉ်ဘဉ်ပှၤသွဉ်။ ပမ့ၢ် ကမဉ်ဘဉ်အိၤတမံၤမံၤသွဉ်။ ပဖိမ့ၢ်တအိဉ်ဘဉ်သွဉ်။ ပမၤအိဉ်မၤ အိမ့ၢ် တထိဉ်တထိဘဉ်သွဉ်။ ပတဉ် ကလိးထိဉ် ပခိၢ်ပပၢ်လိၤ။	Whether we have spoken improperly, or their minds are not comfortable, or we have sinned against them in some way, or we have no children, or we do not succeed in our labors, we must make offerings to our parents.

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§697.

ဘိ. သူ။

This word is used as a verbal affix in the signification of *can*; more especially when the ability arises from skill. (See §381.)

ꩻ ပြစ. မာခွဲ.	နမၤသူဖျါ။မၤကွါ။	Canst thou do it? Try.
ဒၢါ ၂ ဒး့ စၢံပခုၤဝ ဘိဒဉ်.	ထံတလိာ်အံၤပခိဂ်တသူဘဉ်။	I cannot cross this stream.
ဗဝၤ ဒကိၤဂၤ ဒဖျိဒဖ ဘိ ဒျ်.	ယဒဖြ အကနှဉ် ကကၢၤ။ ယဝဲာ် တၢ်တသူ ဘဉ်။	The edge of my knife is turned; I cannot cut with it.

§698.

ဘျိ ဘျိ. သူသူ။

This repeated root is prefixed to ꩻ, နံၤ, in the signification of *all*. (See §381:3.)

ဖဒၤ်ဝ် ၂ါၤဘျိ ဘျိ ꩻ.	ပသိဉ်လံာ်သူသူတနံၤ။	We study all day.

2. Sometimes ဆုဒၤ, ကျၤ, is affixed, and then ဘျိ is not repeated.

ꩻပ ဒ်ကွ ဘျိကံၤ ဆုဒၣ်ဒၤ.	နတဉ်ကျိၢ်ခိုဉ်သူဉ်တနံၤကျၤ။	Thou must weed all day.

§699.

ဘိဒ်. သိဒ။

This word is affixed with ꩵ, လၢ; ဝဒ်, ဖိဒ, prefixed to the noun or pronoun in the signification of *with*, or *together with*. As a noun, it signifies an *associate* or *companion*. (See §385.)

ဒဝိၤဃ စၢံဒမၤ ၂ါပ ၂ါၤ ꩵဒဘိဒ်.	အဝဲဒဉ်အံၤမၤလိလံာ်လၢယသိဒ။	He studied with me.

§700.

ꩻ. ꩻ. ဟဉ်။ဟိဉ်။

1. This word is used like *what?* in English, on not hearing words spoken. (See §387.)

ဖခြဂ်ခြၢꩵ ၂ါတဖ ဒျ. ꩻ.	ခ့ၢ်နဖဲလၢလာ်နူဉ်ဖျါ။ ဟဉ်။	Dost thou come from below? What?
ꩻ ၂ါ ဟ့ ဒဒၣ ဒျ. ꩻၢ.	နနှၢ်ဟူလံဖျါ။ ဟိဉ်။	Dost thou hear? What?

2. It is used as an interjection expressive of disapprobation.

ꩻဘိၢဒ္ဍ စၢံဒစဖံဒ့ ဒသ့ ꩻါပိၤ ဒ၂ါဒၢ. ဂ့ဒါပိၤ ဆခြဒဘိ.	ခဲဒဉ်အံၤယကမၤ နလဲၤတၢ်လီၤ။ ဟဉ်ယ လဲၤတကဲတဉ်။	I will send thee. Ah! I cannot go.

§701.

ꩻ၂ဒ၂ၢ. ဟၤၤအၤၤ။

This word is used for an interjection, as in the following examples. (See §389.)

ꩻ၂ဒ၂ၤ, ꩻ၂ ဒ၂ၢ, ꩻဖျိဒ၂ဒဖ ဖံာ်ဘ ဒုဒါဒ ဒုဒါ.	ဟၤၤအၤၤ ဟၤၤအၤၤ နဖဲးတၢ်နူဉ် ကဘဉ် ယၤလံ။	Ah, thy chopping would have hit me.

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§702.

ရှိန်. ဟဲ။

This word is used as an interjection, in calling attention to an object.

၁၃၂ စဝ့ ဒဝ ဓဝ့ မ၊ ၂၆၀၂ ၂၆၀၂ ၂၀၊. ရှိန်.	တၢ်တပူၤ အိဉ်ဖြိဉ်မး တဘိဉ် တဘိဉ်လီၤ ဟဲ။	Ah, the ants are gathering together in bodies.
၊.၁ ၂၃၂ ဓဝန ၀၂၀ ၀၀၀ ဓ၀၀ ၂၊၂ ဒ၀၊ ရှိန်	ခဲကိဉ်တဘျီစလဲၤယဲတကဲလၢၤဘဉ်ဟဲ။	Ah, this time I cannot go.
ရှိန်, ၂၂၀၀၊ ၆၁.	ဟဲ။လီၤတဲဉ်ဘဉ်။	Ah, he has fallen off.

§703.

ဒ. အ။

1. This letter is used for the third personal pronoun.

၀၂ကံ့ ဖၢ့ဂဝ မဒ်ဒမၢ် ၀၁. ၁၀ ၀၊ ဒ၀၊.	ပှၤလၢဟံဉ်ပူၤနှဉ်မ့ၢ်အမံဇါ။သ့ဉ်ညါဘဉ်။	Are the people in the house asleep? I know not.
ပမံဒ့ ၁၀၂ဒ၂၆၊.	ပကအိဉ်တူၤအလၢဉ်။	We will eat till it is all done.
ဒ၀၊ဓ၀ စၢ်၀၊, ၀မၤဒ၀၊.	အဝဒဉ်စံးဝဲ။ယတမၤဘဉ်။	He says, he did not do it.
၆၂၂ကံၤ ၀၀ၤ ၀ကဒ်ၢ ကံၢကၤ ဒ၂ကၤ မဒ် ဒံဒ၂ကၤမဒ် ဒ့ၢ၂၀၊.	တၢ်လၢနံၤအံၤ ပှၤဟဲခံကၤ။ အဝ တကၤမ့ၢ်ပြိၤ။အဝဲတကၤမ့ၢ်ရှိၤလီၤ။	Two people came to-day, the one a Pgho, and the other a Sgau.
ဒ့ၢ၀ၤ ၆ကံၤဒဖဒ့ၢ်.	ဖြိယဉ်ကွံဉ်အဆ့။	He has torn up his tunic.
၁၊ကၢ့၆ကံၤ ဒကံ့ ဒ၀၂.	သးပှၤနိဉ်ကွံဉ်အဟံဉ်အဃီ။	He forgot his house.
မၢ်မ၁ဒ၁၆၁ စၢ်၊ဒ၊, ၀၀, မ၄၁၄၂ကဝ ကမ့ၢ့ကဒ်၁၄၂ ကၢ့၂၀၊.	မံမိၢ်အတၢ်ဆါစံးအိၤ။ ကွၢ်။မ့ၢ်ထူဉ်နှဉ် နဖိဒိဉ်ဝဲၤဆၢထၢဉ်ဟိဉ်လီၤ။	She dreamed her cousin said to her. "behold! at noon thy nephew rises up crying."
ဒ၀ၢ် ၀၊.	အဝဲသ့ဉ်။	They, or theirs.
ဒ၀ၢ် ၀၊၂ဖ၁.	အဝဲသ့ဉ်တဖဉ်။	" "
ဒ၀ၢ်၀၊ ၂ဖ၁၂၊ ၀၀၊.	အဝဲသ့ဉ်တဖဉ်လဲၤလံ။	They have gone.
ဒ၊.	အိၤ။	Him, her, it, or them.
၀ကဝ၂ကၤ၀၊ၤ၁မံ၊. ကၢ်၀၊၀၊၆၁၊ၢ်၀၊ ၂၆၁. ၀၁၀ဒ၊.	ပှၤနှဉ်တကၤကၤသမိး။ နသ့ဉ်ညါဒ်လဲဉ်။ယထံဉ်အိၤ။	That person is very handsome. How dost thou know? I saw her.
၀ဓံ၀ဖ၊ ဓံ၀ကဒ်၀၀၊, ၀၁၀ဒ၊.	ပဒိဉ်ဖးဒိဉ်ဟဲလံ။ယထံဉ်အိၤ။	The Commissioner has arrived; I saw him.

2. It is used where an indefinite article would supply its place in English, though it may still be construed as the third personal pronoun.

ဒ၀၊ဓ၀ ကဝ၀ဓံ၀ဖ၀ ၂၊ဒ၁ မံ၊ဓဝ၊ ၂ဓံ၀.	အဝဲနှဉ်ပဒိဉ်ဟ့ဉ်အတဒၢတမိဉ်။	The governor has given him an umbrella.
၀ဓံ၀ ကဝ၀ဓ၀ ၂၊ၤဖ၀၂၊ ဒ၀၊ ကဝ၀ ၆၁၀ ဒ၁၊၂၀၊.	ပဒိဉ်နှဉ်ပှၤမ့ၢ် လဲၤဟ့ဉ် အစ့နှဉ်ဘဉ်ဒဉ်အသးလီၤ။	The governor is pleased when people give him money.

3. It is prefixed to words governing a genitive.

၁၀ ဒ၁ကံၢ ၂ဓံ၊.	ထိဉ်အသွံတဒၢ။	A bird's nest.
၁ကံၢကၤ ၂ဓံ၀ ၀၀ၤဒ၀၂၊ ဓံ၀ဓ၊.	သံးနှဉ်တမိဉ်အံၤအပှၤဒိဉ်ကၢ။	The price of the gun is very high.

§704.

ဒမံ. သါမိဉ်။

This word is used as a verbal prefix indicative of a wish or desire to perform

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the act, much in the signification of the optative mood, from which it differs but slightly in form. (See §376.)

ꤟꤾ ꤚꤾꤊꤢꤾꤢ ꤚꤪꤚꤢꤚꤾ, ꤾꤟꤡꤢꤾꤢ ꤾꤢꤡꤢꤢꤾꤢ.	တမ့်ဘဉ်စသါမိဉ်ကတိၤဒဉ်ယဲဘဉ်။ မ့်လိၤနမာစကတိၤဖိးစကတိၤလိၤ။	Not that I wished to speak, but thou induced me to speak, and I spoke.
ꤟꤾ ꤚꤾꤊ ꤾꤢꤪ ꤚꤢ ꤚꤾꤊ, ꤾꤢꤪ ꤾꤢ ꤟꤾꤡ ꤚꤢꤪꤢꤢ ꤾꤢꤪꤚꤢ ꤟꤾ.	တမ့်ဘဉ်စသါ မိဉ်ဟဲဒဉ် ယဲဘဉ်။ မ်နမာလိ်ယၤဖိးစဟဲကိၤဟဲဆါလိၤ။	I did not come of my own will, because thou commandest me I have come.

§705.

ꤡꤾꤊ.

This word is used as an interjection, indicative of pain or displeasure.

ꤡꤾꤊ.ꤾꤢ ꤢꤪꤡꤚꤢꤚꤾꤊꤡꤢ ꤢꤪꤢꤤ.	အလိ။နမၤတါနှဉ်ဘဉ်ထံးယၤ။ဆါကၢ။	Oh! thou hast hit me with thy doings. It is very sore.
ꤥꤚꤊꤢꤡ ꤌꤾ ꤒꤾꤤ ꤒꤢꤡꤾꤊ.ꤡꤪ, ꤾꤢꤡꤚꤢꤚꤾꤊ ꤟꤾꤡꤢꤢꤾ ꤾꤢꤤ.	ပှၤဖိသဉ်ကတိၤ ဇိဉ် အလိနှဉ်။ မ့်အဘဉ် ထံးတမံၤမံၤလံ။	The child calls out "oh!" something must have happened to him.

§706.

ꤒꤡ. အါ။

1. From this is formed the adjective pronoun ***many***.

ꤥꤢꤊꤾ ꤒꤪꤡꤒ ꤟꤾꤢꤊ ꤒꤡ.	ပှၤကညီအိဉ်အါဂၤစ့်ါကီးဇါ။	Are there many people?

2. It is used as an interjection where the Sgaus use အဉ်.

ꤚꤡꤢꤟ ꤟꤢꤡꤚꤾꤢꤒꤢꤾꤟ ꤥꤢꤊꤚꤾꤢꤥꤢꤊꤡꤚ ꤒꤚꤾ ꤒꤪꤡꤾꤟ ꤟꤢꤟꤾꤢ ꤥꤡ. ꤒꤡ ꤟ ꤒꤾꤡ ꤟꤡꤢ ꤾꤢꤥ ꤥꤢꤊ ꤒꤪꤡ ꤒꤚꤾꤒꤢꤚꤾ ꤚꤢꤾꤡꤾ ꤟꤡꤢ ꤥꤢꤊ ꤒꤚꤊ ꤒꤪꤡ ꤒꤢꤚꤾꤒꤢꤚꤾ ꤚꤢꤾꤡꤾ ꤟꤡꤢ.	ဘဉ်မန္ဒၤ လၢသူ ဆဲးလိၤ ဖိဒိဖိသဉ် အမံၤလၢလိ်ပ်ပူၤခဲလၢဉ်လဲဉ်။ အဉ်နုစံးနဲမ့်ါပဖိဉ်ကဃ့ပှၤလၢစ့ ဒ်အံၤန္ဉ် ပကသ့ဉ်ညါဒ်လဲဉ်။	Why do you set down the names of all the children? Ah! thou sayest, how could we know that the governor would ask so much money of us?

§707.

ꤒꤡꤢ. အဉ်လါ။

This word is used as an interjection, and is apparently of common origin with the English ***alas!***

ꤒꤡꤢ, ꤒꤦꤚꤢ ꤾꤢꤡꤾꤢ, ꤾꤦꤪ ꤾꤢꤢ ꤟꤢꤢ ꤟꤡꤢ ꤒꤡꤒꤦ ꤡꤢ.	အဉ်လါ။ တါအံၤသ့ဉ်သ့ဉ်နှါယသ်ဝ့ၤဒဉ် တါလိၤ။	Alas, this, it were better for me to die.

§708.

ꤒꤡ. အ။အိဉ်။

This word signifies literally to ***eat***, but is used in many figurative significations, where things are devoured. It is prefixed to many verbal roots, where it may usually be contemplated as *devouring* the complement of the verb. With a few verbs, as ꤟꤢ, it is sometimes used, but more frequently omitted. (See §394: 9.)

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ဒ္ဓ လ့.	လှည်း။	Bathe.
" လံ်ာ.	လိမ်း။	Spread out to dry.
" လ်ာ.	လိမ်း။	Deceive.
" ခာ.	ကား။	Trade.
" ဆို့.	ဆုံး။	Ask.
" ဇာ.	ဆိုး။	Sell.
" လ်ာ.	လဲ။	Exchange.
" ဧဝံ်.	တန်ဖိုး။	Anxious.
" ပဒာ.	ရှာ။	Seek.
" ဖစ့.	ဖြီး။	Cook.
" ဂ့.	နှိုး။	Share out, divide.
" လ့.	လိုက်။	Borrow.
" ဧစ့.	ထား။	Pick, choose.
" ဂပ.	သဘင်္ဂ်။	Go to meet.
" ဒဒ်.	ချီး။	Praise.
" လ်ာ.	ကလိမ်။	Entice, persuade.
လ်ာဒ္ဓမာ ဘ်ုမခဂ့ ဂ့ဇာံ်.	လဲမားသွင်မှုဉ်ဒုတတိတက့်။	Go get a load of fuel.

§709.

ဒာံ်. အံ်း။

This word is used with repeated correllatives in the first term, where the signification of *this* may be always traced; and occasionally, especially in poetry, it is used in other circumstances. (See §398.)

ဝ်ဒဝ်ဒ်ါ ဒစ္ဓမဇဒ် ဖဝံ်ဒာံ်.	သးမှ်အိဉ်ကစ်ဖိအံ်း	If the heart be with the Son of
ခဝံ်ာ bဒ့ လ့ပဝ်ာ ဓဒ်ဧာံ.	ဖြးဘျာပသး လာထံ။	God, be baptized.

§710.

ဒဒ်. အာဉ်။

This particle is used to express assent, often like *yes* in English. (See §401.)

ဂဂဒ်ါ ဧစ့ဓ့ဒ်ာ့ဃ. ဒဒ်.	နဟဲတုံးလံဖါ။ အာဉ်။	Hast thou arrived? Yes.
ဂဃာံ ဇဒ်ာ ဃ. ဒဒ်.	နမံလံဖါ။ အာဉ်။	Art thou asleep? Yes
ဂခဝံ်လ်ါ bဝံ့ဇဝံ်ာဃ. ဒဒ်.	နကလဲးခဲကနံဉ်အံ်းဖါ။အာဉ်။	Wilt thou go now? Yes.

§711.

ဒဒ့ဂဧဆဲဘံ်ာ. အားနှဉ်ကဉ်သံ။

This word is most usually used with negatives, in the signification of *not much, not very.*

ဒစ့ဒဒ့ ဂဧဆဲဘံ်ာ ဒ်ါ.	တအိဉ်တဉ်အားနှဉ်ကဉ်သံတဉ်။	There is not much, or, there is hardly any.
ဇဘ်ါ ဇာbဒဒ့ဂဧ ဆဲဘံ်ာဒ်ါ.	ယတသွဉ်ညါတဉ်အားနှဉ်ကဉ်သံတဉ်။	I do not fully know.

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§712.

ဒဗိ တ—ဘဉ်။

This word is used as a verbal affix to express a direct and positive negation. (See §212, 650.)

မဒိ ဒဗိ.	တမ့ၢ်ဘဉ်။	No.
ဗၤမၤbu lခၢၢ ဒၢဃ ဒဗိ. စမ့ဝံ မၤ lၢၢ.	စတမၤ ဘဉ်တဒိ စတအိဉ် ဘဉ်။ စကမၤယၢဝ်။	Without doing it I will not exist. I will do it.
ဇရှ lဂီၤbu lခၢၢ ဒၢဃဒဗိ. မ့ဝံဂီၤဍ ဒဗ lၢၢ.	သရုဉ်တဖဲဘဉ်တဒိအလိတအိဉ်ဘဉ်။ ကဖဲဒဉ်တ၊်လိၤ။	The teacher will not be without coming. He will come of himself.
nချိ့ ဒူ့nဃ ချဒဗိ.	နကတိၤန္ဒိၤန္ဉ်တကျါဘဉ်။	Thou dost not speak Sgau distinctly.
nစၢ်ဒ nဃမၤ ဘြဒဗိ.	နစံးန္ဉ်ယနၢ်တပၢ်ဘဉ်။	I do not understand what thou sayest.

§713.

ဒဩ. မ့ၢ်။

1. This word is used in the signification of *if;* and sometimes of *when.*

nဒဩ lၢၢ bwဇၤ nဃ, ဗlၢၢ bu ဂဇၢ ဂၤဒဗိ.	နမ့ၢ်စံးဘဉ် ယၤန္ဉ်။ ယတစံးဘဉ် ပှၤဂၤဘဉ်။	If thou tellest me, I will not tell others.
ဗဖျိဒ ဗဒ ဒဩ ဂစ့ဒ, ဗမ့ဝံ ဘမ့ဂဩ့ nချိ့ ဏ့ဉ်lၢၢ.	ယဖဲးဃုး မ့ၢ်ဝံၤ။ ယကသူဉ်ဟဉ် တဏ့ဉ်လိၤ။	When I have finished clearing my field, I will build a house.
ဗမၤဇဒဩ ဂစ့ဍဒ, ဗမ့ဝံ ဒ့မဩၤ lၢၢ.	ယမၤတ၊်မ့ၢ်ဝံၤဖိး။ ယကအိဉ်မ့ၤလိၤ။	When I have done work, I will eat rice.

2. It is used to form adverbs like those that end in *ly*, in English. (See §36.)

ဒ့မဝံၤ ဒဩချိ့. ဇရောမ့ဝံဩၤ ဗဇ.	အိဉ်မ့ၢ်ဝ့ၢ်ချ။သရုဉ်ကလဲၤလိၤ။	Eat rice quickly, the teacher will go.
မၤnlဒ ဒဩဆဇၤ ဇ၊်ဒ.	မၤနကလုၢ်ဝ့ၢ်တိတကွ့ၢ်။	Keep thy word faithfully.
ပါbမၤ ဒဒဩဓွ lၢၢ.	ပဘဉ်မၤတ၊်ဝ့ၢ်ခွဉ်လိၤ။	We must work strenuously.
lှိၤဖ့ၤ ဝဒဘဈ့ ဂဒဏ့ဝံဒlဗှိၤ. lှိၤဒဩ bu ဒ၊်ဒ.	လဲၤကျဲသုတကမဉ်တဝ့ၤ။ လဲၤဘဉ်ဘဉ်တကွ့ၢ်။	Do not take the wrong road. Go right.

3. Followed by မဒိ, မ့ၢ်, it may often be rendered by *but;* especially in antithetical clauses, yet *if be* is its literal signification.

ဒဩမဒိ.	မ့မ့ၢ်။	But.
ဇဒlဒ ခbဂ့lဏ့ဝံ့ ဗဝံၤ ဂဈ ဘဈ့ၤဂ၊်ဘဉ် ဗဒ, ဒဩမခ်ခbဂ့ ဇဝံ lဂၤ ဘခြ့ lဂ့ ဆ၊်ဒlခbဂ့ ဖဈ့ဂ၊်ဒ ဒဗိ.	တ၊်လၢကဘိတဏ္ဍၢဉ်အံၤဖဲတုၤခံသိလံ။မ့ၢ်ကဘိဖြဉ် တယုၤလိၤ ဒံးဘဉ် လၢကဘိအပူၤ။	The ship has been here two days, but the captain has not yet come ashore.
ဘဩ ခခ်ဖ ဏ့ဝံ့ ဒbဈ lမၢ်ဂ့ ဇခြ ဘ့ ဖဒ ဆံ ဗဒ. ဒဩ မခြဗံၤ ဒbဈ l မၢ်ဂ့ ဖၤ ဧ့ဂ်ဒ lဈ.	မ့ဓမ့ၢ်ပှၤကညီအဘုတမံၤ ကဲထိဉ်ဖးဖြဉ်လံ။ မ့ဓမ့ၢ်ယိၤအဘုတမံၤ ပူၤဖို့ လိၤ ဝဒဉ်ဒံး လိၤ။	The Karen rice has come up high, but the Burmans are still sowing theirs.

4. ဒဩလိၤ is used where the Sgaus use ပူဉ် sometimes.

lှိၤဒဩ လိၤnlဂ့ဇၢၤ ဖbဈ ခဝံၤ.	လဲၤပူဉ်နကလိၤဃီၤဘဉ်ဖုဒ။	Go carefully lest thou shouldest fall.

5. It is equivalent to the Sgau အဝဲ or အ.

ဒဩဗဝံၤ lဒံးဗဝံၤ.	အအံၤတခြိဉ်အံၤ။	This time.
ဒဩ ဒ၊်ၤဈၤ ဝ၊်ဒ.	အအံၤန္ဒၢဇအံၤ။	Moreover, further.
ဒဩဗဝံၤ ဈၤ ဝ၊်ဒ.	“	“ “

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ဒမြ ဒုံး ကျးဝါဗမဝံဒပ့-ဆြဒစ့ဗဝံး ဟုး.	အအံးနူးအံးယကပဉ်ဖဲအံးလိး။	Further, I will place it here.
ဒမြဗဉ်း ကျးဝါဗမဝံဟုး ကဖကွံမ်ာ့.	အအံးနူးအံးယကစံးဘဉ်နုတါတမံးမံး။	Moreover, I will tell thee something.

6. It is affixed to verbs with or without ဃ, နှ်, followed by a dative of advantage or disadvantage.

ဖမြ်လိး ဖး bမြ်လိး ဂမြးစွိးဒမြ ဗျး ကြွbမြ်.	ဆွဗွါဝ့း ယးဗွါဝ့း ဖဲပ္ဒးနှ်ါယး တဘ္ဒဉ်ဘ္ဒဉ်။	Come buy either a tunic or wrapper for me.
ဖဒမြဖျ်ဆုဂမြး စမြ်ဖဝံးစွ ဒမြ ဗျး စဗ့် ဒဖးကွံမ်း ဖါဟ.	တါမွ်ါဖဲစူးဖိးဖဲကွးထိဉ်နှ်ါယး ခဲလၢဒ်တဘိတကွ်ါ။	If it should rain, bring them all in to me.
ပြၢမၢ ဂါဒမြ ဗျး ဇဩဝကွံ ဘကွ bဗ့် ဖါဟ.	လဲးမးနှ်ါယးလၢဝဉ်သၢဘိတကွ်ါ။	Go get three bamboos for me.

§714.

ဒဲ့ ဒဲ့း. အိ။

This word is an interjection corresponding to the English *oh !*

ဒဲ့ဒဲ့း;မၢbဆ ပဃ်း, ဇၢဆံ.	အိ။မၢဘူးတဂုး။ဆါကၢ။	Oh, do not come near. (It) is very sore.
ဒဲ့ဒဲ့း, ဗဘဆမြာ, ဇၢဆံ.	အိ။ဆိးကဲး။ဆါကၢ။	Oh, it pains. (I) am very sick.

§715.

ဒဲ့ဝ—ဒဲ့ဝ. ဖိး—ဖိး။

This word is used after couplets in the same manner and synonymous with ဒဆ့.

ဖ္ဘဘ့ ဒ့, ဝစ့ ဒ့, ဇးဝဲ့ဝ ဇ ပ့, bဆ ဒဲ့ဝဝဒၢ ဒဲ့း.	သူဉ်အိဉ်ဘျၢအိဉ်။ တါဖိးတါလဉ်။ ဘုဖိး ထုဖိး။	Planting, the leaves, shoots, rice (will be good.)
ဇပ်စစ့ စဲ့း ဘံ့ဒဲ့ဝဝ ဒဲ့းဒ့ မၢပ်ဧၢ.	တါတပူးအံးသ့ဉ်ဖိးဝဉ်ဖိးအါမးလိး။	The trees are very numerous here.
ဗဆ်ပ်ဒ့ဲ့ဃဲ့ ဂ့ဒဲ့ဝ မ်ာ့ဒဲ့ဝ ဒဃမး ဧၢ.	ခုးတလိါအံးနိဉ်ဖိးဝံးဖိးအါမးလိး။	There are a great many weeds in this field.

§716.

ဒဲ့း. နူး။

This particle is often used where the Sgaus use နူး။ (See §264.)

ပ့ဒဲ့း.	လၢနူး။	There, yonder.
စစ့ဒဲ့း.	ဖဲနူး။	" "
စဃး ဇါး ဒပ့ စစ့ စဲ့း ဃး ဒဃ. စဃဲ့ မၢပ့ ဒဲ့း.	ယမးစံဉ် အလိါ ဖဲအံး တမုဉ် တဉ်။ ယက မးလၢနူး။	This is not a good place to make my paddy field. I will make it yonder.
ဒပ့စစ့ဒဲ့း ဃး.	အလိါဖဲနူးမုဉ်။	There is a good place.
စမဲ့မ်ါ ဒမြ့ပြမြ. ဒြ်စစ့ဒဲ့းဂါး စစ့ ဒဲ့း ဂါး.	ပကမံဖဲလဲဉ်။ အါဖဲနူးဝ့းဖဲနူးဝ့း။	Where shall I sleep ! Ah, it is good here, or there, or any where.
bမြ ဒါး bမြဒဲ့း.	ဖဲအံးဖဲနူး။	Whatever.
ဆွမြ်ဝမြ ဇbမြ ဒါးbမြ ဒဲ့း ဂဇ, ဃမြ်ပြမြ်ဂစ့်ဖဲ့း.	ကတိးထဲးတါဖဲအံးဖဲနူး မွ်ါနဉ်သကွ် ဖဲနှဉ် ယနါ်တပၢါဘဉ်နိတထံဉ်ဘဉ်။	Whatever he may say, still I do not understand a word.

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§717.

ဒစဒဈ. အိန်အိး။

This word is an interjection, used as on recollecting something that had been forgotten.

ဒစဒဈ ဗသ့ကွ ဇဝ့ ဘမံ့. |အိန်အိးယသးပ့ၤနိုန်ယသးသဓိး။| Oh, yes, I had quite forgotten.

§718.

ဒဓ့. အိန်။

1. This word is affixed to nouns and pronouns to which ⅼə, လၢ, is prefixed, where *to*, *from*, or *at*, would be used in English. (See §405.)

ⅼ ဗ ဒဓ့	လၢယအိန်။	To or from me.
" ɲ "	" နု "	" " thee.
" ဒ "	" အ "	" " him, her, it, or them.
" ဝ "	" ပ "	" " us.
" ɲဘံ့ဒ "	" သူ "	" " you.
" ဒဘံ့ဝဘံ့ဒ "	" အစဲသွဉ်အ "	" " them.
" ——— ဒ "	" ——— အ "	" " (where the blank is supplied by a noun.)
ဗမၤ ⅼဲ့ⅼၢံၤ ⅼəဇချ ဒ ဒဓ့ ဂဈ့ ဧ့ဗ မဲ့ⅼိၣ ⅼəထဝဲ့ ဒဒဓ့.	ယမၤလိလံာ်လၢသရုဉ်အအိန်ဝံၤဖိး ယက လဲၤဆူပဖိဉ်အအိန်။	After I have studied *at* the teachers, I will go *to* the governor.
ဂဒါ ⅼဓဗဒဓ့.	ဟဲဆူယအိန်။	Come *to* me.

2. It is used after couplets synonymously with ဒဲ့, where the Sgaus use ဒိး။

ဧ့ဗ ⅼⅼဲ့ဗဲၤကွ ဒဓ့မာ်ဒ့ဒဓ့ဒ ဓၤⅼစၢ. |ခုးတလိၢ်အံၤနိုဉ်ဒိၤမံၤဒိၤ အိန်အါမးလိၤ။| There are many weeds in this field.

§719.

ဒွာံ့. ဝံ။

This word is used as a numeral affix to *loads* carried on the back. (See §358.)

ခ⊂ⅼခ်ါ ဝဒိၤ ဇဒွာံ့ ɲ့ ဒွာံ့, ɲံၤဒွာံ့ ကတဲာ်ကတိၤဟ်တၢ်ဝံတဝံခံဝံ။ ဏဓ့. | | Prepare one or two loads.

ဗဒွာံ့ ဖ⊂ⅼဃⅼ ဒွာံ့. |စဝံသဘျုဉ်တဝံ။| I carry a load of piper betle leaves.

§720.

ဒွာံၤ. ဘျာဉ်။

This word is used as a numeral affix to *hillocks*, such as animals that burrow make. (See §312.)

ခါဒွာံၤ ⅼဒွာံၤ. |ခီဝံတဘျာဉ်။| A bamboo rat's hill.

§721.

ဒွါၤ. ဘွ်။အာ။

This particle is used as an interjection, on being surprised at the sight of something unexpected.

ဒွါၤ, ဇဈ ⅼဇၢ. |ဘွ်။ကဆိတခူ။| Ah, an elephant.

ဘ၊bၤ bဓ့ⅼbဓ့. ဒွါၤɲံၤ bဓ့. ဒွါၤဒ bဓ့ဒဓ့ဆံ့. |ဆၢဉ်ဘိဘိဉ်တဘိဉ်။ အၢခံဘိဉ်။ အၢအ အိန်သဲဉ်မး။| There is a shoal of tadpoles. Ah! two shoals. Ah! there are many shoals.

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§722.

ꤘꤢꤥ. ဗြဉ်။ယြဉ်။

Like the Sgau particles, this word is affixed to sentences asking consent, in a coaxing manner.

ꤢꤡꤦꤞꤚꤛꤟ ꤓꤞꤥ ꤘꤢꤥ.	စကမံတဘိယြဉ်။	I will take a sleep, shall I not?
ꤢꤡꤦꤠꤢꤚꤥ ꤔꤢꤞ, ꤔꤟꤛꤘꤢꤟ ꤞꤓꤞ ꤓꤓꤟ ꤢꤥꤘ ꤘꤢꤥ ꤘꤠꤞꤢꤚꤥ ꤢꤡꤦꤞꤚꤛꤟ ꤔꤢꤞ ꤘꤠꤞꤢꤚꤥ ꤡꤢꤞꤘꤢꤥ.	စကစံးဘဉ်နး။ ခဲမငါတနံဉ်ထဲကွာ အြဉ်နဲ ဖိးယာဗြဉ်။	I will tell thee. Next year come and live with me; (will you not?)

§723.

ꤘꤟ. ဇါ။

This particle is used for an interjection, as when indisposed to entertain a question. The Sgaus use ဇါ in the same manner.

ꤔꤢꤡꤦꤞꤚꤛꤟ ꤓꤓꤟ ꤠꤞꤟ. ꤘꤟ, ꤘꤢꤞꤟ ꤢꤡꤦꤞꤚꤛꤟ ꤔꤟ ꤢꤘꤞ ꤢꤘꤞ ꤢꤘꤞ

§726.

ထိ. ထိ. ဇါ။

This particle, variously pronounced as above, is often used in a conversational manner as a mark of interrogation.

[illegible]	နဲ့တာ်နှဉ်မှာ်အံးဇါ။အာဉ်။	Is this what thou askest? Yes.

§727.

ထဲ or ထဲ. ဇီ။

This word is used at Tavoy, as in Sgau, in the signification of *and;* and when repeated, which is its common use, *both—and;* and with the negative, *neither—nor.*

[illegible]	ဟုတအိဉ်ဘဉ်အဓိဉ်တလိပ်။သွဉ်မှဉ်ဇီ်တအိဉ်။ထံဇီ်တအိဉ်။ တာ်တအိဉ်ဘဉ်နီတမံး။	Over and above there being no rice, there is neither fuel nor water. There is not any thing.

§728.

ထဲ. ဇီဉ်။ဇီ။ဂီဉ်။

1. This particle is used, as in Sgau, as an affix partaking of the character of an interjection. (See §417.)

[illegible]	တာ်နှဉ်တမံးမးတဂ့ဇီဉ်။	Do not do that thing.
[illegible]	တာ်နှဉ်တပူးလဲးတဂ့ဇီဉ်။	Do not go to that place.
[illegible]	ခဲဂီးဟဲလာ ဂီးသိဉ် ထာဇီဉ်။ ပကလဲးဂီးတာ်လီး။	Come early to-morrow. We shall go early.
[illegible]	ခွဲဖဲနှဉ်တဒုပ်အသးတဓိဉ်အဓိဉ်ဇီ။	There is a tiger there that sets himself up.
[illegible]	အိဉ်ကာ်နဲ့ဉ်။	Stay.
[illegible]	အိဉ်ကာ်နဲ့ဉ်။	Eat.
[illegible]	ကွာ်ကာ်နဲ့ဉ်။	Look.

2. It is used where the Sgaus use ဂီဉ်။

[illegible]	သရဉ်စကလဲးဒီးနုးဂီဉ်။	Teacher, I will go with thee.
[illegible]	ခဲဂီးတနံးစတဟဲလားဘဉ်ဂီဉ်သရဉ်ဇေ။	Teacher, to-morrow I will not come.

§729.

ထ. ပှး။

1. This word is used in the nominative case for *people* or *persons* in general. (See §284.)

[illegible]	ပှးလဲးကျာ်ထိဉ်ချံ။ပှးကဟျါလီး။	People go to scorch a boat. They will widen it out.

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2. Followed by ၤ, လၢ, and a verbal root, it is used to form relative clauses.

ဖၤ ဒမၢဂၢီၢ ဒၤ.	ပှၢလၢအမၢဝှၢတၢ်။	Persons who do well.

3. By an abbreviation of the above form it is prefixed to verbs to form **nouns** of agency and the like. ဖံၢ, ဖိ, is often affixed, but is not necessary. **(See §59.)**

ဖဒၢ ဖံၢ	ပှၢဖြိၣ်ဖိ။	Children of poverty.
ဖမၢ မၢဒၤ ဖံၢ.	ပှၢမၢကမၣ်တၢ်ဖိ။	Transgressors.
ဖခၢီၢ ၵၢဖံၢ.	ပှၢတၢ်ဒဲးဘးဖိ။	Sinners.

4. It is prefixed to gentile nouns and the like, which are formed by **affixing** ဖံၢ, ဖိ; but here it is not necessary. (See §594.)

ဖခံၢ့ ဖံၢ.	ပှၢဝှၢ်ဖိ။	Citizens.
ဖခံၢ ၤဝှၢ့ဖံၢ.	ပှၢကစၢၢ်ဖိ။	Mountaineers.
ဖမၢဘၢ့ ဖံၢ.	ပှၢမှၢ်ထီၣ်ဖိ။	Children of the earth.
ဖမၢၤ ခံၢဖံၢ.	ပှၢမှုခိၣ်ဖိ။	The inhabitants of heaven.

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THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

A BOODHIST ROMANCE.

MANY of the Karen Particles are so dependant upon the connection in which they are used, for their signification, that it is quite impracticable to understand them fully from detached sentences, such as are contained in the body of this work. Nor are there books to which the student may be referred, to acquire a knowledge of their use. In Pgho, all our books are written by Foreigners, with an imperfect knowledge of the language ; or, are translations by natives, of books written by Foreigners under similar disadvantages, in Sgau or Burman. Such books, abounding as they do, in barbarisms, and foreign idioms, are wholly unsuited for study, and afford no materials for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the language.

LIKE the Sgaus, the Pghos have many traditionary romances, which, they say, have been communicated orally from father to son, for many generations. They are mostly Boodhist stories of little value in point of sentiment, but of great value as exhibiting the usage of language. One of these stories, the title of which is given at the top of the page, is here presented to the reader.

IT was committed to paper, by the most intelligent Pgho in the writer's school, and is given with no alterations, but such as were necessary to make the orthography conform to that of the books printed at Maulmain.

THE varied circumstances in which the heroes of the story are placed, bring into use a great diversity of language; and it is confidently anticipated, that the student will find it of valuable assistance in acquiring an idiomatic knowledge of the language. All the words occurring in the story, are defined in the Index, with frequent references to the paragraphs in which they are found, so that a translation is unnecessary, not to say undesirable, for an exercise in acquiring the language.

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WERE each Missionary at the different stations to prompt the most intelligent natives around him to commit to paper all the traditions and stories with which they are acquainted, we should soon have a body of Karen Literature, which, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the language, would be invaluable. Many years ago, the writer collected in this way more than a hundred stories in Sgaù, and he has copies of some thirty, collected by Mr. Vinton, of the Maulmain Mission. The following is one of a few that he has collected in Pgho, and if other Missionaries, especially those in Maulmain and Arracan, will make a similar effort, they will confer a boon, not only on their contemporaries; but also on those that are to succeed us in our Missionary labors, and more especially on those who are authors or translators.

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THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

1. Of the Hall in the Play-house in Drury-lane. Enter Lovewell and Sharp, meeting.

Love. Sharp, my dear friend, I am glad to see you in town. When did you leave Yorkshire?

Sharp. Some three days since, Sir. I left my master and mistress very well, and all friends at Scarborough.

Love. Is your master and mistress in town?

Sharp. Yes, Sir, they are both at their house in Soho-square.

Love. Then you have been with them?

Sharp. Not yet, Sir, I have been at the Play-house to see if I could find out Mr. Lovewell, and I am very happy that I have met with you.

Love. Why, Sharp, you have been in my service, and I have a regard for you; but I am sorry you have left your master and mistress, for I know they are very fond of you.

Sharp. I am sorry for it too, Sir, but I could not help it.

Love. Why, what was the occasion?

Sharp. Why, Sir, I was in love with my master's daughter, Miss Sophy, and I had reason to believe that she was not entirely indifferent to me; but her father, who is a very rich man, and has no other child, would not hear of my pretensions to her, and was pleased to turn me out of his service.

2. Love. Sharp, I am sorry for your misfortune, and I am sorry that you have left your master and mistress, for I know they are very fond of you, and I believe you are very fond of Miss Sophy, and I am sure she has a very great regard for you, and I am very much mistaken if she has not a very great affection for you, and I am sure she has very good reason, for you are a very deserving fellow, and I am your friend, and I will do all I can to serve you with your master and mistress.

Sharp. I am very much obliged to you, Sir, for your kind promise, and I am sure I have the greatest reason to depend upon your friendship, for you have been my friend from a child.

3. Love. Sharp, I am glad to see you in town, for I am sure you will be very useful to me in my amour with Miss Sophy, for I am very much mistaken if she has not a very great affection for you, and I am sure she has very good reason, for you are a very deserving fellow, and I am your friend, and I will do all I can to serve you with your master and mistress.

Sharp. I am very much obliged to you, Sir, for your kind promise, and I am sure I have the greatest reason to depend upon your friendship, for you have been my friend from a child.

4. Love. Sharp, I am glad to see you in town, for I am sure you will be very useful to me in my amour with Miss Sophy, for I am very much mistaken if she has not a very great affection for you, and I am sure she has very good reason, for you are a very deserving fellow, and I am your friend, and I will do all I can to serve you with your master and mistress.

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7. Love. Sharp, I am glad to see you in town, for I am sure you will be very useful to me in my amour with Miss Sophy, for I am very much mistaken if she has not a very great affection for you, and I am sure she has very good reason, for you are a very deserving fellow, and I am your friend, and I will do all I can to serve you with your master and mistress.

Sharp. I am very much obliged to you, Sir, for your kind promise, and I am sure I have the greatest reason to depend upon your friendship, for you have been my friend from a child.

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ಬಜ್ಜಿ ಲ ಚಟ್ಟಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಲ ಅಗ ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೆಸ್ರ ಯೆಗ ಅಬ, ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ ಯೆಬ್ಬ ಲಿಗ ಯೆಲ್ಲಿ ಥ ಪ್ಪಾ ಗಲ ಅಲ ಥ ಅಬ ಹೆಸ್ರ ತ ಪ್ಪಿ ತ ಕ್ಷ ಗ ಬಗ ಹೆಸ್ರ ತ ಕ್ಷಿ ಬ ಯೆಲ್ಲಿ ಚ ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಲ ಚಟ್ಟಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಗಲ ಗಗ ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೆಸ್ರ ಯೆಗ ಅಬ, ತ ಪ್ಪಿ ತ ಕ್ಷ ಗ ಬಗ ಹೆಸ್ರ

ಕಂಗಿ ಹೆಗಲು ಮತ್ತು ಎದೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವ ಕೂದಲನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡಳು. ಆಕೆಯ ಮುಖವು ಕೆಂಪಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಆಕೆಯ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳು ಹೊಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು, ಆಕೆಯ ಎದೆಯು ಬಡಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆಕೆಯ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೋ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ಭಾವನೆಯು ಹುಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು. ಆಕೆಯು ಅದನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾರದೆ ಇದ್ದಳು. ಆಕೆಯು ಅದನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. ಆಕೆಯು ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲಾರದೆ ಇದ್ದಳು. ಆಕೆಯು ಅದನ್ನು ಮರೆಮಾಚಲಾರದೆ ಇದ್ದಳು. ಆಕೆಯು ಅದನ್ನು ಅಡಗಿಸಿಡಲಾರದೆ ಇದ್ದಳು. ಆಕೆಯು ಅದನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿಕ್ಕಲಾರದೆ ಇದ್ದಳು. ಆಕೆಯು ಅದನ್ನು ಸಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾರದೆ ಇದ್ದಳು. ಆಕೆಯು ಅದನ್ನು ಸಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾರದೆ ಇದ್ದಳು. ಆಕೆಯು ಅದನ್ನು ಸಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾರದೆ ಇದ್ದಳು.

೨೦೫ ಆಕೆಯು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಎದ್ದು ಹೊರಟಳು. ಆಕೆಯು ಹೊರಟಳು, ಆಕೆಯು ಹೊರಟಳು, ಆಕೆಯ

ಅನ, ಆತ ಅಗಲಿ ನೀನು ಬಾ, ಆತ ಅಲ್ಲ ನ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲ ಬಳಿ ಅಲ್ಲ ಇಲ್ಲ ಇಲ್ಲ ಅಲ್ಲ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲ ನಾನು ಅಲ್ಲ ಇಲ್ಲ ಅಲ್ಲ ಅಲ್ಲ ಅ

ಯಿಗ ಆ ಟಿಳಿ. ಈ ಟಿಗಿಯಿಗ ಆ ಬಿಗಿ ಇ ಆಂ ಇಟಿಯಿಗ ಆ ಟಿಳಿ. ಈ ಯಿಟಿ ಟ ಇಳಿಗ ಆ ಇಇ ಗಿಗ ಈ ಯಿಂಗಿ ಆ ಯಿಂಗಿ ಟಿಳಿ.

೪೧॥ ಆ ಟ ಯಿಟಿ ಗಿಇ ಇ ಯಿಂಗಿ ಆ ಗಿಇ ಆ ಬಿಗಿ ಯಿಟಿ ಟಿಳಿ. ಆ ಟ ಯಿ ಆಟಿಆ ಆಳ ಆಳ ಆ ಯಿಟಿ ಆ ಯಿಂಗಿ ಆ ಟಿಳಿ ಆಳ ಆಳ ಆ ಯಿಂಗಿ ಆ ಟಿಳಿ.

೪೨॥ ಈ ಇಇಆ ಆ ಯಿಗಿ ಟಿಳಿ ಆ ಯಿಂಗಿ ಆ ಯಿಂಗಿ ಆ ಯಿಂಗಿ ಆ ಟಿಳ

ಗಿಲ್ಲ ಅ ಅ ಭೃತ್ಯ ಲ್ಲ ಬ ಎಗಿ ಟ ಗಿ ಯಲ್ಲ ಗಲ ಟಿಗ, ಹೆಗ ಎಗಿ ಅ.

೬೦ ಔಟ ಅಟ್ಟ ಥ ಅಲ ಗ ಬ ಗಿ ಇಹಿಗ ಗ್ಲಿಗ ಔಗ್ಲ ಅ ಔಥ್ಲ ಬ ಎಗಿ ಗ ಹಿಗ ಗ್ಲಿಗ ಗಿಲ್ಲ ಟಿಗ, ಹೆಗ ಎಗಿ ಅ. ಥ ಘ್ಲಾ ಗ ಅ ಗ ಔಟ ಗ ಔಟ್ಟ ಅಟ್ಟ ಔಥ್ಲ ಭೃತ್ಯ ಎಗಿ ಟ ಇಗ ಗಿಲ್ಲ ಅ ಅಗಿ ಅ ಅಟ್ಟ ಅ ಔಥ್ಲ ಅ ಅಗಿ ಔಟ್ಟ

ꠇꠤꠉ ꠇꠣꠇ ꠁꠤ ꠁꠣ ꠇꠣ ꠇꠤꠉ ꠇꠣꠉ ꠇꠣꠉꠇꠤꠉ ꠁꠣ, ꠁꠤ ꠁꠣ ꠁꠣꠉ ꠇꠣꠇꠉ ꠇꠤ. ꠇꠤꠉ ꠁꠣꠇ. ꠇ ꠁꠣꠇ ꠇꠣꠉ ꠇꠣꠉ ꠇ ꠁꠣ ꠇꠣ.

ꠇꠤꠉ ꠇꠣꠉ ꠇꠣꠉ ꠇ ꠁꠣ ꠇꠣꠉ ꠇꠤꠉ ꠁꠣ ꠁꠤꠉ ꠇꠣ ꠁꠣ ꠇꠣꠇꠉ ꠇꠣꠉ ꠇꠣ ꠇꠤꠉ ꠇꠣꠉ ꠁꠣ ꠇꠣꠉ ꠇꠣꠇꠉ ꠇꠣ ꠇꠤꠉ ꠇꠣꠉ ꠇꠣꠉ ꠇ ꠇꠤꠉ ꠇꠣꠉ ꠇꠣꠉ ꠇꠣ

ಎ ಗಲ ಅತಿ ಕ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕ್ಷಣ ಒಳಗೆ ಅತಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟ ಲಂಗ. ಈ ಧ ಕ್ಷಣ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಂಗ ಒಳಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಲ ಒಳಗೆ, ಆ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಗಿಣ ಕೆಲ ಗ ಬಿಟ್ಟ ಲಂಗ.

೧೯॥ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಂಗ ಕ ಆಣ ಅತಿ ಅಟ್ಟ ಅಂಗ ಈ, ಅಂಗ ಗಣ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಂಗ ಗ ಅಟ್ಟ ಅಂಗ ಲಂಗ. ಈ ಧ ಕ್ಷಣ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಂಗ ಒಳಗೆ ಕ ಕೆಲ ಒಳಗೆ, ಗಿಣ ಗ ಆ ಕೆಲ ಲಂಗ.

೧೦॥ ಈ ಧ ಕ್ಷಣ ಆಆ ಒಳಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಂಗ ಗ ಗ ಗ, ಆ ಕೆಲ ಗ್ಲ ಎಂಗ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲ ಗ ಒಳಗೆ ಅಂಗ ಲಂಗ. ಗ್ಲ ಒಳಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಗ ಬ್ಲ ಎ ಗಣ ಈ ಬಿಣ ಒಳಗೆ ಅಂಗ ಲಂಗ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಎಲ್ಲ ಗ ಬಿಣ ಅಂಗ ಗ ಎಲ್ಲ ಒಳಗೆ ಅಂಗ ಲಂಗ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಗ ಬಿಣ ಅಂಗ ಗ ಎಲ್ಲ ಒಳಗೆ ಅಂಗ ಲಂಗ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಗ ಬಿಣ ಅಂಗ ಗ ಎಲ್ಲ ಒಳಗೆ ಅಂಗ ಲಂಗ.

೧೧॥ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಂಗ ಕ ಆಣ ಅತಿ ಅಟ್ಟ ಅಂಗ ಈ, ಅಂಗ ಗಣ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಂಗ ಗ ಅಟ್ಟ ಅಂಗ ಲಂಗ. ಈ ಧ ಕ್ಷಣ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಂಗ ಒಳಗೆ ಕ ಕೆಲ ಒಳಗೆ, ಗಿಣ ಗ ಆ ಕೆಲ ಲಂಗ.

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ಸ ಅಂಽ ಏಽ ಆಽ ಽ ಎ ಸ ಖಂಗಿ ಏ ಟಂಗಿ. ಆಽ ಽ ಅಂಽ ಏಽ ಎಂಗಿ ಏ ಟಂಗಿ ಎಽ ಟಂಗಿ. ಸ ಅಂಽ ಏಽ ಎಂಗಿ ಏ ಟಂಗಿ ಟಂಗಿ. ಆ ಟಿ ಎ ಗಿ ಆ ಸಂಗಿ ಸಂಗಿ ಎಽ ಸ ಆಂ ಏಽ ಸ ಆಂ ಏಽ ಸ ಆಂ ಏ

ಯೀ ಐ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಏಜಿ ಯೀ ಏಆ ಟಿ ಟ ಖೀಂ ಏ ಯಿ ಏ ಗಜಿ ಏಂಸ ಅ ಟಿಯೀ ಯಿಂಟಿ ಏಜಿ. ಅ ಖೀಸ ಏ ಆ, ಗ ಯೀ ಐ ಆಂಸ ಗ ಏ ಗಂಸ ಗ ಯಿ ಅ ಆಂಸ ಏ ಗಂ ಟಿಆ. ಏ ಏಜಿ ಆ ಆಗ ಟಿಆ ಅ ಏ ಆಂ ಅ ಟಿ ಐ ಆಂಸ ಏಂಸ ಏ ಗಂ ಟಿಆ. ಏ ಖೀಸ ಏ ಆ, ಏ ಏಜಿ ಐ ಏಜಿ ಟಿ ಏಆ ಏಜಿ ಏಂಸ ಏ ಗಂ ಐ ಆಂಸ ಏಂಸ ಏ ಗಂ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಆಂಸ ಏ ಟಿ ಆಗ ಅ ಏ ಆಂ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಖೀಸ ಏ ಆ, ಅ ಆಂಸ ಆಗ ಟಿಆ ಅ ಏ ಆಂ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಆಂಸ ಏ ಟಿ ಆಗ ಅ ಏ ಆಂ ಟಿಆ.

೨೨೬. ಖೀಸ ಟಿಂ ಏ ಐ ಗಆ ಟಿ ಅ ಆಂಸ ಏಜಿ ಟಿ ಆಂಸ ಏಂಸ ಟಿಆ ಅ, ಆಂಯೀಆ ಐ ಏ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಖೀಸ ಏ ಆ, ಅ ಏಜಿ ಟಿಂ ಏಜಿ ಟಿಆ ಏಜಿ ಏಂಸ ಏ ಗಂ ಟಿಆ ಅ ಆಂಸ ಏಂಸ ಏ ಗಂ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಆಂಸ ಏ ಟಿ ಆಗ ಅ ಏ ಆಂ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಆಂಸ ಏ ಟಿ ಆಗ ಅ ಏ ಆಂ ಟಿಆ.

೨೨೭. ಆಜಿ ಏ ಆಆ ಯೀ ಆಜಿ ಆಗ ಟಿಆ ಅ ಆಂಸ ಏಂಸ ಏ ಗಂ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಖೀಸ ಏ ಆ, ಟಿಂ ಯೀ ಏಜಿ ಐ ಆಂಸ ಏಂಸ ಏ ಗಂ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಆಂಸ ಏ ಟಿ ಆಗ ಅ ಏ ಆಂ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಆಂಸ ಏ ಟಿ ಆಗ ಅ ಏ ಆಂ ಟಿಆ.

೨೨೮. ಅ ಏ ಆಗ ಟಿಂ ಯೀ ಐ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಖೀಸ ಯೀ ಐ ಆಂಸ ಏಂಸ ಏ ಗಂ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಯೀ ಐ ಆಂಸ ಏಂಸ ಏ ಗಂ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಆಂಸ ಏ ಟಿ ಆಗ ಅ ಏ ಆಂ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಆಂಸ ಏ ಟಿ ಆಗ ಅ ಏ ಆಂ ಟಿಆ.

೨೨೯. ಅ ಏ ಆಗ ಟಿಂ ಯೀ ಐ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಖೀಸ ಯೀ ಐ ಆಂಸ ಏಂಸ ಏ ಗಂ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಆಂಸ ಏ ಟಿ ಆಗ ಅ ಏ ಆಂ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಆಂಸ ಏ ಟಿ ಆಗ ಅ ಏ ಆಂ ಟಿಆ.

೨೩೦. ಅ ಏ ಆಗ ಟಿಂ ಯೀ ಐ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಖೀಸ ಯೀ ಐ ಆಂಸ ಏಂಸ ಏ ಗಂ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಆಂಸ ಏ ಟಿ ಆಗ ಅ ಏ ಆಂ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಆಂಸ ಏ ಟಿ ಆಗ ಅ ಏ ಆಂ ಟಿಆ.

೨೩೧. ಅ ಏ ಆಗ ಟಿಂ ಯೀ ಐ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಖೀಸ ಯೀ ಐ ಆಂಸ ಏಂಸ ಏ ಗಂ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಆಂಸ ಏ ಟಿ ಆಗ ಅ ಏ ಆಂ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಆಂಸ ಏ ಟಿ ಆಗ ಅ ಏ ಆಂ ಟಿಆ.

೨೩೨. ಅ ಏ ಆಗ ಟಿಂ ಯೀ ಐ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಖೀಸ ಯೀ ಐ ಆಂಸ ಏಂಸ ಏ ಗಂ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಆಂಸ ಏ ಟಿ ಆಗ ಅ ಏ ಆಂ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಆಂಸ ಏ ಟಿ ಆಗ ಅ ಏ ಆಂ ಟಿಆ.

೨೩೩. ಅ ಏ ಆಗ ಟಿಂ ಯೀ ಐ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಖೀಸ ಯೀ ಐ ಆಂಸ ಏಂಸ ಏ ಗಂ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಆಂಸ ಏ ಟಿ ಆಗ ಅ ಏ ಆಂ ಟಿಆ. ಅ ಆಂಸ ಏ ಟಿ ಆಗ ಅ ಏ ಆಂ ಟಿಆ.

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১২৭। যে কু ক্লা ধাঁংগাঁ ঙ ইঁঙ ঘুঁ চাঁং, ঙখু ঙে ঙ ঙা ক্লাঁং ইঁঙ ঙা, ং ঙাঁ ঙু লে ই ংখু নঙ লাং. যে কু ঙাম ধাঁংগাঁ ঙ, ঙু ঙ ঙ, ং ঙাঁ ঙখু ঙে চাঁ ই ঙাঁ ঙাঁ লাং. যে কু ক্লা নঙ ঙু ঙাঁ লে ই ংখু লে যে নঙ লাং. ঙাং ই ঙু চ্যে লে ঙাঁং ই ংখু যে কু ঙাম নঙ ক্লুঁ ক্যুঁ ক্লাঁং ঙাঁং ঙ্গি ক্যুঁং ক্লাঁং লু ঙা ঙাঁং লাং.

১২৮। যে কু ক্লা ল ক্লাং ধাঁংগাঁ ঙ, ক্লাং নুঁ ঙমং ঙাঁং. যে কু ঙাম ল ক্লাং ঙা ঙাঁং ই ঙে ইঁং. যে কু ক্লা নঙ ক্লুঁ ক্যুঁ ই ংখু লে ঙাঁং ক্লাং নঙ যে, ঙন লু ঙাঁ ঙাঁং ঙু লাং. যে কু ঙাম ঙী ঙ ক্লাং ক্লাঁং যে কু ক্লা লু ইং ক্লাং লু ইং.

১২৯। ইঁঙ ঙী কু ঙাম ল ঙা নঙ ঙাঁং ঙী ক্লাঁং ল ক্যুঁং যে ঙাং ই ঙাঁং কু ঙা ঙং লাং. যে লু ইঁঙ ঙাঁং ল ঙাঁং ই ংখু ঙে ঙাঁং ই ঙে ঙাঁং ঙা ঙাঁং ঙা ঙাঁং ঙ্গি ঙাঁং ঙে ই ঙাঁং ঙ ঙা ঙাঁং ঙাঁং ঙাঁং

ಅಪ್ಪ ಯಿಗ ಗ್ಯ ಪಂಟ್ಟ ಟ್ಟಿಗ. ಳ ಪ್ಪ ಅಯಿ ಟ್ಟಟ ಗಳ್ಳ ಯಿಗ ಅಣ ಟ್ಟ ಟ್ಟಿಗ ಕ ಜ್ಞ.

೨೯೨॥ ಅಸ ಳ ಪ್ಪ ಪ್ಪ ಣಟ ಗಳ್ಳ ಪ್ಪ ಟ ಗ ಪ್ಪಿಳ್ಳ ಆ bಜ್ಞ ಗಟ ಅಸ ಚ ಗ ಪ್ಪ ಅಸ ಙಯಿ ಪ್ಪಿಳ್ಳ ಚ ಗಂಸ ಗ್ಯ ಗ ಟ ಗ್ಯ ಅಸ ಅಯಿ ಅಣ ಟ್ಟಿಗ ಅ, ಅಟ್ಟ ಜ ಳ ಪ್ಪ ಗ ಅಟ ಅಟ್ಟ ಯಿಗ. ಟ ಅಂ ಟಿಸ ಟ್ಟಟ ಳ ಪ್ಪ ಗ ಅಟ ಪ್ಪಿಳ್ಳ ಪ್ಪಿಳ್ಳ

೨೬೮॥ ಆ ಆಚ ಟಿ ಕ ಟಿ ಪ್ಟ ಕ್ಟ ಕ್ಟ ಅ ಕ್ಟ ಕ್ಟ ಅಂ, ಆಪ ಕ ಗ್ಟೆ ಬಿಗ ಎಬ್ಬ ಟಿಪ್ಪ. ಅ ಆಪ ಕ್ಟ ಆಅ ಟ ಅ ಆಗ್ಗ ಕ ಎ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಗ್ಗ ಬ್ಬ ಎಗ್ಗ ಟ ಎ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಪ್ಪ ಆಂ. ಪಪ್ಪ ಪ್ಪ ಪ್ಟೆ ಪ್ಪ ಆಚ ಟ ಪ್ಪ ಟಿ ಪ್ಪ ಟಿ ಎಅ ಟ ಪ್ಪ ಟಿ ಪ್ಪ ಟಿ ಅಂ, ಪಪ್ಪಂ ಟ ಅಂ ಟಿ. ಅ ಆಪ ಕ ಗ್ಗ ಆಚ ಪ ಗ್ಗೆ ಅಂ ಅ ಆ ಟ ಎ ಕ ಟ ಎ ಪ್ಪ ಕ್ಟ ಕ್ಟ ಬಿಗ ಅಂ ಟಿ.

೨೬೯॥ ಅ ಕ ಎಗ್ಗೆ ಅಂ್ ಆ ಅ ಆಪ ಕ ಪ್ಪ ಕ ಟಿಅ ಕ ಟಿಪ್ಪ ಕ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಗ್ಗ ಆಚ ಟಿ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ. ಅ ಕ ಪ್ಪ ಕ ಟಿ ಪ್ಪ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ. ಅ ಕ ಪ್ಪ ಕ ಟಿ ಪ್ಪ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ. ಅ ಕ ಪ್ಪ ಕ ಟಿ ಪ್ಪ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ.

೨೭೦॥ ಅ ಪ್ಪ ಆಚ ಆಚ ಆ ಟಿಅ ಅ ಕ ಅಂ ಆಚ, ಬ ಆ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಅಂ, ಗ ಪ್ಪ ಕ್ಟ ಕ್ಟ ಪ್ಪ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ. ಅ ಆ ಕ್ಟ ಅಂ ಆಚ ಟಿಅ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ. ಅ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ. ಅ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ.

೨೭೧॥ ಅ ಪ್ಪ ಆಚ ಆಚ ಆ ಟಿಅ ಅ ಕ ಅಂ ಆಚ, ಬ ಆ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಅಂ, ಗ ಪ್ಪ ಕ್ಟ ಕ್ಟ ಪ್ಪ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ. ಅ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ. ಅ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ.

೨೭೨॥ ಅ ಆಚ ಆಚ ಆ ಟಿಅ ಅ ಕ ಅಂ ಆಚ, ಬ ಆ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಅಂ, ಗ ಪ್ಪ ಕ್ಟ ಕ್ಟ ಪ್ಪ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ. ಅ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ. ಅ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ.

೨೭೩॥ ಅ ಆಚ ಆಚ ಆ ಟಿಅ ಅ ಕ ಅಂ ಆಚ, ಬ ಆ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಅಂ, ಗ ಪ್ಪ ಕ್ಟ ಕ್ಟ ಪ್ಪ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ. ಅ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ. ಅ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ.

೨೭೪॥ ಅ ಆಚ ಆಚ ಆ ಟಿಅ ಅ ಕ ಅಂ ಆಚ, ಬ ಆ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಅಂ, ಗ ಪ್ಪ ಕ್ಟ ಕ್ಟ ಪ್ಪ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ. ಅ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ. ಅ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ.

೨೭೫॥ ಅ ಆಚ ಆಚ ಆ ಟಿಅ ಅ ಕ ಅಂ ಆಚ, ಬ ಆ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಅಂ, ಗ ಪ್ಪ ಕ್ಟ ಕ್ಟ ಪ್ಪ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ. ಅ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ. ಅ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ.

೨೭೬॥ ಅ ಆಚ ಆಚ ಆ ಟಿಅ ಅ ಕ ಅಂ ಆಚ, ಬ ಆ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಅಂ, ಗ ಪ್ಪ ಕ್ಟ ಕ್ಟ ಪ್ಪ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ. ಅ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ. ಅ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ.

೨೭೭॥ ಅ ಆಚ ಆಚ ಆ ಟಿಅ ಅ ಕ ಅಂ ಆಚ, ಬ ಆ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಅಂ, ಗ ಪ್ಪ ಕ್ಟ ಕ್ಟ ಪ್ಪ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ. ಅ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ. ಅ ಆಚ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಟಿಅ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಅಂ ಕ್ಟ ಟಿಅ ಟಿ ಅಂ ಟಿ.

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ခရီး ဒ မာ ဒူ လ ထရ ဒဂၤ စိုင် ဝါ ထ, ဂ ဘံဒ ဒထဒ စိုင် ဃ. လ ဒဝါ စိုင် ဝါ ထ, ဒထဒ ါဒူ ဒဘံ. ါဒူ ဖၤ ါဒ ဒ ါစူ ဂၤ ဒဒ် ဒါ ါဒ ဒဒ်ါ ဒ ဒဝါ ထဒ်. လ ဖ ဖထ စိုင် ဝါ ထ ဝ ဝါ ထ ဒထဒ စိုင်.

ခရီး လ ဖ ထဒ စိုင်ဝါ ထ, ဒ ဖၤ ဆ္ဂါ ဒ ဘ ထဒ် ဒ ဖၤ ဘ် ဘ ဘ် ထဒ် ဘ ဘ် ဒ ဖၤ ဆ္ဂါ ဒ ဘ ါစူ. ထဒ် ဒ ဘ် ထဒ် ဖ ဖၤ ဆ္ဂါ ဒ ဖၤ ဆ္ဂါ ဒ ဘ ါစူ. ထဒ် ဒ ဘ် ထဒ် ဖ ဖၤ ဆ္ဂါ ဒ ဖၤ ဆ္ဂါ ဒ ဘ ါစူ. လ ဒ ဖၤ ဆ္ဂါ ဒ ဘ် ထဒ် ဒ ဖၤ ဘ် ဘ် ဘ်

THE INDEXES.

THERE are eighty thousand characters in Chinese, and yet three or four thousand are said to be all that are used in common books. There are sixty thousand words in Wilson's Sanscrit Dictionary, but a large proportion are synonymous terms, not at all necessary to be known for common purposes. There are a hundred thousand words in the English language, yet the vocabulary of most speakers and writers is composed of a very small fraction of this number. For all practical purposes, then, it is not necessary to become acquainted with all the words of a language, in order to speak and write correctly, in that language. In acquiring a new tongue, most persons find that they waste much time in obtaining words which are soon forgotten, because little or no occasion for using them is found. How thorough soever, then, the student may purpose to be in the language, it becomes a question of great practical importance, especially to a Missionary, as to what constitutes the vocabulary of words in most common use. The following vocabularies, besides serving as Indexes, are offered as an attempt to solve this question for the Karen.

SHOULD the writer live to publish the complete work, of which this purposes to be a synopsis only, and add examples to the Sgau part, an illustration of the use of each word, will be found in the body of the work, and a reference to it, under the word in the Index, precisely on the model of the *Clavis Virgiliana*, appended to Staughton's Virgil. The student will thus have in a single book, every thing that is necessary to qualify him for writing or speaking on all ordinary subjects, in both Phgo and Sgau.

As it is intended to insert both Pgho and Sgau, with each word in the English Index, it does not form a part of the writer's plan, to give both in the other indexes in every instance, but only, in addition to the principal roots, where he saw some present special advantage. Thus, owing to there being no Pgho type in the Printing Office, when the Sgau part of the work was printed off, all the Sgau particles want the corresponding Pgho words, and to supply this deficiency in some measure, it is, that they are all inserted in the Sgau Index.

THE plan of the Indexes, is not that of a strictly alphabetical arrangement. In the English Index, the words will usually be brought together in families, under some generic term. This will secure the advantage of bringing the Synonyms of the language together under a single view, and besides defining the words, will show the relations that the words bear to each other. In the other Indexes, the roots only are arranged alphabetically, and deriva-

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tives must be sought under the roots from which they are derived. This arrangement has the advantage of showing at a glance, how far the signification of the derivative is related to that of the primitive.

It may be objected, that the objects of natural history, are disproportionately numerous in the work, but it should be borne in mind, that where, as in this country, there are few works of art, the vocabulary of common life abounds in the names of the productions of nature, because these are, comparatively, the only objects with which the people are conversant. On the other hand, persons from civilized countries, especially from cities, are mainly conversant with the works of art, and hence definitions of the works of nature, is precisely the point on which information is most required. This is the more especially necessary from the great difference that exists between the productions of temperate and tropical climes, combined with the almost total neglect of the study of the natural sciences, in our Seminaries of learning. Were a boy in the Georgics, unable to parse *loto*, he would be in serious danger of a flogging; but it is no disgrace for the President of a College, to describe the same tree, or a nearly allied species, when he saw it in this country, as the "crab apple"! It would not be difficult to prove that men, who have received the highest honors that Colleges can confer, have fallen into the most absurd errors in their printed works, when treating on the natural productions of this country. With a view in part, to furnish writers on the Scriptures with the proper native terms, for the objects of nature, mentioned in the Bible, the English Index will be so arranged, that, if the thing exists on the coast, the reader may expect to find the proper word, by turning, as the case may require, to the head mineralogy, botany, quadrupeds, birds, fishes, reptiles, or insects. Whatever deficiencies and errors may be observed, in this part of the work, and it doubtless contains a goodly quantity of both, it is not after all, too much to say, that it contains a fuller exhibition of the natural productions of the country, than can be derived from any other source.

*** *In the* Sgau Index, *where two or more definitions follow a word, those that are separated by a full stop are not, usually, definitions of the Pgho word, at the commencement of the paragraph.*

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SGAU INDEX.

က

က—ဓ—a formative prefix, §67, 135: 1.

—မ်ံ—the characteristic prefix of the future tense, §26, 27, 106, 135 : 2 ; rem. 1 : 2. §631 : 1.

ကါ—ဓၤ—Make flaring or oblique incisions; a flaring fish trap, §68 : 2. 554 : 1.

နၢ်ကါ—A flaring ear plug, in the form of a frustrum of a cone.

သးကါ—ဘၢ်ခါၤ—Envy.

ကၢ်—ခဲ—To break; to divine by breaking a splint of bamboo, §68 : 3, 509.

The name of a plant of the palm family.

—ဖံၤ—Num. affix to lengths of broken trees, §501.

ဒိကၢ်ဃံဉ်—One of the names of the Mirabilis, or Four o'clock.

ကၢ်နဲ့ဝ်—ဃၢ်ဝ်ဒါ—Verbal affix; with the indicative denoting probability; with the imperative, a slight necessity or permission, §149, 421, 724.

ကၢ်သၢ—ဃၢ်ဓၢ်—Verbal affix, indicating a supposition, §149, 379, 724.

ကၢ်နမိၢ်—The croton oil plant, §600. ကံနမိ Bur.

ကဝ်—ခၤ—Calamity, wretchedness.

ကး—ဓၢ—To close up, to adhere to, to cling to as creeping plants, §691 : 2. Sulphur, ကန် Bur.

A small copper coin, the 12th of an anna.

At Maul. to bind in bundles, and the *adv.* again.

ကးဒိး—ကးဒိး—At Maul. the adv. again, §144.

ကးကှဉ်—The domestic pigeon, §604. Scissors.

သှဉ်ကးကှဉ်—A flowering tree, §616.

—From the Tal. word for fish, it is prefixed to the names of several fish.

ကးထိး—A fish resembling the carp, §600.

ကးပရၢ—A large species of cat-fish, §616.

ကးလပါ—Flat fish, §604.

ကးဝဲၢ်—The saw-fish, §616.

သကး—An intensive verbal affix, §316, 433.

ကဉ်—ဓၢ—To spit and roast. Affix. §149, 421.

တကဉ်—A flowering tree, §628.

တကဉ်ဒၢ— " shrub, Cape jasmine, §628.

ကၤ—ခၤ—to traffic; to bear an exorbitant price.

—ခၢဖံၤ—to put on a loose garment, as a shawl, or the native wrapper, §55, 527 : 2.

ကၤပလဉ်—A tree, soneratia apetala, §600.

ကံ

ကကံ—ဓါ့—Be doubled and twisted; to have aches or pains in the limbs, as if the bones or muscles were twisted.

ကံၢ်—ခါ့—to tie with a ligature; put on a girdle; creases.

—ခၢံ—marrow of bones; pith of stems; pistil of flowers; depths of the heart, §589.

ကံဝ်—ခၢံၤ—Grub worms, the larva of beetles, §600.

ကံး—ဓၢ်ၢ—Be astringent.

ကံးကိၢ်—the name of a creeper.

ကံဉ်—ဓၢ်ၢ—Be variegated; the thigh, §72: 2.

ကံဉ်ဒုဉ်—The thigh.

ကံဉ်ဒုဉ်အဃံ—The thigh bone, femur.

ကံဉ်လူၢ်မိဉ်—The front of the thigh.

ကံဉ်ဘီလဝ်—The muscles at the back of the thigh.

ကံဉ်ကၤထံး—The top of the muscular part of the thigh in front.

ကံဉ်ကိၢ်မိဉ်—Top of the thigh immediately above the great trochanter.

ကံဉ်စူၢ်—The small part of the thigh near the knee.

ကံဉ်တြၢ်ဆူး။ကံဉ်ဆူး—The space between the thighs.

ထိဉ်ကံဉ်—A generic name for parrots or parroquets, most frequently, *P. torquatus*, §604.

ဒိထိဉ်ကံဉ်—A generic name for many flowers of the orchis tribe, §628.

ရှိဉ်ကံဉ်ဃ့—A shell, applied to both a species of *bulimus*, and to a species of *nerita*. §600.

ကံၤ

သကံၤ—မ်ၢ်ၢ ခံၢ်—The shelf over a Karen fire place.

—ခါၢံၤ—Insects of the cricket family, §604.

ကၢ—ခၢ့—To move things with a lever.

အိဉ်ကၢအိဉ်မိး—ဒဓၢ ဂၢ့ ဒဓၢ ခၢ့—Long life, length of life.

—ဓၢ်—an affix, §39, 150, 430.

စကၢ—ခၢ့—To raise one's self up by resting on the hand, in the manner of putting down a lever.

ကၢၢ်—ခၢ့—To pull oars. A bank.

ကၢဝ်—An affix, §157: 2.

ကၢဉ်—ဓၢ့—To be lazy. —ဓံ့—to devise.

ကၢဉ်ကိဉ်—To counsel, talk together.

ကၢၤ—To herd together.

ကကၢၤ—ဝၢံၤ—Have the edge turned, as a knife; turned over, so as to form a concavity, §697.

ကု—ဓၢ—A shell, skin of fruits; ဂါ့—A Karen basket.

ကုၢ်—ဃ—To expose to flames, either to broil as meat, scorch as a boat, or consume as a corpse, §660: 1, 729.

—ဃဓ့—A slave. ကျွန် Burman.

ကုဝ်—ချၢ—To put on a hat, §55. ဓၢ—a prison. Tal.

မိဉ်ကုဝ်—A hat.

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လီးတကုန်—Capsize as a boat.

ကုး—ဓၢ—

အိန်ကုး—Have enough to eat, §672.

သါတကုး—Hiccough.

ကုန်—ဓၢ—To strip off bark, §68: 3.

သကုန်—To be inefficient, destitute of ability for any thing.

ကုး—ပၢၢ့—A generic name for mushrooms and other fungi, §628.

ကုးထိန်—Spoken, sometimes, of things becoming mouldy.

သကုး—ပါ့—Every, every where, §367, 473.

သကုးဆးဒး—ပါ့ ပါ့ ါါ—Every where, §473.

ကူ—ဓဗ့—To clothe with any garment which is fastened around the hips, §55, 151. To have every thing for a given work, §151.

ကူမံကူကစၢး—Every thing, §151.

ကူကူ်ဇူ—A creeper with a winged seed.

ကူ်—ခဝ့်—Favor, grace; a Taleing word from which two conjunctions are formed.

အကူ်မှ်-ဒီး—ဒခဝ့်မဒိ-ၵ—Because, §50, 152, 451.

အကူ်မှ်ဒ်နှုန်ဒီး—ဒခဝ့်မဒိbဒိၢnဓၵ—Therefore, §50, 152, 451.

စကူ်—To be torn up by the roots, as a fallen tree.

တကူ်သ့န်—A plural affix, §216.

ကူန်—ခဒ—to hew, fell, §68: 2.

—ခၢ—A numeral affix, §18, 153, 446.

ကူး—ဓၢ—To reap, §68, 2; to cough.

ကသံန်ကူး—One of the names given to Desmodium Triquetrum.

သကူး—To be bent down, as a man from age.

တကူး—ါဓၢ—A piece, usually of some solid, long in comparison with its breadth.

—ၵ်ပၢ်ဓ်ပါ—A booth with the floor on the ground, or slightly raised above it.

ကူန်—ဓ်ပ့—To devise.

ကူန်ထိန်ဖးလီး—ဓ်ပ့ ၵ့ ဖၢ ါ့—To devise.

ကှ—ဓါ့—A bit, a fragment.

ကှသ့န်ဖး—To split into small strips, §68: 2.

တ်ဆိးကှမံနီး—ဒၢ ဒဗ့ ခဝ်ၢဒဗ့ ဓါ့—Weakness by disease.

ကှ်—ဒၢ်ၢ

တကှ်—Imp. aff. §217, 489; com. aff. §15, 217: 4, 489: 3

ကှန်—ဓါ့—To be crooked.

သးကှန်—An evil disposition; sometimes spoken of envy or malice.

နှ်ကှန်—Disobedient, crooked-eared.

မျိန်တကှန်ကှန်ကု—A name given by some Karens to several species of Unio, §66: 1.

မျိန်ကှန်—Shells of the Arca tribe, §600.

ကှး—ၵါ့—To return; a verbal aff. §28, 154, 538.

လၢ်သကှး—An anchor.

ကဲ—ဓါ—To become; possess bodily ability, able to work; a verbal affix, §25, 102, 154, 432.

ကဲး

ကဲးကဒံ—ဂ့ခါ့ဂ့ဓ်ပ်—Cry out.

ကဲန်

ကဲန်ဆိး—ဓါ့ဓ—The adv. too, §39, 156, 433.

ကဲး—ခါ—To burn.

ကိ—ဓဗ့—A jar with a neck.

ကိညၢ်—ဓဗ့ဗ်—To be convalescent, §603: 3.

ကိစံ—The papaya, §600.

ကိတိန်—Subjects, probably Taleing.

တကိ—A plant of the gourd family, §600.

ပကိ—ဖဓ်ပ့—To add, §615. —ပဓ်ပ—Steatite.

ကိၢ်—ခဝ်—To be hot.

သးကိၢ်—To be troubled in mind, sometimes spoken of anger.

တ်ကိၢ်တ်ဂီး—Troubles.

ကိၢ်ကွံ—To tickle.

ကိၢ်တၢန်—Sulphur. Tal.

ကိန်—ခဝ်ၢ—The neck.

ကိန်ပူး—The interior of the mouth.

ကိန်ယူ်—The throat, gullet.

ကိန်ကျးခံ။ကိန်ကျၢးခံ—The nape, or back of the neck.

ကိန်လန်ဒ့—The space about a house.

ကိန်ဃံ—The vertebræ of the neck.

ကိန်ဃိန်—ခါ့ဂဝ်ၢ—To be burned.

ကသံန်ကိန်ဃိန်—Houseleek.

ကိန်လီး—To prostrate, so as to bring down the neck.

ကိန်ကနံန်—The gills of a fish.

မကိန်—Just now, §33, 449.

ကိး—ဓ်ပ်—To call, §158; every, §23, 33, 151, 435. an island, Maul.

ကိးမး—Soon, §34, 158: 3.

ကိးမးကိးမး—Frequently, §158: 4, 634: 2.

သကိး—ဒဗ့—Together, §368: 1, 510.

—ၵ်ပ်—An associate, §564: 4.

သကိးသကိး—Each other, §23, 368: 2.

ထိန်ကိး—The largest of the Hornbills, §604.

ဇိထိန်ကိးသ့န်—A tree bearing an abundance of orange flowers, *B. frondosa*, §628.

ဇိထိန်ကိးသ့န်ဃံန်—A large creeper of the same genus, *B. superba*.

ကိးလ့ၢ်—A species of Laurus.

ကိန်—ဓ်ပ်—Bread, §671. The name of a large tree.

ကိန်ကမူန်—Flour.

ကိန်မံန်—Leaven.

ကိန်ပနၢ်—A small cat fish, §616.

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ကိုဉ်ပဓံ–An herbaceous plant.
ညဉ်ကိုဉ်ပနှံ–ဗျဆဝံ့–A fresh water catfish, tribe Plotosus.
ညဉ်ကိုဉ်ဃ့နၢး–ဗျဆဝံ့ဘၣ့–A very small species of fresh water catfish.
ကိၤ–ဂစု့–Hard, §56, 704.
ညဉ်ကိၤ–ဗျဆဝံ့–A species of catfish.
ပကိၤ–ခဝံၤ–The horse-fly, §604. (Tav.) ပကိဉ်။
ကိ–ဓျ–Difficult, §56, 655:1, 470:3–တၢ်ကိတၢ်ခဲ၊–ဖဓျဖဓဂ်ာ်.
ဈစၤ–A field covered with felled trees, before burning.
ဈ့–Num. aff. to piles of piper betel leaves. (Mau.) တွဲ။
ကွၢ်ကိ–ပဝံဖၣ့–Look from curiosity.
ကီရူၢ်–ဈစၤရေ၊–ဝဓၣ့ပတံ့–A species of grass with a fragrant root, of the genus Andropogon, §600.
ကိဝၢ်–ဈစၤဝဒ့–A generic name for several spicy trees, embracing the clove, allspice and sassafras.
တကိ–ဘဈစၤ–The sacred bean plant, Nelumbium speciosum, §623.
သကိ–ဈ့–To gape, as when sleepy.
ကိၢ်–ခွဲ–A country, a land. A species of bee.
ကိၢ်လဲၢ်–ဆွိၤ–A winnowing fan.
နိၢ်မုၢ်ကိၢ်သွဉ်–The Bengal Quince, Aegle marmelos, (Tav.) သိးပံၢ်။
တကိၢ်ခါ–Immediately, §34, 218.
ကိး–ဓဝံ၊–An island. (Tav. Arr.) ကိး။
ဓျိ–An interrogative affix, (Tav. Ran.) စ့ၢ် §40, 159, 201, 459 : 2.
စကိး–ဓျိ–An affix, §201, (Tav.) စ့ၢ်
ကိဉ်–ဈ့–A fort, outpost, Bur. ကင်း။
ကိဉ်မိဉ်–ဂၤ့စံၤ–A large tree of the genus Bassia, Bur. ကမ်စေ၀်။
ကိၤ–ခဲ့–To hold up.–ဘဲ့ To restrain.
ဃ့ကိၤ–ဂၤဖံ၊The bamboos in the roof of a house parallel to the ridge pole.
ကိၤကူဉ်–ဘံပဖဒၤဂၤ့–The crow pheasant §604.
ကိၤဝ့ၤ–စဈဝဘိၤ့ဘ့–ခဈဝဘိၤ့ဘ့–An insect, a large Cicada, §604.
ကိၤလၤ–ခံၤါၤ–'A native of any country west of Burmah.' (Bur. ကုလား)
ကိၤလၤအူး–ခါဒဒ၊–A camel, §552. (Bur ကုလားအုပ်) from the Pali.
ထိဉ်ကိၤလၤအူး–ဘံပ့ခါဒဒ၊–An ostrich §604.
စကိၤ–စဆ့–ဆ့–A chieftain.
သကိၤ–ဗ့–The egg plant, §600.
သကိၤထိၤ–ဗ့ဘမံၤ–The tomato, §600.

Note.—Among many other contributions, embodied in the following pages, from a valued correspondent at Maulmain, are the folowing;—
ပကိဉ်–ခဝံၤ–The horse-fly, (Maul.) ပကိၤ။
ကိကိၢ်–ဒံ့ဒံ့–The Toad, " အုးအိ။
ဖိကဉ်–ဗဈဈ–A flowering tree, Gardenia coronaria (Maul.) တကဉ်။

သကိၤဟ့ၢ်–ပဘဒိ့ဆ–The datura, or thorn apple, §600.
ကွၤ–ါဒိ့–A generic name for several species of Minas and Starlings, the Sturninæ §604.
ဘုကွၢ်ဉ်–ဘမ့ဝ်ံ့–Wheat (Bur. ကျုံစပါး)
ကို–ဖဲ့–A Boodhist monastery, or school, (Bur. ကျောင်း)
ကိုး–ဝ့ံပ–Bismuth §671. (Bur.) ဆေးနှင့်ကျတိ။
ကို–
အကိုဉ်–ဒဝ့ဈ–Wood aloes §535. Bur. အကျော်။
ကြ်–ခွဲ–A harrow.–ဗဒိၤ–Plough, (Maul.)
ကြး–ဖ့ပ–To press fast together. A trap to catch birds.
ကြံၢ်–ခွံ့–To confine, as in stocks.
ကြၤ–ဖ့ပ–Be worthy, a verbal prefix, §28. 160. 438. Tal.
ကြး
ကြးကြး–ဝဒဲ့–Strenuously, diligently §35. (Tav.)
ကြ–'Scream.'
ကြဖိၤ–ခရ့–Barnacles §600.
ကြဖိၤသန္ဉ်–A tree resembling a Eugenia tree.
ကြဲ–ဖဒိ့–To file, rasp.
ကြၢ်–ဝၢ်–The name of several shrubs growing on the banks of streams, one of which belongs to the natural family Rubiaceæ, (Tav.) ဝ့ၢ်။
ကြီ–ဖ့–Without object, or advantage, uselessly, §35 (Tav.)
ကြီၢ်
ကြီၢ်တမိး–ဘရွဲဓမံၤ–An anchor. (Tal.)
ကျါ–ဏၤ–To pronounce correctly, §712. ; a noun affix, among, §46. 161. 439.
ကျာ်–ဇွပ–A pruning hook or similar instrument §68:5.
ကျာ်မဲာ်–ဒဲ့ဒ့–To come on the face in falling, ါ့ဘါဒဲ့ဒ့.
တကျာ်–ဘဈ့–To kick, §68:1.
တကျာ်ခိဉ်–ခၢၤ ဘ့–The barking deer, Cervis muntjak, §552.
ကျး–ဏ့ပ–ခဓပ–To stick, or lay flat things together.–ဒၢ A market, bazar.
ကသံဉ်ကျး–ဘံၤဏ့ပ–A plaster.
သွဉ်ခိဉ်ကျး–ဘံၤ့ ဘိ့–A tree common on tide waters, Soneratia acida §535.
ကျဉ်–ဏ့ပ–To be rotten.
ကျၤ–ဏၤ–
ကျၤခိဉ်–ဏၤခဝံ၊–A bald head.
ကျၤမနှၤ–ဏၤပတ–Really, wholly, to the purpose, §490.
ကျံ–ဆျံၤ–The flea, §600.
ကျံၢ်–
စံဉ်တကျံၢ်–ဖဈဂါခိဉ်–Bound along, §68:8.
ကျံာ်–
ကျံာ်ကျုဉ်–ါံၤါခၤ–To rock as a cradle, §68:8
ကျံဉ်–ဆျံ့ဖဈ–A pestle.
ကျံၤ–ဆျိ့–To press down, §525.
ကျၤ–ခ့ပ–Very, §39. 150. (Maul.) ကၤ။
ပကျၤ–ဘဈဝါ–A plant of the genus Allium, a leek.

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ನಾ ಇಲ್ಲ ಆತ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಬಾರಿ. ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾತು ಸಿದ್ಧ ಆದದ್ದು, ನಿಜ ಅಲ್ಲ, ನಿಜವೇ ಆಗಿತ್ತು ಬಾರಿ.

೧೯॥ ಈ ಮಾತು ಯಾರ ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಆಗಿ ಆಯ್ತು ಆಗಲಿ, ಯಾ ಇನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಯಾರ ಬಾರಿ ಆಯ್ತು ಬಾರಿ. ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಮ್ಮ ಆ ಮಾತು ಆಗಿ ಇದ್ದ ಆಗಿತ್ತು, ನಿಜ ಇದ್ದ ಆಗಿತ್ತು ಬಾರಿ.

೨೦॥ ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇದ್ದ ಮಾತು ಆಗ ನಮಗೆ, ಆಗ ಹೇಗೆ ಇದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮ ಆಗಿ ಆಗಿತ್ತು ಬಾರಿ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತು ಇದ್ದ ಆಗಿ ಇದ್ದ ಬಹಳ ನಿಜ, ಆಗಿ ಇದ್ದ ಮಾತು ಹೇಗೆ ಇದ್ದ ಆಗಿತ್ತು ಬಾರಿ.

೨೧॥ ಈ ಆದ್ದು ಆಗ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಮ್ಮ ಆಗಿ ಆಗಿತ್ತು, ನಿಜ ಆಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದ ಮಾತು ಆಗಿ ಆಗಿ ಆದ್ದು ಇದ್ದ ಆಗಿತ್ತು ಬಾರಿ. ಈ ಆಗಿ ಆಗಿ ಆಗಿ ಆಗಿ ಆಗಿತ್ತು ಬಾರಿ. ಈ ಬಹಳ ಆ ಆಗಿ ಆಗಿ ಆಗಿ ಆಗಿತ್ತು ಬಾರಿ.

೨೨॥ ಈ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತು ಆ ಆಗಿ ಇದ್ದ ಆಗಿ ಆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿ ಆಗಿ ಇದ್ದು ಆಗಿತ್ತು ಬಾರಿ. ಈ ಆಗಿ ಮಾತು ಆ ಆಗಿ ಆಗಿ ಆಗಿ ಆಗಿ ಆಗಿ

ಸ ಅಂಽ ಏಽ ಆಽ ಒ ಸ ಎಽ ಆ ಅಂಗಿ ಆ ಒಆ.

ಆಽ ಒ ಅಂಽ ಏಽ ಅಗಿ ಆ ಒಽ ಅಂಗಿ ಅಂಽ ಒಆ. ಸ ಅಂಽ ಏಽ ಅಗಿ ಆ ಒಽ ಅಂಗಿ ಅಂಽ ಒಆ. ಆಽ ಒ ಏಽ ಅಂಗಿ ಆ ಒಽ ಅಂಗಿ ಅಂಽ ಒಆ. ಆಽ ಒ ಏಽ ಅಂಗಿ ಆ ಒಽ ಅಂಗಿ ಅಂಽ ಒಆ. ಆಽ ಒ ಏಽ ಅಂಗಿ ಆ ಒಽ ಅಂಗಿ ಅಂಽ ಒಆ.

೨೦೨॥ ಆ ಅಗಿ ಒಽ ಅಂಗಿ ಏಽ ಒಆ. ಆ ಅಗಿ ಆ ಒಽ ಅಂಗಿ ಅಂಽ, ಅಗಿ ಅ ಆ ಅಂಗಿ ಆ, ಅ ಆಽ ಒ ಅಂಗಿ ಆ ಒಽ ಅಂಗಿ ಅಂಽ ಒಆ. ಆಽ ಒ ಏಽ ಅಂಗಿ ಆ ಒಽ ಅಂಗಿ ಅಂಽ ಒಆ. ಆಽ ಒ ಏಽ ಅಂಗಿ ಆ ಒಽ ಅಂಗಿ ಅಂಽ ಒಆ. ಆಽ ಒ ಏಽ ಅಂಗಿ ಆ ಒಽ ಅಂಗಿ ಅಂಽ ಒಆ.

೨೦೩॥ ಸ ಅಂಽ ಏಽ ಆಽ ಒ ಸ ಎಽ ಆ ಅಂಗಿ ಆ ಒಆ. ಆಽ ಒ ಅಂಽ ಏಽ ಅಗಿ ಆ ಒಽ ಅಂಗಿ ಅಂಽ ಒಆ.

ಯಿಗ ಅ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಲಿಮ್ಮ ಯಿಗ ಲಿಳ್ಳ ಟಿ ಬಗಿಂ ಲ ಯಿಮ್ಮ ಲಿಗಿಂ ಸಿ ಗಿಂಯಿ ಯಿಗ ಯಿಂಗ್ಳಿಳ್ಳ ಟಿಳಿ. ಸಿ ಲಿಗಿಂ ಟ ಳಾ, ಗ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಳಿಂಗಿ ಗಿಂ ಗ ಯಿಗ ಲಿಂ. ಥ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಅ ಗಾಗ ಸಿ ಥ ಳಿಂ ಟ ಬಅ ಅ ಗಾಗ ಲಿಂಗಿ ಟಿಳಾ. ಟ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಳಿ ಬಿಗಿ ಗಿಅ ಸಿ ಬ ಳಿಂ ಳಾ ಬಿಗಿ ಯಿಟಿ ಲಿಟಿ.

೨೦೬॥ ಲಿಗಿಂ ಲಿಂಗ ಟ ಯಿ ಗಿಅ್ಳಿ ಸಿ ಬಿಗಿ ಟ ಳಿಂ ಎಗ್ಳಿ ಲಿಅ ಅ ಗಿಅ ಸಿ, ಜಿಲ್ಲ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಬಅ ಟಿಟಿ. ಸಿ ಲಿಗಿಂ ಟ ಳಾ, ಬ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಲಿಗ ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಟಿಅ ಥ ಎಗ ಗಿಅ ಟಿ ಗ ಗಿಅ ಟಿಟಿ ಥ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಅ ಗಿಅ ಟಿಟಿ. ಸಿ ಳಿಂ ಯಿ ಬಅ ಗಿಅ ಸಿ ಳಿಂ ಳಾ ಗಿಅ ಬಿಗಿ ಯಿಟಿ.

೨೦೭॥ ಳಿ ಟ ಅಳಿ ಅಜ ಟಿ ಬಿಗಿ ಗಅ ಲಿಗಿ ಯಿಗ ಅ, ಲಿಗಿ ಯಿಗ ಬಟ್ಟಿ ಟಿಟಿ. ಸಿ ಟಅ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಟ ಜಿಂಗಿ ಟ, ಅ ಬಅ ಟಿ ಥ ಟ್ಟಿಂಲ್ಲಿ ಗ ಯಿ ಗಿಳಿ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಳಿಂ ಟ ಳಾ, ಅ ಳಿಂ ಟಅ ಅಟ್ಟಿ ಯಿಅ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಳಿಂ ಟ ಳಾ, ಅ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಲಿಗಿ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಳಿಂ ಟ ಳಾ, ಅ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಲಿಗಿ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಳಿಂ ಟ ಳಾ, ಅ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಲಿಗಿ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಳಿಂ ಟ ಳಾ, ಅ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಲಿಗಿ ಟಿಳಾ.

೨೦೮॥ ಅ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಅ ಲಿಗಿ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಳಿಂ ಲಿಅ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಲಿಅ ಟಿಳಾ, ಅ ಬಅ ಲಿಅ ಥ ಟ್ಟಿಂಲ್ಲಿ ಗಿಅ ಗಿಂಯಿ ಟಿ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಗಿಂಯಿ ಟ ಳಾ, ಅ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಟಿಳಾ, ಟಿ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಟಿಳಾ, ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಟಿಳಾ, ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಟಿಳಾ, ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಟಿಳಾ, ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ.

೨೦೯॥ ಸಿ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಟಿಳಾ, ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಟಿಳಾ, ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಟಿಳಾ, ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಟಿಳಾ, ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಟಿಳಾ, ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಟಿಳಾ, ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಟಿಳಾ, ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಟಿಳಾ, ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ.

೨೧೦॥ ಸಿ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಟಿಳಾ, ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಟಿಳಾ, ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಟಿಳಾ, ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಟಿಳಾ, ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಟಿಳಾ, ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಟಿಳಾ, ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಟಿಳಾ, ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ. ಸಿ ಟಿಮ್ಮ ಯಿಗ ಅ ಟಿಳಾ, ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ ಟಿಳಾ.

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೨೨೫॥ ಸಾ ಫ ಕ್ಷಾ ಕಾಸಂಯಿಗಾ ಯ ಜಮ್ಮ ಭ್ಯಾಕಿ ಬೆಂಗ, ಯಜ್ಞ ಜಗ ಅ ಯ ಪ್ಪಿಗಾ ಜಮ್ಮ ಪಾಗ, ಲ ಅಂ ಜ್ಞ ಗ ಜ ಅಜ್ಞ ಗಅ ಲಗಾ. ಸಾ ಫ ಅಜ್ಞ ಕಾಸಂಯಿಗಾ ಯ, ಜ್ಞ ಅ ಯ, ಲ ಅಂ ಯಜ್ಞ ಜಗ ಬಿಗಾ ಜ ಅಂ ಪಾಗ ಲಗಾ. ಸಾ ಫ ಕ್ಷಾ ಗಅ ಜ್ಞ ಯಿಗಾ ಗ ಜ ಅಜ್ಞ ಗ ಗಸ ಗಅ ಲಗಾ. ಜಅಗ ಜ ಜ್ಞ ಬಸ ಗಿಂ ಜ ಅಜ್ಞ ಸಾ ಫ ಅಜ್ಞ ಗಅ ಕ್ಷಾಗ ಪ್ಪಿಗಾ ಸಾ ಅಲಿ ಯ್ಯಾಸ ಪ್ಪಿಗಾ ಗ್ಗಿ ಅಲಿ ಗಿಂಸ ಲಗಾ.

೨೨೬॥ ಸಾ ಫ ಕ್ಷಾ ಗ ಪಾಜಗಾ ಕಾಸಂಯಿಗಾ ಯ, ಜಅಗ್ಗಿ ಗಿಂಜ ಜಗಿಸ. ಸಾ ಫ ಅಜ್ಞ ಗ ಪಾಜಗಾ ಅಗ ಗಅಗ್ಗಿ ಜ ಯ ಜಗಿ. ಸಾ ಫ ಕ್ಷಾ ಗಅ ಕ್ಷಾಗ ಜ್ಞಾ ಜ ಅಜ್ಞ ಗ ಸಾ ಗಿಂ ಅಜ್ಞ ಸಾ, ಯಜ್ಞ ಗ್ಗಿ ಯಂ ಲಗಾ. ಸಾ ಫ ಅಜ್ಞ ಯಜ್ಞ ಜ ಪಾಜಗಾ ಸಾ ಫ ಕ್ಷಾ ಗಅ ಗಿಂಜ್ಞ ಪ್ಪಿಗಾ ಸಾ ಫ ಕ್ಷಾ ಗಅ ಲಗಾ ಜಜ್ಞ ಸಾಜ್ಞ ಗಿಂಜ್ಞ ಜಗಿ. ಸಾ ಗ್ಗಿ ಜಜ್ಞ ಸಾ ಯಂ ಲಗಾ.

೨೨೭॥ ಜಜ್ಞ ಯಜ್ಞ ಫ ಅಜ್ಞ ಗ ಗಅ ಜಜ್ಞ ಯಿಗಾ ಯಜ್ಞ ಪ್ಪಿಗಾ ಗ ಪ್ಪಿಗಾ ಸಾ ಜಜ್ಞ ಯಿಗಾ ಗ ಫ ಯಿಗಾ ಫ ಗಿಂ ಫ ಯಿಗಾ ಲಗಾ. ಸಾ ಫ ಅಜ್ಞ ಗಅ ಜಜ್ಞ ಯಿಗಾ ಯ, ಲ ಯಿಗಾ ಯ ಗ ಅಗಿಂ ಯಜ್ಞ ಫ ಅಜ್ಞ ಯಜ್ಞ ಗಅ ಗಿಂಜ್ಞ ಜಗಿ ಲಗಾ. ಸಾ ಗ್ಗಿ ಜಜ್ಞ ಸಾ ಜಜ್ಞ ಯಿಗಾ ಯ ಲಗಾ.

೨೨೮॥ ಜಅಗ್ಗಿ ಯಜ್ಞ ಗ ಅಜ್ಞ ಗಅ ಜಜ್ಞ ಯಿಗಾ ಯ, ಜಅಗ್ಗಿ ಗಿಂಜ ಜಗಿಸ. ಸಾ ಫ ಅಜ್ಞ ಗಅ ಜಜ್ಞ ಯಿಗಾ ಯ, ಲ ಯಿಗಾ ಯ ಗ ಅಗಿಂ ಲಗಾ ಅಗಿಂ ಜಜ್ಞ ಯಿಗಾ ಗ

ಅನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲುವಳು. ಳ ತನ್ನ ಅಗಲಿ ಇರಲಾರಳು ಎಂದು ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಧೈರ್ಯ ಹೇಳಿದ.

೩೬೨॥ ಆಗ ಳ ತಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಅವಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಾಯುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಹೇಳಿದಳು. ಆ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ. ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು. ಆ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ. ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು. ಆ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ. ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು.

೩೬೩॥ ಆಗ ಳ ತಾನು ಅವಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಅವಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಾಯುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಹೇಳಿದಳು, ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು. ಆ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ. ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು. ಆ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ. ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು.

೩೬೪॥ ಆಗ ಳ ತಾನು ಅವಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಅವಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಾಯುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಹೇಳಿದಳು, ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು. ಆ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ. ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು. ಆ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ. ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು.

೩೬೫॥ ಆಗ ಳ ತಾನು ಅವಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಅವಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಾಯುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಹೇಳಿದಳು, ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು. ಆ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ. ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು. ಆ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ. ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು.

೩೬೬॥ ಆಗ ಳ ತಾನು ಅವಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಅವಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಾಯುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಹೇಳಿದಳು, ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು. ಆ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ. ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು. ಆ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ. ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು.

೩೬೭॥ ಆಗ ಳ ತಾನು ಅವಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಅವಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಾಯುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಹೇಳಿದಳು, ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು. ಆ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ. ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು. ಆ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ. ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು.

೩೬೮॥ ಆಗ ಳ ತಾನು ಅವಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಅವಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಾಯುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಹೇಳಿದಳು, ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು. ಆ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ. ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು. ಆ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ. ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು.

೩೬೯॥ ಆಗ ಳ ತಾನು ಅವಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಅವಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಾಯುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಹೇಳಿದಳು, ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು. ಆ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ. ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು. ಆ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ. ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು.

೩೭೦॥ ಆ ಳ ತಾನು ಅವಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಅವಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಾಯುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಹೇಳಿದಳು.

೩೭೧॥ ಆ ಳ ತಾನು ಅವಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಅವಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಾಯುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಹೇಳಿದಳು, ಆ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ. ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು. ಆ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ. ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು.

೩೭೨॥ ಆಗ ಳ ತಾನು ಅವಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಅವಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಾಯುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಹೇಳಿದಳು, ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು. ಆ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ. ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು. ಆ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ. ಆಳು ಅವಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಳ ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಳು.

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೨೯॥ ಆ ಆಚ ಟ ಟಚ ತ್ಚ ತಟ ಫ ತ್ಫ ಫಚ ಗಅ, ಅಪ ಟ ಗ್ಗ ಪಚ ಬ್ಬಿ ಎಬ್ಬಿ. ಏ ಅಪ ಫ ಅಅ ಟ ಆ ಪ್ಪಾ ಟ ಎ ಗಅ ಗಅ ಬ್ಬ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ಟ ಎ ಗಅ ಗಅ ತ್ತ ಅ ಅಪ. ಅಪ್ಪ ತ್ತ ಪ್ಪಿ ತ್ತ ಆಚ ಟ ಅಅ ತ್ತ ಬ್ಬ ಟ ಅಂಟ, ತಚಎಂ ಟ ಅಂಟ ಟಅ. ಏ ಅಪ ಟ ಅಅ ಟ ಎ ಅಂಟ ಟ ಅಪಂ ಟ ತ್ತ ಫ ಪ್ಪಾ ಗಅ ಅಆ ಎ ಬ್ಬ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ಟ ಎ ಅಂಟ ಟಅ.

೩೦॥ ಏ ಫ ಎಅ ಅಂಟ ಅಆ ಅ ತ್ತ ಟ ಎಅ ಟ ಟಅ ಗಅ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ತ್ತ ಟ ಟಅ ಗಅ ಅಆ ಟ ಟಅ ಟಅ. ಏ ಫ ತ್ತ ಫ ಆಚ ಗಅ ಟ ಅ ಆ ಗಅ ಅಆ ಟ ಟಅ ಟಅ. ಏ ಅಪ ಟ ಅಅ ಟ ಆ ಪ್ಪಾ ಟ ಎ ಗಅ ಗಅ ಬ್ಬ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ಟ ಎ ಅಂಟ ಟಅ. ಏ ಅಪ ಟ ಅಅ ಟ ಆ ಪ್ಪಾ ಟ ಎ ಗಅ ಗಅ ಬ್ಬ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ಟ ಎ ಅಂಟ ಟಅ. ಏ ಅಪ ಟ ಅಅ ಟ ಆ ಪ್ಪಾ ಟ ಎ ಗಅ ಗಅ ಬ್ಬ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ಟ ಎ ಅಂಟ ಟಅ.

೩೧॥ ಏ ಫ ಎಅ ಅಂಟ ಅಆ ಅ ತ್ತ ಟ ಎಅ ಟ ಟಅ ಗಅ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ತ್ತ ಟ ಟಅ ಗಅ ಅಆ ಟ ಟಅ ಟಅ. ಏ ಫ ತ್ತ ಫ ಆಚ ಗಅ ಟ ಅ ಆ ಗಅ ಅಆ ಟ ಟಅ ಟಅ. ಏ ಅಪ ಟ ಅಅ ಟ ಆ ಪ್ಪಾ ಟ ಎ ಗಅ ಗಅ ಬ್ಬ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ಟ ಎ ಅಂಟ ಟಅ. ಏ ಅಪ ಟ ಅಅ ಟ ಆ ಪ್ಪಾ ಟ ಎ ಗಅ ಗಅ ಬ್ಬ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ಟ ಎ ಅಂಟ ಟಅ. ಏ ಅಪ ಟ ಅಅ ಟ ಆ ಪ್ಪಾ ಟ ಎ ಗಅ ಗಅ ಬ್ಬ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ಟ ಎ ಅಂಟ ಟಅ.

೩೨॥ ಏ ಫ ಎಅ ಅಂಟ ಅಆ ಅ ತ್ತ ಟ ಎಅ ಟ ಟಅ ಗಅ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ತ್ತ ಟ ಟಅ ಗಅ ಅಆ ಟ ಟಅ ಟಅ. ಏ ಫ ತ್ತ ಫ ಆಚ ಗಅ ಟ ಅ ಆ ಗಅ ಅಆ ಟ ಟಅ ಟಅ. ಏ ಅಪ ಟ ಅಅ ಟ ಆ ಪ್ಪಾ ಟ ಎ ಗಅ ಗಅ ಬ್ಬ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ಟ ಎ ಅಂಟ ಟಅ. ಏ ಅಪ ಟ ಅಅ ಟ ಆ ಪ್ಪಾ ಟ ಎ ಗಅ ಗಅ ಬ್ಬ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ಟ ಎ ಅಂಟ ಟಅ. ಏ ಅಪ ಟ ಅಅ ಟ ಆ ಪ್ಪಾ ಟ ಎ ಗಅ ಗಅ ಬ್ಬ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ಟ ಎ ಅಂಟ ಟಅ.

೩೩॥ ಏ ಫ ಎಅ ಅಂಟ ಅಆ ಅ ತ್ತ ಟ ಎಅ ಟ ಟಅ ಗಅ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ತ್ತ ಟ ಟಅ ಗಅ ಅಆ ಟ ಟಅ ಟಅ. ಏ ಫ ತ್ತ ಫ ಆಚ ಗಅ ಟ ಅ ಆ ಗಅ ಅಆ ಟ ಟಅ ಟಅ. ಏ ಅಪ ಟ ಅಅ ಟ ಆ ಪ್ಪಾ ಟ ಎ ಗಅ ಗಅ ಬ್ಬ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ಟ ಎ ಅಂಟ ಟಅ. ಏ ಅಪ ಟ ಅಅ ಟ ಆ ಪ್ಪಾ ಟ ಎ ಗಅ ಗಅ ಬ್ಬ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ಟ ಎ ಅಂಟ ಟಅ. ಏ ಅಪ ಟ ಅಅ ಟ ಆ ಪ್ಪಾ ಟ ಎ ಗಅ ಗಅ ಬ್ಬ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ಟ ಎ ಅಂಟ ಟಅ.

೩೪॥ ಏ ಫ ಎಅ ಅಂಟ ಅಆ ಅ ತ್ತ ಟ ಎಅ ಟ ಟಅ ಗಅ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ತ್ತ ಟ ಟಅ ಗಅ ಅಆ ಟ ಟಅ ಟಅ. ಏ ಫ ತ್ತ ಫ ಆಚ ಗಅ ಟ ಅ ಆ ಗಅ ಅಆ ಟ ಟಅ ಟಅ. ಏ ಅಪ ಟ ಅಅ ಟ ಆ ಪ್ಪಾ ಟ ಎ ಗಅ ಗಅ ಬ್ಬ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ಟ ಎ ಅಂಟ ಟಅ. ಏ ಅಪ ಟ ಅಅ ಟ ಆ ಪ್ಪಾ ಟ ಎ ಗಅ ಗಅ ಬ್ಬ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ಟ ಎ ಅಂಟ ಟಅ. ಏ ಅಪ ಟ ಅಅ ಟ ಆ ಪ್ಪಾ ಟ ಎ ಗಅ ಗಅ ಬ್ಬ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ಟ ಎ ಅಂಟ ಟಅ.

೩೫॥ ಏ ಫ ಎಅ ಅಂಟ ಅಆ ಅ ತ್ತ ಟ ಎಅ ಟ ಟಅ ಗಅ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ತ್ತ ಟ ಟಅ ಗಅ ಅಆ ಟ ಟಅ ಟಅ. ಏ ಫ ತ್ತ ಫ ಆಚ ಗಅ ಟ ಅ ಆ ಗಅ ಅಆ ಟ ಟಅ ಟಅ. ಏ ಅಪ ಟ ಅಅ ಟ ಆ ಪ್ಪಾ ಟ ಎ ಗಅ ಗಅ ಬ್ಬ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ಟ ಎ ಅಂಟ ಟಅ. ಏ ಅಪ ಟ ಅಅ ಟ ಆ ಪ್ಪಾ ಟ ಎ ಗಅ ಗಅ ಬ್ಬ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ಟ ಎ ಅಂಟ ಟಅ. ಏ ಅಪ ಟ ಅಅ ಟ ಆ ಪ್ಪಾ ಟ ಎ ಗಅ ಗಅ ಬ್ಬ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ಟ ಎ ಅಂಟ ಟಅ.

೩೬॥ ಏ ಫ ಎಅ ಅಂಟ ಅಆ ಅ ತ್ತ ಟ ಎಅ ಟ ಟಅ ಗಅ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ತ್ತ ಟ ಟಅ ಗಅ ಅಆ ಟ ಟಅ ಟಅ. ಏ ಫ ತ್ತ ಫ ಆಚ ಗಅ ಟ ಅ ಆ ಗಅ ಅಆ ಟ ಟಅ ಟಅ. ಏ ಅಪ ಟ ಅಅ ಟ ಆ ಪ್ಪಾ ಟ ಎ ಗಅ ಗಅ ಬ್ಬ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ಟ ಎ ಅಂಟ ಟಅ. ಏ ಅಪ ಟ ಅಅ ಟ ಆ ಪ್ಪಾ ಟ ಎ ಗಅ ಗಅ ಬ್ಬ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ಟ ಎ ಅಂಟ ಟಅ. ಏ ಅಪ ಟ ಅಅ ಟ ಆ ಪ್ಪಾ ಟ ಎ ಗಅ ಗಅ ಬ್ಬ ಎಬ್ಬಿ ಟ ಎ ಅಂಟ ಟಅ.

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ခရီး ဒ မာ ဒူ လ ထရ ဒမာ စိန် ဝါ ထ, ဂ ဘံဒ ဒထဒ စိန် ဃ. လ ဒဝါ စိန် ဝါ ထ, ဒထဒ ါဒူ ဒဘိ. ါဒူ ဖ ါဒ ါထူ ဂဂ ါဒ ဖါ ါဒ ဒဝိ်ဂ ါဒ ဒဝိ်ဂ ထဖ. လ ဖ ဖထ စိန် ဝါ ထ ဝ ဝါ ထ ဒထဒ စိန်.

ခရီး လ ဖ ထစ စိန်ဝါ ထ, ဗ ဖ ဂါ ဗ ဘ ဝဒိ ဗ ဖ ဘ ဘူ ဂါ ဗ ဘဝိ်ဂ ဖ ဒ ဂူ ထဖ ဘဘ. ဝဒိ ဗ ဘဝိ်ဂ ဖ ဒ ဂူ ဘဝိ်ဂ ဗ ဖ ဂါ

THE INDEXES.

THERE are eighty thousand characters in Chinese, and yet three or four thousand are said to be all that are used in common books. There are sixty thousand words in Wilson's Sanscrit Dictionary, but a large proportion are synonymous terms, not at all necessary to be known for common purposes. There are a hundred thousand words in the English language, yet the vocabulary of most speakers and writers is composed of a very small fraction of this number. For all practical purposes, then, it is not necessary to become acquainted with all the words of a language, in order to speak and write correctly, in that language. In acquiring a new tongue, most persons find that they waste much time in obtaining words which are soon forgotten, because little or no occasion for using them is found. How thorough soever, then, the student may purpose to be in the language, it becomes a question of great practical importance, especially to a Missionary, as to what constitutes the vocabulary of words in most common use. The following vocabularies, besides serving as Indexes, are offered as an attempt to solve this question for the Karen.

SHOULD the writer live to publish the complete work, of which this purposes to be a synopsis only, and add examples to the Sgau part, an illustration of the use of each word, will be found in the body of the work, and a reference to it, under the word in the Index, precisely on the model of the *Clavis Virgiliana*, appended to Staughton's Virgil. The student will thus have in a single book, every thing that is necessary to qualify him for writing or speaking on all ordinary subjects, in both Phgo and Sgau.

As it is intended to insert both Pgho and Sgau, with each word in the English Index, it does not form a part of the writer's plan, to give both in the other indexes in every instance, but only, in addition to the principal roots, where he saw some present special advantage. Thus, owing to there being no Pgho type in the Printing Office, when the Sgau part of the work was printed off, all the Sgau particles want the corresponding Pgho words, and to supply this deficiency in some measure, it is, that they are all inserted in the Sgau Index.

THE plan of the Indexes, is not that of a strictly alphabetical arrangement. In the English Index, the words will usually be brought together in families, under some generic term. This will secure the advantage of bringing the Synonyms of the language together under a single view, and besides defining the words, will show the relations that the words bear to each other. In the other Indexes, the roots only are arranged alphabetically, and deriva-

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ɔɛɕ: ɛɾ ɜ ɯɑ ɜɻ ɛɾ ɑɛɾ ɜɑɾ ɛɳɾ ɔɳɑ ɑɻ, ɲ ɔɳɻ ɜɛɻ ɛɳɾ ɯɻ. ɛɾ ɜɔɳɑ ɛɳɾ ɔɳɑ ɑɻ, ɜɛɻ ɭɜɻ ɜɳɾ. ɭɻ ɯɾ ɭɾ ɒ ɭɛɻ ɲɑɾ ɭɾ ɤɳɾ ɭɾ ɜɔ̃ɾ ɯɜɾ. ɛɾ ɸ ɯɑɻ ɛɳɾ ɔɳɑ ɑɒ ɔɳɑ ɑɻ ɜɛɻ ɛɳɾ.

ɔɛɕ: ɛɾ ɸ ɯɑɻ ɛɳɾ ɔɳɑ ɑɻ, ɒ ɯɾ ɕɑɾ ɒ ɔɾ ɑɜ ɒ ɯɾ ɔɳ ɕɑ ɒ ɔɾ ɯɔ̃ɾ ɯɜ ɑɾ ɲ̃ ɯɜɳɻ ɜɳɾ. ɯɜ ɒ ɔɾ ɯɜɻ ɸ ɯɾ ɒɯ ɯɜɾ ɑɜ ɜ ɯɾ ɕɔ̃ɾ ɛɾ ɒ ɯɾ ɕɑɾ ɒ ɔɾ ɭɛɾ. ɛɾ ɒ ɯɾ ɔɳ ɕ ɑɜ ɒ ɯɔ̃ɾ ɯɜ ɜ ɯɾ ɕɔ̃ɾ ɛɾ ɒ ɯɔ̃ɾ ɯɜɻ ɜɻ ɲɑɻ ɛɾ ɒ ɯ

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tives must be sought under the roots from which they are derived. This arrangement has the advantage of showing at a glance, how far the signification of the derivative is related to that of the primitive.

It may be objected, that the objects of natural history, are disproportionately numerous in the work, but it should be borne in mind, that where, as in this country, there are few works of art, the vocabulary of common life abounds in the names of the productions of nature, because these are, comparatively, the only objects with which the people are conversant. On the other hand, persons from civilized countries, especially from cities, are mainly conversant with the works of art, and hence definitions of the works of nature, is precisely the point on which information is most required. This is the more especially necessary from the great difference that exists between the productions of temperate and tropical climes, combined with the almost total neglect of the study of the natural sciences, in our Seminaries of learning. Were a boy in the Georgics, unable to parse *loto*, he would be in serious danger of a flogging; but it is no disgrace for the President of a College, to describe the same tree, or a nearly allied species, when he saw it in this country, as the "crab apple"! It would not be difficult to prove that men, who have received the highest honors that Colleges can confer, have fallen into the most absurd errors in their printed works, when treating on the natural productions of this country. With a view in part, to furnish writers on the Scriptures with the proper native terms, for the objects of nature, mentioned in the Bible, the English Index will be so arranged, that, if the thing exists on the coast, the reader may expect to find the proper word, by turning, as the case may require, to the head mineralogy, botany, quadrupeds, birds, fishes, reptiles, or insects. Whatever deficiencies and errors may be observed, in this part of the work, and it doubtless contains a goodly quantity of both, it is not after all, too much to say, that it contains a fuller exhibition of the natural productions of the country, than can be derived from any other source.

*** *In the* Sgau Index, *where two or more definitions follow a word, those that are separated by a full stop are not, usually, definitions of the Pgho word, at the commencement of the paragraph.*

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SGAU INDEX.

က

က—ဓ—a formative prefix, §67, 135: 1.

—မဝံ—the characteristic prefix of the future tense, §26, 27, 106, 135 : 2 ; rem. 1 : 2. §631 : 1.

ကါ—ဓၤ—Make flaring or oblique incisions; a flaring fish trap, §68 : 2. 554 : 1.

နၢ်ကါ—A flaring ear plug, in the form of a frustrum of a cone.

သးကါ—ၵၢ ၵါၤ—Envy.

ကၢ်—ခဝ်—To break; to divine by breaking a splint of bamboo, §68 : 3, 509.
The name of a plant of the palm family.

—ဖဝံၤ—Num. affix to lengths of broken trees, §501.

ဖိကၢ်ဃိၢ်—One of the names of the Mirabilis, or Four o'clock.

ကၢ်နဲၢ်—ဃၢ ၵဝိၤ—Verbal affix; with the indicative denoting probability; with the imperative, a slight necessity or permission, §149, 421, 724.

ကၢ်သၢ—ဃၢ ဓၢ်—Verbal affix, indicating a supposition, §149, 379, 724.

ကၢ်နမိၢ်—The croton oil plant, §600. ကံနမိ Bur.

ကၢ်—ခၤ—Calamity, wretchedness.

ကး—ဓၢ—To close up, to adhere to, to cling to as creeping plants, §691 : 2. Sulphur, ကန် Bur.
A small copper coin, the 12th of an anna.
At Maul. to bind in bundles, and the *adv.* again.

ကးဒိး—ကးဒိး—At Maul. the adv. again, §144.

ကးကွၢ်—The domestic pigeon, §604. Scissors.

သွၢ်ကးကွၢ်—A flowering tree, §616.
-From the Tal. word for fish, it is prefixed to the names of several fish.

ကးထိး—A fish resembling the carp, §600.

ကးပရၢ—A large species of cat-fish, §616.

ကးလပါ—Flat fish, §604.

ကးဝဲၢ်—The saw-fish, §616.

သကး—An intensive verbal affix, §316, 433.

ကၢ်—ဓၤ—To spit and roast. Affix. §149, 421.

တကၢ်—A flowering tree, §628.

တကၢ်ဒၢ— " shrub, Cape jasmine, §628.

ကၤ—ခၤ—to traffic; to bear an exorbitant price.

—ခၢဖဝံၤ—to put on a loose garment, as a shawl, or the native wrapper, §55, 527 : 2.

ကၤပလၢ်—A tree, soneratia apetala, §600.

ကံ

ကကံ—ဓဝိၤ—Be doubled and twisted; to have aches or pains in the limbs, as if the bones or muscles were twisted.

ကံၢ်—ခဝိ—to tie with a ligature; put on a girdle; creases.

—ခၢံ—marrow of bones; pith of stems; pistil of flowers; depths of the heart, §589.

ကံၢ်—ခၢံၤ—Grub worms, the larva of beetles, §600.

ကံး—ဓၢ်ၢ—Be astringent.

ကံးကိၢ်—the name of a creeper.

ကံၢ်—ဓၢ်ၢ—Be variegated; the thigh, §72: 2.

ကံၢ်ဒုၢ်—The thigh.

ကံၢ်ဒုၢ်အဃံ—The thigh bone, femur.

ကံၢ်လူၢ်မိၢ်—The front of the thigh.

ကံၢ်ဘိလၢ်—The muscles at the back of the thigh.

ကံၢ်ကၤထံး—The top of the muscular part of the thigh in front.

ကံၢ်ကိၢ်မိၢ်—Top of the thigh immediately above the great trochanter.

ကံၢ်စူၢ်—The small part of the thigh near the knee.

ကံၢ်ကြၢ်ဆူး။ကံၢ်ဆူး—The space between the thighs.

ထိၢ်ကံၢ်—A generic name for parrots or parroquets, most frequently, *P. torquatus*, §604.

ဖိထိၢ်ကံၢ်—A generic name for many flowers of the orchis tribe, §628.

ရှိၢ်ကံၢ်ဃ့—A shell, applied to both a species of *bulimus*, and to a species of *nerita*. §600.

ကံၤ

သကံၤ—မျှ ခဝံၤ—The shelf over a Karen fire place.

—ခါၢံၤ—Insects of the cricket family, §604.

ကၢ—ခဒၢ—To move things with a lever.

အိၢ်ကၢအိၢ်မိး-ဒဓၢ ဂၢ ဒဓၢ ခၢ-Long life, length of life.

—ဓၢ်—an affix, §39, 150, 430.

စကၢ—ခဒၢ—To raise one's self up by resting on the hand, in the manner of putting down a lever.

ကၢၢ်—ခၢ—To pull oars. A bank.

ကၢၢ်—An affix, §157: 2.

ကၢၢ်—ဓၢ်ၢ—To be lazy. —ဓဝ်ၢ—to devise.

ကၢၢ်ကိၢ်—To counsel, talk together.

ကၢၤ—To herd together.

ကကၢၤ—ဝၢံၤ—Have the edge turned, as a knife; turned over, so as to form a concavity, §697.

ကု—ဓၢ—A shell, skin of fruits; ဂဝိၤ—A Karen basket.

ကုၢ်—ဃ—To expose to flames, either to broil as meat, scorch as a boat, or consume as a corpse, §660: 1, 729.

—ဃဓ—A slave. ကျွန် Burman.

ကုၢ်—ချၢၤ—To put on a hat, §55. ဓၢၤ—a prison. Tal.

မိၢ်ကုၢ်—A hat.

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လီၤတကုဉ်—Capsize as a boat.

ကုး—ဓၢ်—

အိုဉ်ကုး—Have enough to eat, §672.

သါတကုး—Hiccough.

ကုဉ်—ဓၢ်—To strip off bark, §68: 3.

သကုဉ်—To be inefficient, destitute of ability for any thing.

ကုၤ—ပၢၣ်—A generic name for mushrooms and other fungi, §628.

ကုၤထိဉ်—Spoken, sometimes, of things becoming mouldy.

သကုၤ—ပါၣ်—Every, every where, §367, 473.

သကုၤဆးဒး—ပါၣ် ပါၣ် ါါၤ—Every where, §473.

ကူ—ဓၢ်—To clothe with any garment which is fastened around the hips, §55, 151. To have every thing for a given work, §151.

ကူမံကူကစၢၤ—Every thing, §151.

ကူကူၢ်ဇူ—A creeper with a winged seed.

ကူၢ်—ခဝံ—Favor, grace; a Taleing word from which two conjunctions are formed.

အကူၢ်မ့ၢ်-ဒိး—ဒခဝံ့မခိ-ၵ—Because, §50, 152, 451.

အကူၢ်မ့ၢ်ဒ်နှဉ်ဒိး—ဒခဝံ့မခိbခိၢnစၵၵ—Therefore, §50, 152, 451.

စကူၢ်—To be torn up by the roots, as a fallen tree.

တကူၢ်သ့ဉ်—A plural affix, §216.

ကူဉ်—ခၢၤ—to hew, fell, §68: 2.

—ခၢၤ—A numeral affix, §18, 153, 446.

ကူး—ဓၢ်—To reap, §68, 2; to cough.

ကသံဉ်ကူး—One of the names given to Desmodium Triquetrum.

သကူး—To be bent down, as a man from age.

တကူး—ါဓၢ်—A piece, usually of some solid, long in comparison with its breadth.

—ၵဝံၵဝံၵါၤ—A booth with the floor on the ground, or slightly raised above it.

ကူဉ်—ဓဝံ့—To devise.

ကူဉ်ထိဉ်ဖးလီၤ—ဓဝံ့ ၵ့ ဖၵ ါၣ်—To devise.

ကှ—ဓခိၣ်—A bit, a fragment.

ကှသ့ဉ်ဖး—To split into small strips, §68: 2.

တၢ်ဆိးကှမံနီၤ—ဒၢ ဒဟ့ ခဝံၤဒဟ့ ဓခိၣ်—Weakness by disease.

ကှၢ်—ဒၢ်ၵ

တကှၢ်—Imp. aff. §217, 489; com. aff. §15, 217: 4, 489: 3

ကှဉ်—ဓခိ့—To be crooked.

သးကှဉ်—An evil disposition; sometimes spoken of envy or malice.

နၢ်ကှဉ်—Disobedient, crooked-eared.

မျိုဉ်တကှဉ်ကှဉ်ကု—A name given by some Karens to several species of Unio, §66: 1.

မျိုဉ်ကှဉ်—Shells of the Arca tribe, §600.

ကှၤ—ၵခိၣ်—To return; a verbal aff. §28, 154, 538.

လၢၢ်သကှၤ—An anchor.

ကဲ—ဓခိ—To become; possess bodily ability, able to work; a verbal affix, §25, 102, 154, 432.

ကဲး

ကဲးကဒံ—ဂ့ခါ့ဂ့ဓဝံၵ—Cry out.

ကဲဉ်

ကဲဉ်ဆိး—ဓခိ့ၵၤ—The adv. too, §39, 156, 433.

ကဲၤ—ခခိၤ—To burn.

ကိ—ဓၢ်—A jar with a neck.

ကိညၢ်—ဓၢ်ၵၢ်—To be convalescent, §603: 3.

ကိစံ—The papaya, §600.

ကိတိဉ်—Subjects, probably Taleing.

တကိ—A plant of the gourd family, §600.

ပကိ—ဖဓဝံၣ်—To add, §615. —ပဓဝံၤ—Steatite.

ကိၢ်—ခဝံ—To be hot.

သးကိၢ်—To be troubled in mind, sometimes spoken of anger.

တၢ်ကိၢ်တၢ်ဂီၤ—Troubles.

ကိၢ်ကွံ—To tickle.

ကိၢ်တၢဉ်—Sulphur. Tal.

ကိဉ်—ခဝံၤ—The neck.

ကိဉ်ပူၤ—The interior of the mouth.

ကိဉ်ယူၢ်—The throat, gullet.

ကိဉ်ကျးခံ။ကိဉ်ကျၢၤခံ—The nape, or back of the neck.

ကိဉ်လဉ်ဒ့—The space about a house.

ကိဉ်ဃံ—The vertebræ of the neck.

ကိဉ်ဃိဉ်—ခါ့ၵဝံၤ—To be burned.

ကသံဉ်ကိဉ်ဃိဉ်—Houseleek.

ကိဉ်လီၤ—To prostrate, so as to bring down the neck.

ကိဉ်ကနံ့ဉ်—The gills of a fish.

မကိဉ်—Just now, §33, 449.

ကိး—ဓဝံၵ—To call, §158; every, §23, 33, 151, 435. an island, Maul.

ကိးမး—Soon, §34, 158: 3.

ကိးမးကိးမး—Frequently, §158: 4, 634: 2.

သကိး—ဒဟ့—Together, §368: 1, 510.

—ၵဝံၵ—An associate, §564: 4.

သကိးသကိး—Each other, §23, 368: 2.

ထိဉ်ကိး—The largest of the Hornbills, §604.

ဇိထိဉ်ကိးသ့ဉ်—A tree bearing an abundance of orange flowers, *B. frondosa*, §628.

ဇိထိဉ်ကိးသ့ဉ်ဃံဉ်—A large creeper of the same genus, *B. superba*.

ကိးလ့ၢ်—A species of Laurus.

ကိဉ်—ဓဝံ—Bread, §671. The name of a large tree.

ကိဉ်ကမူဉ်—Flour.

ကိဉ်မံဉ်—Leaven.

ကိဉ်ပနၢ်—A small cat fish, §616.

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ကိုဉ်ပအံ်—An herbaceous plant.
ညဉ်ကိုဉ်ပနှ်—ဗျဆံ်ပ—A fresh water catfish, tribe Plotosus.
ညဉ်ကိုဉ်ဃဲနှၢး—ဗျဆံ်ပဘၢ့—A very small species of fresh water catfish.
ကိး—nθၢ့—Hard, §56, 704.
ညဉ်ကိး—ဗျဆံ်ပ—A species of catfish.
ပကိး—ခဝံး—The horse-fly, §604. (Tav.) ပကိဉ်း
ကိ—ဈ—Difficult, §56, 655:1, 470:3—တၢ်ကိတၢ်ခဲး—ဖဈဖဈဂဈး. ဈθၢ—A field covered with felled trees, before burning. ဈ့—Num. aff. to piles of piper betel leaves. (Mau.) တွဲ
ကွၢ်ကိ—ပဝံဖဈ့—Look from curiosity.
ကီရူၢ်—ဈθၢဖြ—ဝဖျ့ပတံ့—A species of grass with a fragrant root, of the genus Andropogon, §600.
ကိဝ်ၢ်—ဈθၢဝ်ဒိ့—A generic name for several spicy trees, embracing the clove, allspice and sassafras.
တကိ—ဘဈθၢ—The sacred bean plant, Nelumbium speciosum, §623.
သကိ—ဈ့—To gape, as when sleepy.
ကိၢ်—ခြဲ—A country, a land. A species of bee.
ကိၢ်လဲၢ်—ချိၢ်—A winnowing fan.
နိၢ်မှၢ်ကိၢ်သွဉ်—The Bengal Quince, Aegle marmelos, (Tav.) သိးဝံၢ်း
တကိၢ်ခါ—Immediately, §34, 218.
ကိး—ဈံ—An island. (Tav. Arr.) ကိး
ဖြ—An interrogative affix, (Tav. Ran.) စ့ၢ် §40, 159, 201, 459 : 2.
စကိး—ဖြ—An affix, §201, (Tav.) စ့ၢ်
ကိဉ်—ဈ့—A fort, outpost, Bur. ကင်း
ကိဉ်စိဉ်—ဂၤ့စဝံၢ—A large tree of the genus Bassia, Bur. ကမ်စေဝ်း
ကိၢ—ခဝံ့—To hold up.—ဘ့ဲ့ To restrain.
ဃကိၢ—ဂၢ့ဖံ့The bamboos in the roof of a house parallel to the ridge pole.
ကိၢ်ကူဉ်—ဘဝံ့ဖဒၢကၢ့—The crow pheasant §604.
ကိၢ်စ့ၢ—စθၢဝဘိ့bၤ့—ခθၢဝဘိ့bၤ့—An insect, a large Cicada, §604.
ကိၢလၢ—ခဝံၢါၤ—'A native of any country west of Burmah.' (Bur. ကုလား)
ကိၢလၢအူး—ခါဒအ—A camel, §552. (Bur ကုလားအုပ်) from the Pali.
ထိဉ်ကိၢလၢအူး—ဘဝံ့ခါဒအ—An ostrich §604.
စကိၢ—စခွ့—ခွ့—A chieftain.
သကိၢ—ဟ့—The egg plant, §600.
သကိၢဃိၢ—ဟ့ဘ့ဖဝံၢ—The tomato, §600.

သကိၢဟူၢ်—ပဘဒိ့ဩ—The datura, or thorn apple, §600.
ကွၢ—ါဒိ့—A generic name for several species of Minas and Starlings, the Sturninæ §604.
ဘုကွူဉ်—bၤခ့ဝံ့—Wheat (Bur. ကျုံစပါး)
ကွိ—ဖြ—A Boodhist monastery, or school, (Bur. ကျောင်း)
ကွိး—ခ့ဝံ—Bismuth §671. (Bur.) ဆေးနှင့်ကျတိ
ကွိ—
အကွိဉ်—ဒခ့θၢ—Wood aloes §535. Bur. အကျော်
ကြၢ်—ခြဲ—A harrow.—ဘဒိၢ—Plough, (Maul.)
ကြး—ခြ—To press fast together. A trap to catch birds.
ကြၢ်—ခြံ့—To confine, as in stocks.
ကြး—ခြ—Be worthy, a verbal prefix, §28. 160. 438. Tal.
ကြိး
ကြိးကြိး—ဝဒြ—Strenuously, diligently §35. (Tav.)
ကြွ—'Scream.'
ကြွဒိၤ—ခရဲ့—Barnacles §600.
ကြွဒိၤသန္ဓဉ်—A tree resembling a Eugenia tree.
ကြဲ—ဖြဒိ့—To file, rasp.
ကြၢ်—ဝံၢ—The name of several shrubs growing on the banks of streams, one of which belongs to the natural family Rubiaceæ, (Tav.) ဂ့ၢ်
ကြိ—ဖြ့—Without object, or advantage, uselessly, §35 (Tav.)
ကြိၢ်
ကြိၢ်တဓိး—ဘရဲ့ဝဲဖံၢ—An anchor. (Tal.)
ကျၢ—ချ—To pronounce correctly, §712. ; a noun affix, among, §46. 161. 439.
ကျၵ်—ဆွ့—A pruning hook or similar instrument §68:5.
ကျၵ်မဲ်—ဒဲ့ဒ့—To come on the face in falling, ါ့ဘါဒဲ့ဒ့.
တကျၵ်—ဘဈ့—To kick, §68:1.
တကျၵ်စိဉ်—ခၢၢ် bၤ့—The barking deer, Cervis muntjak, §552.
ကျး—ချ—ခဈ—To stick, or lay flat things together.—ဒၢ A market, bazar.
ကသံဉ်ကျး—ဘံ့ချ—A plaster.
သွဉ်စိဉ်ကျး—ဘံ့ bဒ့—A tree common on tide waters, Soneratia acida §535.
ကျဉ်—ချ—To be rotten.
ကျၤ—ချၤ—
ကျၤစိဉ်—ချၤခဝံ့—A bald head.
ကျၤမနုၤ—ချၤပကၤ—Really, wholly, to the purpose, §490.
ကျံ—ချံၢ—The flea, §600.
ကျံၢ်—
စံဉ်တကျံၢ်—ဖၢၢဂါဒွိ—Bound along, §68:8.
ကျဉ်—
ကျဉ်ကျူဉ်—ါံၤါဒၤ—To rock as a cradle, §68:8
ကျံဉ်—ချိ့ဖဈ—A pestle.
ကျံၤ—ချဒ့—To press down, §525.
ကျာ—ဈံ—Very, §39. 150. (Maul.) ကၢး
ပကျာ—ဘဈဝၤ—A plant of the genus Allium, a leek.

Note.—Among many other contributions, embodied in the following pages, from a valued correspondent at Maulmain, are the folowing ;—
ပကိဉ်—ခဝံၤ—The horse-fly, (Maul.) ပကိၤ
ကိကိၢ်—ဒဝံ့ဒဝံ့—The Toad, " အုးအိ
ဖိကဉ်—ဗθၢဈ—A flowering tree, Gardenia coronaria (Maul.) တကဉ်

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ကျာ်–ဆွေး–To shut down, as a lid; the thing that shuts down, §660.
ကျာ်ဆာ–ဆွေးဝှံး–Shut up, hide from sight.
ကျာ်ကျင်ခြင်–ဖျံာဆွေးခေါ်း–The snapping beetle, or skip-jack, §604.
ကျာ်ကျင်–ဖျားခေါ်း–To nod, shake the head with a perpendicular motion, §68:8.
ကျား–
တကျား–ချွေး–A small betle box.
ကျား–ခဲး–To be strong, permanent, §684.
ဆွေး–A particle, §693, 697.
ကျွေ–ချား–Sleepers, the parallel beams on which the floor of a house rests; moveable beams in a Karen loom.
ကျွေ်–ချုံ့–ခေး–'A breastwork and trench.'
တကျွေ်ကျွေ်ခြင်–ဘးဒွံး–To move the body with a see-saw motion §68.
ကျွေး–ပျေး–'Push, press, or work into a crevice or yielding substance.'–ချေး–A generic name for two or three plants of the Asclepia tribe.–ဖေါ်ာတံး–An insect of the family of Buprestis, (Maul. Tav.) ခြင်ခြားတြဲ
မှင်ထူကျွေးခံ–ဃိုးခဲ့–A fire brand.
ကျွ–ချီ့–Sharpen, grind §68:8; a verbal prefix, §165:3, 458.
ချေး–Turn up the eyes.
တကျွ–ဗီ့–To squint.
ကျွင်–ချီ့–'Deceive the expectation.'–ချိုး–A collective term for several trees, the fruit, leaves or bark of which is used to intoxicate fish. The most common are သညှင် အုန်and ကျွင်ဘိ at Tavoy; and ဃိင် at Maulmain.
ကျွင်ဘိ–ချိုး–A name given to two scandent species of Acacia, §628.
ကျွင်ဘုဉ်–bwဇချိုး–The pigeon pea, or doll, Cajanus indicus.
ကျဲ–ဖး့ဝး.–A road. ကျဲဖြူးကပူးဖြူး–ဖး့ဝးဒူဖး့ဝး.
ကျဲကျီ–ဒုးဃီ့–To mix.
ကျဲစး–ဖး့ဟာဝံး–Door way, §589:3.
တကျဲ–ခေါ်–A closing affix, some natives define it by တကျိ ခါ immediately, §219. 513.
သကျဲ–ဒမ္ဘီဒဖး–Born at the same time with another person.
ကျဲဉ–
ကျဲကျိဉ–ါဩးါံး–To move or work a thing backwards and forwards, §68:8.
ကျွး–မခါးါံ့–A wedge, (Tav. Bur.) ကျွးကိ
ကျွးစး–ချိုးစဖး.–ချိုးစဖး–Put forth effort, (Tal.)
ကျွး–ဘစု့–To arrange in successive parallel lines, as bamboos on a floor.
ကျွးဒြး–ါစးါဉ့ါးါ့–Confess, tell in order.
ကြို–ချုံး.–ဖဲ့–To have a mode of communication between two points.–ဖွစ့–A numeral affix to streams, §162, 436.
ကြျ်–
ကြျ်မနှံ်–ချုံ့မကံ–A small plant sold for greens in bazar.
ကြိုဉ်–ဆွံး–Manner, custom, habit, or language.
ကြိုဉ်ထဉ်–ဝးဘဖး–Press up the filling with a large wedge in Karen weaving.
ကြိုဉ်ထံ–ဆွံးဘော်း–Question precisely.
တကြိုဉ်–ဘဝံး–Affixed to the verb to strike, in the signification of knocking or tapping, §68:8.
ကြိုး–ဆွံး–To excavate, as a rock; to cross a stream, to interpret, a trough, thing excavated.–ဆွစ့–The worm of a still, a straight bamboo.–ချံဖး–စွဖ–A small place under cultivation, a garden.
ကြိုဉ်–ချံဖ–A musical instrument, not seen in the Provinces, but found in Burmah. It is made of metal and resembles most the kettle drum, but is beaten at both ends.
ကြိုဉ်မိုး–A creeper.
ကြိုး–ဖစ့–A track, §616.–ဆွံး–A channel. Num. affix, §163:1.
ဆွစ့–Rafters, cross beams, of a house.–ဘိုးဘေံ့–Stocks, put in stocks.
ထိဉ်ကြိုး–ဘံးါခြံ့ဓဒျ့–the black Mina, Pastor tristis.
ကြို–ချစ့–To smite, a numeral affix. §18. 164. 446.
သွဉ်ကြို–ဘိုံ့ဈး–The large cylindrical ear plugs worn by women.
ကြိုကျွဉ်–ချွေချိ့–A Tree producing a fragrant flower, of the genus Pterocarpus, §535.
ကြိုကြိ်–ဂ့ဒွံး–The name of a creeper used in medicine.
ကြို်–ဖဖိး–To weed.–ဖြဂ့–oxen, (Maul.) ခြဖံး
နှိ်ကြို်ခဲဉ်–စဝံ့ပါဝံ့–The date palm, §600. (Maul.)
ကြိုး–ချစ့–စွ.–A garden or small field under cultivation, §685. (Tav.) ကြိုး
ကြိုးအိဉ်–ဒဒိ့ဒ့–To dip an article of food into a sauce and eat.
ကြိဉ်–
ကြိဉ်ကျဲ–ချစဃော့်–To mix §549.
ကြိုး–ဘံး–To put on bangles.
ကြိုးကြိုး–ဓစ့ဓစ့–An adverb, §68:8.
ကွါ–ဓး–An axe, §68:5.
သွဉ်ကွါတိ်–ဘိုးဓွးဘဝံ–Plant of the custard apple tribe, §645.
ကွ်–ဗဝံ–To look, a prefix, §165:1.–ဓွ်–an affix, §54, 458.
ဗဒး–Look after things.
ကွ်ကွ်–ဗဝံဓွ်–Behold, §54, 165:4, 645.
ကွ်လ်–ဗဝံ်–To hope.
ကွဉ်–ဓွး–'To put up a curb; a curb.'
နှိဉ်ဒြးကွဉ်–ဂဝံ့ဝဝး–A scraper §60.
ကွး–ဖွ–To hook, as hang up by a hook; to plough.
ကွဉ်–ဒွဘဝံ့–To tye up hanks or skains of thread.–ဗဒါ.–ဖွး–A numeral affix to skains, §166,643.
ညဉ်ကွဉ်ယုဉ်–ဗယဓွိဗဟျ့–The Paradise fish, which produces Isinglass, Polynemus sele, §604.
ကွး–ဓွ့–To watch for evil.
ပကွးချာဉ်–ဒွးဆွံ့–The green pigeon, §604.
ညဉ်ဂိ်ကွး–ဖဂဝံးဖစ့–A fever with one or more days intermission.

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ကွံ–ဖွံး–'To have a keen appetite for'; a lake, with a river running through it, any place in a river where the water is still, §18:2.
ကျာ–To revert, be wrong side up.
သးကွံ–ဘဖွံး–Covet, desire what we do not possess.
ထိန်သကွံစီ–ဘဝံဘဖွံးစာ့–A bird which sucks the honey of flowers, §604.
သကွံ–ဘဖွံး–Plaintains, §450.
သကွံသွန်–ဒဝံ့စံး–The papaya tree, (Maul.) ကိစံး
ကွံ်–ဖဒန–'Bent down.'
သကွံ်–ခဒး–To be bent down, as the limbs of a tree with fruit.
ပကွံ်–ပဆွံ်–A large tree belonging to the genus Careya, named in honor of Dr. Carey, C. arborea, §535. (Maul.)
ကွံ်–ဆွံး–To cast, throw, §167, 460.
ကွံး–ဆဈံး–To tuck up a garment behind, §168.
ဖွံန–A num. affix, §168, 440.
ကွာ်–
ကွာ်ကွာ်–ဘခဘခ–ဝံ့ဝံ့–An adverb, §35.
ကွာန်–ဖွါ–A species of salt water prawn.
ကွဲ–ဇဝံန–Call on a person,–ဖွါး–a bee that builds in holes or hollows, §604.
လိ်ကွဲ–လိ်ကွဲ–ဝံ့ဖွါး–To play.
ကွဲကဟ္ဂါ်–nခြဲbာ့–A plant described as belonging to the Yam, or Arum tribe.
ကွဲ်–ဆွ.–ဆွဲ.–ဘဲ့–A million.–ဆွဲ.–A limulus, or king crab, §604.
တကွဲ်ဒိဘိ–ဟ့ဘါ–The dragon-fly, " (Tav.)
ကွဲ်လ်ဘိ– " " " (Maul.)
ကွဲ်–
ကွဲ်ကွဲ်–ဒ့ါံး–'Beckon.'
ကွဲး–ဖွါန–To make slight incisions, to write, §68:2.
ကွဲန်–
ညဉ်ကွဲန်ယုဉ်–ဗာဖွဲ့ါမာံ့–A fish, §604.
ကွဲး–ဆွါး–A trumpet blown in with a tongue on the side.
ညဉ်ကွဲး–ဗာဒတံ့ပဇ့–'The air bladder of a fish.'
သကွဲး–ဆွါး–A tree producing a drupe.
ကွီ–ဖွ့–To be striped, or banded crosswise.
တာ်ကွီ–ဇဖွ့–The tapir.
ကွီ်–ဆွဲ့–A suit at law.
ကွီန်–
သကွီန်–ဘဝံပဒး–A coarse basket.
ကွီး–ချွ့–A circle, semicircle, a coil, §684.
ဒီကွီး–ဖစာဆွ့–A flowering plant, the Clerodendron, of which there are two or three species.
ဗုံးသကွီး–ဗျာံးဆွ့–A noose.

ခ

ခါ–ဆာ–To step, lift up the foot as in stepping over a thing, §169. a numeral affix to traps and snares, §169, 441.
အခုအခါ–ဒခါံ့ဒဆာ–A time, or season, (Bur.) အခါ။
ခး–ဆန–To shoot.–ခဝံန–To value, estimate, §489;4.–ခါ့–As much as, §442.
ခဉ်–ဆ–To be bitter, the chin, §56, 72.
ခဉ်ဆွဉ်–nဝံ်ဇဇ့–The beard.
ညဉ်ထီခဉ်ဆွဉ်–ဗာဘစာဆဇဇ့–The mango fish, Polynemus paradiscus, §604.
ခဉ်ပ္ဉ်–ဏါ်ဃန–Wattles.
ခံ–ခဩ်–That which is contemplated as the hinder extremity of any thing. The buttocks in animals, the top of a tree, the sources of a river; and figuratively, it is applied to time. Affixed to a personal pronoun, it may be rendered by the objective case of that pronoun, §138, 170, 448.
–nံ်ာ–The numeral two.–ခါ့–To weigh. Bur. ချိ။
လာအလိ်ခံး–ါဒဒါ့ခဩ့.–After him, her, it, or them; or, afterwards.
လာခံက့ား–ါခဩ့ဘဩ့.–Afterwards.
လာခံ–ါခဩ့–Behind, (when referring to place.)
" " Afterwards, (when referring to time.)
လာခံတစု–ါခဩ့ါဖန့–Afterwards.
လာဒံ–ဧခဩ့ါခဝံ–Hereafter, thereafter.
လာခံလာလ်–ါခဩ့ါါ–" "
လာခံလာခံ– " " "
ဆူခံဆူညါ–ဧခဩ့ါဧခါ–" "
ဆူခံဆူခံ– " ခဝံ–" "
လာခံလာညါ– " " "
လာဗျားလာခံ–ါဇဗျဝံ့ါခဩ့–Anciently.
လာခံလာသိ– " "
လာခံကကာ်–ါခဩ့ဘဈ–Last.
ခံး–ခါန–To be dark; darkness.
ခံန်–ခါန–A tick, §600.
ခံန်တ်ဒ်–ပဒေဝံ့–The castor oil plant. (Maul.) မဒ်ထိ။
ခံန်ရွဉ်–ခါ်ာခဈ–A hammer.
တခံန်–ဇာံ့ခဩ့–To lean over, as a boat.
ခား–ခန–Reason, cause, (Tal.)
မ့််အခား၌လဲန်–မဩဒခန–Why? For, §181:3, 445.
ဘဉ်အခားတဘဉ်အခား–bာဒခန–Perhaps, §43, 445.
ခာဉ်–ခါ့–To be strong; fixed.–ခဝံ့–Breadth as of a garment, §489:4.
ခာဉ်သး–ဘချ–The middle.
တခာဉ်–ခ့–To pillow up, raise up with pillows.
ခိဉ်တခာဉ်–ခဝံ့ခ့–A pillow.
ခု–ပဲ့–To be industrious.
သးခု–ဘဈဝံ–To be glad.
ခုး–ပန–A hill field, (Tav.) ယူး
ခုဉ်–ဒခ–To be cool.

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ထံခူဉ်—ဘံၢ်ဆျံ့—Cold water.—ခဒ်—Smoke, to ascend as smoke or vapour.—ပဒ်—A generic name for several plants of the arum tribe.

ခူ—ခၣ့—'To raise by putting supporters underneath.'

တခူ—ခၣ့—To raise up an article by putting blocks under it, (Bur. ခု။)

ခူသူဉ်—ခဝံာ်ဒ်.—ဒ်—To secrete.

ခူတလ့ၢ်—ခဒၢခဒ်ဒ့—Bold, boldly.

ခူး—ခဒး—A prison, the month corresponding in part to August.

တခူး—ခဒာ်—A generic name for two or three species of Varanus, a reptile of the Lacerta family.

ခူဉ်—ခၣ့—To dig.—ခဒ—To wind thread on a ball.—ခဒၢ—Jelly fish, corresponding to the Linnean genus Medusa, Bur. ခူ။

ခွ—ခဘၢ်—A generic name for the larger animals of the genus Felis, §552.

ထိဉ်ခွ—ဘဝ်ခဘၢ့—The name of two small species of horn-bill, §604.

လူၢ်ခွ—ါ့ခဘၢ—The squash gourd, or red gourd, Cucurbita maxima, §600.

ဘုခွ—bၣခဘၢ—Indian corn, §450.

ချိဉ်ခွ—ချဝံာ်ခဘၢ—Name given by some Karens to the Nautilis, §600.

ဝံခွ—မၢံၢခဘၢ့—To be sleepy, sleep sitting or standing so as to nod.

ညဉ်မံခွ—ဃမၢံၢခဘၢ့—A fish of the carp family, resembles the Barbel, but wants the cirri.

ခွဉ်—'Provoke.'

သဉ်ခွဉ်ဒိဉ်—ခဘိုခဒ့—Fruit tree, Averhoa carambola, §600.

ခဲ—ခဘိ—Be covered with thick jungle, §460—ခဘိ—a prefix to several adverbs that usually denote future time.

ခဲလဲဉ်—ဇၢ်ၣဟံၣ်ါခိ—When? §33. (Tav.)

ခဲလဲဉ်ခဲလဲဉ်—ဇၢ်ၣဟံၣ်ါခိဇၢ်ၣဟံၣ်ါခိ—When, §33, (Tav.)

ခဲလဲခဲလဲ—ဃံဃံ—Frequently, §171:5, 355:6, 497, 573:2, 574, 633:4, (Tav. Ran.)

ခဲလၢဒ်။—ခဲလၢဒ်ခဲဆု—ဘဖုဒါခ.—ဘဖုဒါခၤဒဇၢ်ၢ့—All.

ခဲကနံဉ်အံၤ—bံုnဘိုဃံာ်—Now.

ခဲညါ—ဓိခဘိၢ့ခဝံ—Hereafter, thereafter.

ခဲကိဒ်—ဓိဘၣၤခဝံ— " §33, 449.

ခဲကိဒ်တဘျိ—nၣ့ါnၣ့ဝဖၣ—" a future time, §564.

ခဲကိဒ်တဈဉ်—nၣ့ၜၤဝဖၣ—" " state, §564.

ခဲမ့ၢ်ဆါ—ဓိဘၣဇာခဝံ—To-day; future, §33. 171. 431.

ခဲမ့ၢ်ဟါ—ဓိဘၣဂၤခဝံ—This evening, future.

ခဲမ့ၢ်နၤ—ဓိဘၣnၤခဝံ—To-night, future.

ခဲဂိၤ—ဓိဘၣဂဇာခဝံ—To-morrow.

ခဲတဂိၤ—ဓိဧဂဇာခဝံ—Day after to-morrow.

ခဲမငါတနံဉ်—nၣ့ကံၣ့ဝဖၣ—Next year, (Tav.)

ခဲတဘိတနံဉ်— " " (Maul.)

ခဲညါတနံဉ်— " " (Maul.)

ခဲကိဒ်တနံဉ်— " " (Tav. Maul.)

ခဲး—ခဘိၣ—To pick out, as a thorn in the flesh with a needle.

လဉ်ခဲး—ါၤခဘိၣ—The long rectangular pieces of thatch.

ခဲဉ်—ခဘိၤ—Calumniate.

ဒိ—ခဇ့—Land in distinction from water, the country in distiction from the city, §454:2, the world of sense in distinction from the world of spirit.

လၢဒိ—ါဘခဇ့—Without, §454:2.

ဒိသူဉ်—ခဝံာ်ဒ်ၤ—To secrete, (Maul.)

ဒိး—ခဝံာ်—To watch, wait for; to value, estimate, (Maul.) ခး။

တဒိး။စဒိး—ခဝံာ်—The mango, §535.

စဒိးလိဉ်သး—စဘိဧါဘါ—The Cashew nut, စဲးကလဲး။

ဒိဉ်—ခဝံာ်—အဒိဉ်အနု်—ဒခဝံာ်ဒဂဲ—The head, the place from which things proceed; a num. affix to things proceeding from one head or source, §172, 450:2, 618.—also to tides, (Maul.) ဏ္ဍဉ်။; on, upon, §45, 172, 450.

ဒိဉ်ဖၢဉ်—ခဝံာ်ဖၣ့—A turban.

ဒိဉ်ဖၢဉ်ဂိၤ—ဝဝံာ်ပဖဝံာ—A shrub, a species of Uvaria, (Ran.) သညိပြဉ်။

အဒိဉ်တလိာ်—ဒဟ့ခဝံာ်—Over and above, more than, §53, 172:3.

ဒိဉ်ထိး—ခဝံာ်ဘဝံာ်—Mouth of a bottle, cave, or the like.

ဒိဉ်ဆၢဉ်—ဘံၣ့ဘဝံာ်—a stump.

ဒိဉ်ဒိၤတြဉ်—ဇအၢါဇတံာ်—a green beetle of the Buprestis family, §604, (Tav.) ကျဉ်း။

ဒိဉ်ဒိၤအ—a similar beetle with bands of red.—ဇံၢ်ပဇ့ပ့ဒ့.

ဒိဉ်ကျၢ်—ခဝံာ်ချဇ—The long piece of thatch that is put over the ridge pole, or over the corners of the roof of a house; used figuratively in the signification of the principal thing.

ဒိ—ခၢ့—To call out, as an army; cross as a stream, §573, a bamboo rat, §552,—ခဇၢ—A side, half, §173, 452; signification, meaning.

တဒိ—ါခဇၢ.—The side of, the part of.

တဒိ—တဒိး—ါခဇၢ—ါခဇၢ.—On the one side—on the other side, on the one hand—on the other hand.

ကဒါတဒိ။—ခဇါခဇၢ.—On the contrary side; on the contrary.

တဒိဒိ—ါခဇၢခဇၢ.—any side, some side or other.

—ဒိ—ခဇၢ—a numeral affix to things in sides.

ယၢ်ဒိ—ါဘခဇၢ.—Both sides.

ယၢ်ဒိယၢ်ဒိ—ါဘခဇၢါဘခဇၢ—Both sides alternately.

ယၢ်ဒိဒိယၢ်ဒိဒိ—ါဘခဇၢခဇၢ—Both sides alternately.

ဒိခး—ဘၣ့ခၢ—a plant of the genus Mormordica (Tav.) §600. သိခါ။

စဒိ—ခဇၢ့—a plant of the palm family and genus Zalacca.

ညဉ်တဒိ—ဃတံၣ့ဝဝံာ်ဖဇၤဒဘ—a fish of the carp family.

ဒိဉ်—ခၣ့—The leg and foot, §72:2,—ဇဝံာ်—a numeral adverb, §29, 34, 500.—ဘဲ့—To receive, suffer, §541. (Bur.) ခံ။

လၢအဒိဉ်ထိး—ါခဒဘၣ့ဘံာ်—applied to space, at the foot or near a person or thing; to time, at that time §45, 174:4, 444.

တဒိဉ်—ါဇဝံာ်—Once.

တဒိဉ်တဒိဉ်—ါဖၣ့ဖၣ့—Sometimes, §34, 174.

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တခြဉ်ခြဉ်—lဖျဲဖျဲ—Sometimes, §34, 174.
ဘဉ်တခြဉ်ခြဉ်—bյlဖျဲဖျဲ—" "
အါခြဉ်—ဒျဖံ၌—Many times, often, §34.
အါခြဉ်အါခြဉ်—ဒျဖံ၌ဒျဖံ၌—Many times, often, §500.
တခြဉ်ညါ—ပွါးပွါး—an indefinitely large quantity, §476:1.
ညဉ်ခြဉ်ခး—ဗျခဗ်ဘာ—a species of salt water cat fish, §616.
ခွး—ခွံဝံ၊—To restrain, from (Bur) ချုပ်။
ချါ—ချာ—Wood ashes.
ချါထံ—ချာဘံး—Lye.
ချး—ချ၌—a disease in children, the Marasmus.
ချံ—ချံး—အချံအသဉ်——ဒချံးဒသ—Seeds, kernels in the body; —ချံဒိးထိဒိး—ချံးဒဗျဘဈ်ဒဗျ—a boat; a plant of the yam tribe; name of a month, April,—ချါ့—a fathom.
ချံး—ချံ၌—To fold, double up; a generic name for turtle, §604.
လးါချံးသွဉ်—lံ့ချံ၌သမ့—Flint, §600.
သးးချံးချူး—သ၌ချံးချ၌—To be undetermined, vascillating.
ချံးသူမုဉ်—ချံ၌သျ့မ၄—a creeper, used in medicine.
ချံဉ်—ချံ၌—a cross-bow.
ချး—ချံ့—The back, §72:2, On, upon, §45, 175:2, 457.
အခြဉ်အချး—ဒချံ့ဒဒ့—" "
ချးဃီ—ချံ့ခဝ်—" "
အချးခြဉ်ချးဃီ—ဒချံ့ခဝ်ဒ့ခဝ်—" "
ချန်—ချဝ့်—Generic name for many species of Ficus, corresponding to that section of the genus, nearly, in which the fruit is single, or in pairs, §66, 535.
ချန်ဒး—ချဝ့်ဝျ့—ချဝ့်ဘ၌ဖဝ်ဒံ—Name given by some Karens, to the Peepul, or F. religiosa.
ချိဉ်ချန်—ချဝ်ပါး—Generic name for several shells of the genus Helix, §66.
ကသံဉ်ချန်—ဘံးချဝ့်—Plant of the Apocyneæ family, and probably of the genus Tabernæmontana.
ချ့—ဒ့ပခ—To seek, (Tav. Arr.) ဃူ။
ချး—ချ၊—To reach unto; a particle, §25, 176, 456.
တချး—lချ၊—Before, §46, 176:2, 456.
ချဉ်—
ထိဉ်ချဉ်—ဘဝ်ချံး.—ဘဝ်ဃံးခဈ့—Name given to two species of Edolis, §604.
ချ—ချါ့—To be quick, §713.
ချချ—ချါ့ချါ့—Quickly, §35.
ချသဒ်း—ချါ့ခဝ်း.—ချါ့ချံး—Quickly, §34, 449.
ချိး—ချဝ်း—Set up, as sheaves of grain.
တချိး—ခချဝ်း—To tilt up.
သဉ်ချိးချဉ်—ဖွးပဝ်ဒဖ့—a small species of Garcinia. ကယ်ါဒိး။
ချိဉ်—ချဝ်—Generic name for the testaceous Mollusca, §66:1, 600.
ချိဉ်အခိဉ်ကး—ချဝ်ဒခဝ်ချး—Operculum of a univalve shell.
ချိ—ချ့—Cook by boiling, not including rice.—ဇ္ဈဈ—Be generous.
ချိဉ်—ချဈ—a mat.
ခွါ—ခွာ—affix, marking the male gender in intelligent beings, §11, 174, 459.
တခွါ—ဝခွာ—Cousin; term of salutation.
ခွး—ခဝ၊း.—ခွး—a large tree bearing a pod.
ခွံ—ခွံး—To comb, the numeral nine.
ပခွံ—ဇ့ဃာ—a tree producing a yellowish wood, slightly fragrant, used by the native women to perfume themselves.
လှဉ်ခွံ—ဇ့lါး—Species of Pandanus or screw pine.
ခွံဉ်—ခွံး—a generic name for several species of Lacerta, §616.
ခွံဉ်ဖြိ—ခွံးဘဈ့ဟာ—Lacerta stellis, the Blood sucker.
ခွံဉ်ယဲး—ခွံးဗမိ—The sand Lizard.
ခွံဉ်သံဉ်နှါ—ခွံးသါးက—The flying Lizard.
ခွ—'Jump, spurt.'
ခွခွီ—ဝါ့ဝ့—To swing a thing round and round.
ခွသလ့—ခတံ့ခံးဘ့—Jump as a lame man with a stick, that that can use one leg only.
ခွဲ—ခွါး—To sweep, dust with a brush or broom.
နှိဉ်ခွဲသိဉ်—nဝံးခွါး—a brush or broom.
ခွဲယီ—ဗဈ—a term of salutation, equivalent to neighbor.
တခွဲ—ဒ့ခွါ—To angle. The fishing tackle in general, or sometimes the hook alone, §441.
တခွဲဖွံး—ခွါဇွံး—Fishing line.
ထခွဲဘိ—ခွါbဈ့—" rod.
တခွဲကနှဉ်—ခွါမကဒဉ်—" hook.
သ့ဉ်ဃိဉ်တခွဲ—ဘံးခွါ—a plant of the natural family Rubiaceæ.
ခွဲး—ခွါး—To pick, as a torch with a stick; pick out, as boiled rice from the pot.
ခွဲးခွး—ခွါးခွး—To stir up, or around.
ခွဲးတံါ—ခွါးဘ့်—To draw a person's attention to an object by touching him.
ခွဲဉ်—ဘျ့—'Curved from end to end.'
ခွါး—a tree, a species of Bignonia, §535.
ယီါခွဲဉ်—ဗဒ့ဈဇ့ဖံး—A weaver's belt.
ခွိဉ်—ခွ့—To drive, as fowls by extending the arms, to pursue as a tiger passing in stealth from one side of the road to the other, seeking a favorable opportuity to pounce upon his prey.

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ဂါ—ဂဒ်—To pour out, usually done rapidly.
သးသဂါ—သးnဒ်ဂဒ်—To have the heart or mind set upon an object.
ဂဉ်—ဂl—an affix to verbs of crossing, denoting, the completion of the act, §461.
လီးဂဉ်—lq့ဂl—To be like.
ဘဉ်ဂဉ်—bյဂl—'Take an infection'—ဝဲါ့—To cross, as on a log or bridge.
ဂl—ဂl—Numeral affix to intelligent beings, §18, 178, 462.
အဂုlအဂl—ဆူဂုlဆူဂl—ဒဂခါဒဂl—Others, or another, §23 178:2, 462:3.
ဂံါ—ဝံါ—ဂံါတါနှဉ်တါ—ဝံါဖျlဖျ—To enumerate.—အဂံါအဂဲl—

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ဒဝံၤဒစ၇ူ–The root as of a tree; the adverb first, §30, 179, 490, 663, 677.–ဂၨ–Strength. (Tav.)
လၢစံၢ်–l၎ဝံၤ–at first, §677.
လၢစံၢ်လၢနီၢ်–l၎ဝံၤl၎ဂဈ–at first, §677.
လၢစံၢ်ဖဉ်–l၎ဝံၤခဝံ၇–first, used adjectively, §677.
လၢစံၢ်ဖဉ်တစ္–l၎ဝံၤl၎ဖဝံ၇– "
ဖိစံၢ်–ဖဈၢဝံၤ–an herb with a serrated leaf.
စံဉ်–ကံၤ–to rub, grind; crowd as in passing through a narrow space; the chill preceding fever, or a similar sensation when no fever ensues; to shake the head horizontally.
ထိဉ်စံဉ်–ဘဝံ၇ကံၤ–a pheasant, §604.
ဖိၢ်စံဉ်ဖါလဲ–ဖိၢ်စံဉ်ဖါလဲ–ဖ၎ဂၤဖ၎ဂ၇ဴ–'Red pepper, chillies.'
စံၤ–ဂံၤ–
စံၤထုၤ–ကံၤဂၫ–To shake, as a basket of rice to make its contents settle down.
ဂၢၢ်–ဂ၌–to be still, quiet.–ဂ၌ဖ၌–to be still, calm.–ဂ၀ံ–ဝ၀ံ–a snouted beetle, of the family Curculionidæ.
ဆဂၢၢ်–ဒ၌ဂၤ–to meet.
ဂၢၤ–ဂ၎–ဝ၁ံ–to surround,–ဖဈ–an inclosure.
ဂုၢ်–ဂ၈–ဝ၈–a snake, serpent.
ဂုဉ်–ဒ၌ဂ၈ၤ–to seek refuge in one, 'protect,' a verbal prefix, §180, 609: 3, 678.–a name given by some Karens to a box.
ဂုဉ်နူၢ်–ဒ၌ဂ၈ၤဂ၁–Obtain by force.
ဂုဉ်လဉ်–ဂ၈ၤl–By the side §45, 180: 2.
ဂုဉ်ဃံ–ဂ၈ၤဟံ၌–Ribs, §72: 2.
ထုၤ–ဂ၎–to recoil, go backwards, back foremost.–ဂၫ–To winnow, roll the paddy round in the fanning basket.
ဂူဉ်–ဂ၈ၤ–to rub one thing on another, as a root with water on a stone to grind it up, or a fiddle stick on the strings to produce a sound.
ဂူဉ်ကး–ဝါၤဖဝံ၇ဃ၁ဆ၌–a common weed, Achyranthes triandra.
ဂ့ၢ်–အဂ့ၢ်အကျိၤ–ဂၨ–ဒဂၨဒဂ့ဖ၀ဈ–A row, a numeral affix to things in rows; a reason, concerning, §181, 445, 468, 601.
အဂ့ၢ်အဘါ–ဒဂၨဒbr–Strength, (Maul.)
ဂ့ၢ်လိဉ်–ဂ့ၢ်လိဉ်ဘျိလိဉ်–l၀ံၤ–ဂၨl၀ံၤbr၌l၀ံၤ–To contradict, argue.
အဂ့ၢ်ဒ်အံၤ–ဒဂၨbဘ်ဈ၀ံၤ–For, on this account, §468: 3.
မ့ၢ်အဂ့ၢ်ဒ်လဲဉ်–မ၎ဒဂၨbဘ်ဂ၁l၎ဒ–Why? for.
အဂ့ၢ်အဖိၢ်–ဒဂၨဒဖ၌–Concerning.
အဂ့ၢ်အကျိၤ–ဒဂၨဒဂ့ဖ၀– "
ဘဉ်အဂ့ၢ်တဘဉ်အဂ့ၢ်–br ဒဂၨ lbr ဒဂၨ–Perhaps.–ဂျ–Ratan, of which there are many species; the name given at Maul. and Rangoon to plants called ကြြၢ် at Tavoy.
ဂုၤ–ဂ၊ၤ–To be good, or handsome, a verbal prefix, §28, 160, 182, 466.
ဂုၤ–ဂုၤ–ဂ၊ၤ–ဂ၊ၤ–Whether–or; neither–nor.
ဂုၤဂုၤ–ဂုၤဂုၤ–ဂ၊ၤဂ၊ၤ–ဂ၊ၤဂ၊ၤ–Whether–or; neither–nor.
မ့ၢ်ဂုၤ–မ့ၢ်ဂုၤ–မ၎ဂ၊ၤ–မ၎ဂ၊ၤ–Whether–or; neither–nor.
တဂုၤ–l၁၊ၤ–a prohibitive particle, §220, 380, 649.
ဆူဉ်ဂုၤ–ဝါၤဒဂၤၤ–A tree producing a very hard wood.
ခဲဉ်–ဂ၊ၤ–To rip or cut open, as folded paper; §68: 2, to cut or slice off, §452.
ထိခဲဉ်–ဘၫဂ၊ၤ–A sickle, §68: 5.
ခဲၤ–ဂ၎–To move, arise.
ခဲၤထၢဉ်–ဂ၎ဘ၇–To rise up.
ဂိၢ်–ဂ၌–To be cold, §56.
တၢ်ဂိၢ်ဖိမ့ၢ်ဃါ–ဒ၎ဂ၌ဖ၀ၢ်မ၁ၫဒၢ–The first cold weather.
တၢ်ဂိၢ်ဖိကွိၤ–ဒ၎ဂ၌ဖ၀ၢ်ဆ့ၢ်–The second cold weather.
ဂိဉ်–ဂ၀ံၤ–'To push a stick or other instrument into a hole,'–l၌–To throw the shuttle–ဂ္ဘ၈ၤ–To be of utility or advantage, §609: 1.
တဂိဉ်တသိဉ်–ဂ္ဘ၈ၤဂ္ဘ၈ၤဒ့ၢ်ၤ–Of no use.
ဂိၤ–စ၀ူ၎စ၌–'Oblong, ovate.'
ဂိၤဖိဉ်–ဂ၀ၤဖ၌–An associate.
ဂိၢ်–ဂ့ဳ–A portion, share; for, instead of, §183, 463.
ဂိၢ်မူၢ်–မ၁ၤl၀ံ၌–A multitude.
ဂိဉ်–ဏဈ–A verbal affix, §184, 328, 728.
ဂိၤ–ဂၤ–An image, representation, §185,–ဝ၀ၤ–To be red, §63; to be inflamed,–ဂ၀ၤ–to be early,–ဇ၀ူဇၢ်–to erect a scaffold around a tree.
ဂိၤဖံး–ဇ၎ဂ၂–ဖ၀ံၤ–The genus Bos, §552.
ထိဉ်ဂိၤဖံးဖိဉ်လဲဉ်–ဘ၀ံ၇ဇ၎ဂ၂ပ၂ဒ်ဒ–A night heron, common on the sea coast, §604.
ဂုၢ်ဂိၤဖိဉ်–ဂ၉ဝ၀ၤခဝံ၇–A red headed snake, §616.
ဖိဂိၤ–ဖ၀ၢဝ၀ၤ–The cock's comb, Celosia, §628.
ဂိၤစူမ့ဉ်ဖးဖြဉ်–ဂ၀ၤစ၈ဃမာံၤဖ၇ဝံ၇–The henna tree, §535.
ဂိၤစူမ့ဉ်သ့ဉ်ဖြ–ဂ၀ၤစ၈ဃမာံၤဖ၇ဝံ၇–The balsam, or touch me not, §628.
ဂိၤသိဉ်လၢ–ဂ၀ၤဃခ၇ၤ–Early in the morning.
လၢဂိၤလၢဟၢ–l၎ဂ၀ၤl၎ဂ၂–By morning–by evening.
ဆဉ်တူၢ်ဂိၤ–ဒ၂ဘ၉ဝ၀ၤ–The morning star.
ဟးဂိၤ–ဂ၇ဂ့ၢ–Be destroyed.
အိဉ်ဂိၤလၢဉ်ဂိၤ–ဒ့ဳဂ၀ၢ်.–l၈ၤဂ၀ၢ်–To waste, destroy.
တၢ်ဂိၤ–ဇ၎ဝ၀ၤSand fleas, or other insects of a similar character.
သိဉ်ဂိၤ–ဘ၀ူ၎ဝ၀ၤ–A red species of Cimex.
ဂိၤကၢ်–ဂ့ခဳ–A howdah or saddle, according as it is applied to an elephant or a horse.
ဂိၤထံး–ဂ့ဘံၫ–l၈ၢဘံၫ–At or about a person or thing, §15, 185, 464, 666.

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ဃါ–ဇံၫဃ၀–Frighten away with a loud noise, speak in a similar manner,–ဝၤ–Be startled, or frightened, by some unexpected cause,–ဝ၈ၫ–Resin, gum.
ဃါဃုဉ်–ဇ့ၤဃ၇ၤ–To mix.
ဃၢ်–ဃဳ–'Something extraneous to a person or thing,' a common name for several different kinds of insects, but usually weevils, moths, or such as are parasitic on other bodies.

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ကဆိအံ်ဃၢ်—ဓဒၢ့ဒိၤပဉ်—A Copriphagous beetle, probably a Scarab.
ထံဃၢ်—ဘၢ်ၤပဉ်ချိၤဖပ်ၤ—A water insect resembling a species of Aega.
တၢ်ဖိဃၢ်—ဖျဖပ်ၤပဉ်—Insects.
တၢ်ဖိတၢ်ဃၢ်—ဖျဖပ်ၤဖျပဉ်—Some Karens say this term is synonymous with the above, but others that it signifies, animals in general.
တၢ်ဃၢ်ဃၢၤ—ဖျပဉ်ပစု—Others, aside, §186, 470, 490,
ဃာ်—ဆၢ—'Eject phlegm from the trachea.'—ပၤ—Mange, or the like.—ဉၤ—Fast, a verbal affix, §187, 525.
သဃာ်—ဒဝံၤ—A mass of brush, or bushes.
ဃဒ်—ဖျ—To be withered or rotten; a dark color.
တဃဒ်ဃိ—ဖၣ့ပၤ့—A numeral adverb, §471.
တဉ်ဃဒ်—bဒ်ဘၤ—bjဓၣ်.—bjbဆ်—To be connected with.
ဃဒ်သူ—ဖျပဉ်—The small sand fly.
ဃဉ်—ဖျ—To turn about, stir about, a state of being, to be overcome.
ဃဉ်ရူဉ်ချၤ—ဖျဝဝံၤချိၤ့—To turn the back.
ဃဉ်ဃဉ်—ဈ—About, §38, 188, 428, 430.
ဃၤ—ပၤ—To fan, as in cleaning rice.
ဃီ—ဒွၢ်ၤ—Bone.
အဃီအလၤ—ဒဒွၢ်ၤဒါၤ—To be handsome.
ဃီဒ်—ဟၣ်ၤ—'Crowded together so as to interfere.'
သဃီဒ်—ပဒ်ၤ့—To be twins.
ဃီဒ်—ဟၣ်ၤ—To be tight, tye tight; stringent.
ဃီဉ်—ဏ်ၤ—Dirt, such as adheres to the person.
သ့ဉ်ဃီဉ်—ဘၢ်ၤ့ဒွၢ်ၤ—Creeping plants; usually spoken of large ones.
နိဉ်သ့ဉ်ဃီဉ်—ဂ့ဘၢ်ၤ့ဒွၢ်ၤ—Generic name for several species of Convolvulus.
ဃီဉ်ဃၤ—ဘၢ်ၤဈ့—A weed, Cassia fœtida, the stinking cassia.
ဃီဉ်မ့ၢ်—Creeper of the genus Poivrea.
ဃီၤ—ပဒ်ၤ့—Measure the circumference of any thing.—ဘၢ်ၤဟ္ဂ—Be or fall in an horizontal position, usually preceded by the prefix for fall, §460.—ဒွၢ်—Lac.
ဃၤ—ပဈ့—To be heavy.—ဖွံ့—a plant, probably Arum campanulatum, (Rox.)
ဃၣဉ်—ဖ့ဖ့—Be parched or scorched, as rice.—ဒ့ဝဒ်ၤ့—'Stir about.'
ဃဉ်ဃီဒ်—bjဏ်ၤ—To graze, rub together, as two trees blown together by the wind.
ဖိဒ်ဃၣဉ်—ဖျဲဖ့ပ့—Name common to two species of Alpinia.
ဃၤၤ—ပစု့—Near, by, §45, 189, 474, 571.
ဃၤၤဝဒ်ဝဒ်—ပစု့ဝဲဝဲ—Round about, §189, 474.
အဃၤၤအဃိၢ်—ဒပဈ့ဒပစ—Property.
ဃူ—ဒ့ပအၤ—To seek;—ပအၤ—the numeral six.
ဃူဉ်—ပဇဲ—Verbal affix; together, together with, §190, 472.
ဃူဒ်—ပဇာ—A hill field, (Maul.) ခုဒ်။
ဃူ—ပ့—To be even; in harmony; at peace.
ညဉ်ဃူမဲၢ်—ဈဧဖဖ့—A fish of the genus Lates, (Tav.) ညဉ်ဖိဉ်မဲၢ်။
ဃဲ—ဒ့မ့ဏ်ၤ့—Ask, beg.—ပဒ်ၤ့—To be dry.—ဈ—To bind in bundles.—ဓဒ်ၤ့bၤ့—the larva of a large beetle.
ကဲဉ်ဃဲ့—ဏ်ၤဓဒ်ၤ့—'To be checked.'
ချိဉ်ကဲဉ်ဃဲ့—ချဝံၤ့ဏ်ၤဓဒ်ၤ့—A variegated species of Bulimus, and the name is also applied to shells of the genus Nerita.
ဃဲ့တဲတိဉ်—ပဒ်ၤbဒ်ၤဒ်ပ်ၤ—Pick dirt from cotton after the seed is out.
ဃဲ့ၢ်—ပဒ်ၤ့—စဒ်ၤ့ဂါဒ်ၤ့—To run.—ပဒ်—a large species of basket, §490:2.
မ့ၢ်ဃဲ့ၢ်လီၤ—မၣစဒ်ၤ့ါၤ့—Afternoon, §627.
ဃဲ့ဉ်—ဇဒ်ၤ—To loose. ဒ့ဓဒ်ၤ့—'Boil down.'
ဃဲ့ၤ—
သဃဲ့ၤ—ဂ်ၤ့—Generic name for several kinds of Jews-harps.
ဃဲ—ပဒ်ၤ—Any acute lancing pain; the volatile spirit of some medicines, the strong smell of tobacco and arrack. 'Carry on or in the arms,'—ဂစု့ဆွဒ်ၤ—a small animal of the genus Tupaia, §616.
ဃဲမ့ၢ်—ဇွပ်ၤမဝံ—Heavy rain.
ဖိဃဲ—ဖစၣဓဒ်ၤ—An umbelliferous plant.
ဃဲဖိၢ်ဟ့ၢ်—ဘၢ်ၤဖျစၤ—A quadruped, probably a species of polecat. An insect, a large beetle.
ဖိဉ်ဃဲ—ဖဝံၤဇွပ်ၤ—An Orphan.
ဃဲသဲမ့ဉ်—မဒ်ၤဇွဒ်ၤမၣ—A prostitute.
ဆါဃဲသဲမ့ဉ်—The venereal disease.
ဃဲဒ်—ပဒ်ၤ—Enlarge, spread, as a sore; a cleaver.
သဃဲဒ်—A large tree with a large fruit and an oily seed.
ဃဲး—'Slight.'
ဃဲးဃဲး—ဇ်ၤဇ်ၤ—Adv. of time, long, §34, 639.
ဃဲးဃိး—Wholly, used with the negative.
ဃဲဉ်—'Varied.'
ဃဲဉ်ဖိဉ်ဃဲဉ်လဒ်—ဇွပ်ၤခဝံၤ—Barren ground, a desert.
ဃဲၤ—ပဒ်ၤ—To trace, enumerate, as a genealogy; to rehearse, repeat.—ဇွပ်—ဇွဒ်—To be pined away.
ဃိ—ဒ့ပဝံၤ—To burn partially, as in singeing off hairs or feathers, or in grilling meat.—ပစု့—Bellows.—ဖ့စု့—with a pronoun, on my, thy, his, her, its, or their account, §15, 191, 437. To be silent.
လၤ—အဃိ—ါဈ—ဒဖ့စု့—On account of, (where the blank is supplied by a noun.)
လၤ—ဃိ—ါဈ—ဖ့စု့—Because, (where the blank is supplied by a verb and its adjuncts.)
ဝဲဒ်ဃိ—ဖျိၤခဲၤ့—To clear, cut away small bushes.
ဃိကလဒ်။ဃိကလံဒ်။ဃိကလဲဒ်—ဘစု့ဝဖ့ဒ်—ါဂ့မဒ်ပါၤ—Still, silent, §65, 426.
ဃိၢ်—ါစု့—'To follow'; the couplet of လူၤ။
ဃိဒ်—ပဝံၤ—'Confine, press as with the hand or a weight'; to trace along, follow a stream, a prison.
ကိၢ်ဃိဒ်—ခဒ်ဂဝံၤ—ခဝံၤဂဝံၤ—To burn.
ကသံဉ်ကိၢ်ဃိဒ်—ဝဒ်ၤဇ်ၤပဒ်ၤ့ပစၤ—Houseleek.

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ဘဉ်သးယိဉ်–ဝဲသခဈ–bɔစɤ–To meet.

ယိး–ပဝံɤ–Bee's wax, the numeral eight, name of the month corresponding in part to July, a generic name for plants of the genus Morinda, §535–bံ့bစ့–the sheathing petioles of plants of the grass tribe, and some palms.

ထိဉ်ယိး–ဘ့ပဝံɤ–To congeal.

ယိးသူမိး–ပဝံɤဘ့ဈံး–M. tinctoria.

ယိးသ့ဉ်–ဘရɤ–M. exerta.

သယိး–ခ့ဝံɤ–Armour.

ကိၢ်ယိး:ကွိၢ်ယိး–ပွဲ့ပဝံɤ–An insect of the Bee tribe that produces the pitch-like substance used in caulking boats.

ယိဉ်–သစ့–A solid angle or segment; a numeral aff. §18, 192, 455. A tree which is used to intoxicate fish, probably Randia dumatorum–ခ့စ့–a track–ဂ္ဂစ့–A pagoda.

ယိဉ်ဝဉ်–ဝɤခ့ဝံɤ–Bamboo fuel.

ဒိယိဉ်–ဖစၢစစ့ပၢ–A flowering shrub, Plumeria acuminata, §628, (Tav.) ဒိဆိဖၢ်:

ယိ–ပၢ့–To hew smooth and square, a floor, a ladder or steps, –စ့–a common name for many large trees, but principally of the natural family Dipterocarpeœ, §535.–ပၢ့–ပ့–a particle, §193, 471.

တ–ယိ–lပဈပ့–Uninterruptedly.

တထံဉ်ယိ–ဘံၤပ့– " continually.

တဘိယ္ဂၢ်ယိ–ဘံၤပ့– " "

တပယ္ဂၢ်ယိ–ဘံၤပ့– " "

တဃးယိ–ဖဘ့ပ့–At one time, at the same time, at once.

တပူၤယိ–စဈပ့– " at the same place.

တမံၤယိ–မံၢ့ပ့–The same kind, the same.

တ–ယိ–l–ပ့–Only one, (where the blank is supplied by a numeral affix.)

တဒိၢ်စၢၢ်ယိ–lဖဘ့ပ့–At the same time, at once.

တဒ္ဒိၢ်ယိ–lဖဘ့ပ့–sဈ– " " (Tav.)

ယိသိ–စ့ဝဝံɤ–The most common wood oil tree, a species of Dipterocarpus.

ယိထိးသိ–စ့ဘံɤဝံɤ–A species of Vatica.

ယိလိၤတြၤ–စ့ဝါɤဒ့–A species of Dipterocarpus.

ယိတိၤ–A name given to a tree, by some Karens, which is a species of Calophyllum.–ဂခ့စ့ဈ့ါဂ်ါပါစ့–a large species of serpent of the Coluber tribe. It has no poison fangs.

ယိကအိ–ဂခ့စ့ဈ့–Snake of the same family as the preceding.

ယိမ့ၢ်ဝဲၢ်:ယိမ့ၢ်စၢၢ်–Name given to any large tree.

ပုၤလိၤယိ–ထုါ့ခ့–Old batchelor or old maid.

ယိဉ်–ပစ့–To take to pieces, as a mat or a house.

နီၢ်ယိၢ်–မဒိ–A species of Indigo.

ယိး–

သယိးကလဉ်–ခ့စ့ဓါ–ပ့ဟံɤ–Stealthily, §65:3.

ယိဉ်–ဝံ့–Measure with a cubit measure.–ပစ့–Generic name for several species of Dillenia, §535.––ပစၤ–Chide, chastise.

ယိၤ–ပဝံၤ–To assist, or stand ready to assist persons or children in danger of falling.–ဖဘ့–Cimex lectularius, §604. စဝံၤ–Verbal affix, §28, 194, 482.–ဂ္ဂစၤ–Cocoanut tree, §535.–ပ့–Width or circumference of any thing, as a man or tree, §494.

ဒိဉ်ယိၤ–ဝ့ဉဒဒၤ–Breadth or width.

စယိၤ–ပ့–A tree, Mangifera oppositifolia, §535.

တၤယိၤ–ဇɤပစၤ–A large species of deer, Cervus Hippelaphus, §552.

ဃ္ဍဉ်–ဝɤခ့ဝံɤ–Rotten bamboos used for fuel, §517. (Tav.) ယိဉ်ဝဉ်:

C

ငါ–ဒ့ါါ့–To borrow, from the Bur. §490:4.

ငါ–From the Bur. ငါ fish; this root is found in the names of a few fish.

ညဉ်ငါဒိ–ဃခဈ့–The shark.

ညဉ်ငါဒိပနှ်–ဃခဈ့ပဘြ်–The hammer-headed shark.

ငၤ–

တငၤ–ဝငɤ–An oar.

ငဲး–

သငဲး–ါါɤ–Generic name given to several species of Pandanus, or screw pine.

စ

စ–စ–A formative prefix, §276, 477, the pronoun I §329, 636.

စဒိဉ်–စမဝံၤ–Dill. (Bur.) စဓွတိ:

စမံဉ်–ဘမံၤ–Anethum sowa. (Bur.) စမြိက်:

စမူဉ်ဂိၤ–စမဒၢဝစၢ–Cress. Lepidium sativum. (Bur.) စမုန်ဒု:

စမူဉ်ဘူ–စမဒၢbɔɤ–Anise seed. (Bur.) စမုန်စပါး:

စမူဉ်သူ–စမဒၢဘဘ့–Nigella sativa. (Bur.) စမုန်နကိ:

စါ–စၤ–To oppose, resist, (Bur.) to be skilled, (Tal.)

စၢ်–ဇြ–To be soft, flexible, weak, §136.

ကစၢ်–ခဇြ–The body of any thing; a master, lord, self, §13, 619, 420.

နီၢ်စၢ်–ခဈɤ–A verbal affix §421:2,–ဂ့ဇြ–the body.

ကစၢ်ကစၢ်–ဇြဇြ–Softly, gently, §35, 136, 489.

သးစၢ်–ɔɤbန့–Young in age;–ɔɤဇြ–weak in mind.

စဉ်–စɤ–To be wide apart; tall.

စး–စၤ.–စဝ–A verbal affix, §197, 486, 545, 608.–ဇɤ–'Join.'

အိဉ်စး–ဒ့စɤ–To question, (Maul.) သံဂိၢ်:

စနှဉ်–စခဈ–A hammer.

စးဓိ–စɤခစၢ–Paper. Bur. စက္ကူ:

စဉ်–စၤ–

စဉ်ထံ–စၤဘံၢ–To sound, try the depth of water. Bur. ရေစမ်:

စဉ်တံးဖိဉ်–စɤဖံၢ–The nutmeg tree, §600.

စၤ–ဇၤ–A large sweep net, with the negative, to be of no importance.

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စံ–စံးု–Arsenic, §671. Bur. စိန်။
စံယါ–စံးာ–Cummin, §613. Bur. စီယါ။
ယစံ–ဘံးါးဖဇး–A species of Smilax.
စံး–ဒံး–To pinch, champoo.
စံးဆး–ဇံးဘံး–To season, as food.
စံးဃါ–ဒးွးံး–A mixture, condiment, §578.
စံးဒိသိ–ဇံးပဖွ–Plants of the genus Physalis (Maul.) ဆိစံးဉ ဝိဉလိ။
စံဒ်–ဇံး–စံဒ်ဒါးဉါးဒါး–ဇံးဒးံးကးဒးံး–A lowland paddy field.
စံဒ်တစဲ–ဇံးပဘူ–A lowland paddy field, bearing a second crop.
လိးစံဒ်–ါးွဘွ်–'Settled.'
စံး–စံး.–ါဇး–To say.
စံးသိး–စးဒဃ–To abuse with obscene language.
စံဉ်–ဖဇ–To leap.
စံဉ်တဲး–စံဉ်တဲးတဲငါး–ါဇးါွ်–ါဇးါွ်းါွ်–To relate, discourse.
စံဉ်ညိဉ်–စါးရွ်–To judge, Bur. စီရင်။
ထံစံဉ်ဖိပု–ဘံးာဒံးပံွ်ပွ်–Waves.
ထိဉ်စံဉ်ကွဲး–ဘံးဃဘံးမွါး–A bird, the king crow, Dicrurus indicus, §604.
သွစံး–ဘံးဒဒံး–To strain out the water in washing rice.
ဖိဉ်ကုဉ်စံဉ်–A species of tortoise beetle.
စာ–ဝွ်–To tye.
ဖိဉ်စာ–ခံးဃစးွဏ်ါး–The string that binds up the hair.
စာ်–ဇွ–To 'extend in a line,' stretch out as a rope,–ဘွ်–to lop off, §63, 138.
စာ်ဆး–ဇွါစွ်–To be straight.
ကစာ်–ကစာ်ကသိ–ခံးါစွ်–ခံးါစွ်ဃံွါံး–A mountain.
စာ်တလာ်–ဖမွ်ဖံး–At a distance.
စာဉ်–
စာဉ်သံ–စးွ ဘံး–To hang.
ဖိစာဉ်သံ–ဖဇးဃးွ ဘံး–The nodding Clerodendron, C. nutans.
စား–အစားအသွဉ်–ဇံး–ဒဇံးဒဇး–A race, tribe.–ဇွ်–'Intermediate'–ဇွ်.–ဘံး–Assist; a verbal affix, §198, 492, 611.
စု–စဃ–The hand and arm, §72–ဇံး–An adverb of number, §29, 34, 199, 500.
တစုတစု–တစုစု–ါဇံးဇံး–ဆွဇံးဆွဇံး–Sometimes, occasionally, §447, 500.
ဘဉ်တစုစု–ဘါဇံးဇံး–Sometimes, occasionally, §500.
အါစု–ဒဃဇံး–Many times, often, §500.
ကစုရ–ဓဃဒါဇခွ်.–ဘဃ–ဃဒဖွ်–Privately, §419.
စုလိါဒိဉ်ဖိဉ်–စဃါဉ်ဆွဆံး–Property.
စုဖံး–စဃဖဇး–Tendrils.
စုသွ–စဃဘဘ–To be skillful.
စူါ–
တစူါ–ဇဒ–To overspread, as creeping plants.
ကစူါ–ဓဒဇ.–ဇ–The monkey tiger, §552.
ပစုါ–ပစုါပတွး–ပဇ–ပဇရဇွ်–Be urgent; an adverb, §34, 456, 543:2.
သဉ်ပစုါ–စဲးဂိး–ဘဇဒ–A tree, Heritiera attenuata, §535.
စူဉ်–ဇဒး–A swing or cradle, resembling a hammock; to collect together, as bees in a mass resembling one of these swings.
စူဉ်စူဉ်–ဇဂးဇဒး–Each, §200, 493 (Maul.)
စူး–စဂ–To thrown down, as a load.
စူဉ်–စဃ–စဃ–To steep; poison, §691:1; a tree producing a poisonous juice.
စူး–
စူးစူး–ဇဂးဇဂး–Each, (Tav.) §200.
စူ–စဒး–A sharp point–စဘွ်–'Sort, cull.'
သွဉ်စူဖိဉ်–ဝံါွဓဒ–A tree, Terminalia chebula.
စူါ–စဒဘ–To throb–ဇဖွ–'Suck up.'–ဇဒ–To obey–ဇွံ့–A coffin.
စူဉ်–
စူဉ်ဝံဉ်–ါံးွမဇး–The orange, §600. (Tav.) လံဉ်ဖိ။
စူး–ဇဂ–To cast away.
စူဉ်–စဇွ–To straighten what is crooked.
စူး–ဇဘွ်–To rain; be meek.
တါဟဲစူး–ဇဘဂီးဇဘွ်–It rains.
တါတစူး–ဇဘါဇဘွ်–one rainy season.
စွ–စဒး–Silver.
တစွ–စဒွ်–Be oblique, inclined from a direct line.
စွါ–ဃါ–A particle, §40, 46, 159, 201, 495. (Maul.)
စွဉ်–စဒဘ–The left side.
တစွဉ်–ဓဝး–Sinisterly.
တစွဉ်–ဓဒဃဓဒး–A large tree, perhaps a species of Ficus.
စွး–ဇဒွ်–Indented, depressed.
စွးထးဃဉ်–ဘရွါ–Fetters.
စဲ–စဒး–ခဝဘ–To stick, seal, §674; 'to peg.'–ဘဘ–A particle denoting succession, §11, 304, 481.
စဲဉ်–ဇဒါး–A large coarse basket.
သံကစဲဉ်–ဘံးွဇဒး–To be green, as trees; raw, as flesh.
စဲး–
တစဲး–တစဲးစဲး–ါပဒါ–ါပဒါပဒါ–A little.
စဲးကလဲး–စဒးဓါဒါး–The Cashew nut tree.
စဲဉ်–ဘဒဘ–An affix, §202, 610. (Tav.)
စဲး–ဇဒး–To hang, be pendant, an ear of grain.
ဒ–စဇွ–'Rising above the common level.'
အဒိအကဒီး–ဒစဇွ်ဒမွ်–Power.
ဒဒိဉ်–စဇွ်ဆံဘ–A hill.
ဒီါ–ဇဖွ–To follow after an elapsed interval.
တဒီါ–ါဇံ.–ဂွ်ဇံ–A short period.
ဒီါဘွဲး–ဆိွ်ဘွဘ–Break into small pieces.
ဒဉ်–ဇံး–To carry.

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လိၢ်ပစိၣ်–ါဲ့ဖးူဖဧ–A raised seat, throne.
စိး–စံ်ာ–To peck, as a bird with its bill, to chop with a similar motion, §68:4.
စိးကပူး–ဇၢ်ဆံာ်ပါူ–ဒၢဆံာ်ပါူ–A generic name for butterflies, §604.–ဖၢ်ူ–A moth.
စိးကွၢ်–စံ်ာခါ–The Hopea tree (Maul. Ran.) §535, ဆူးကွဲ။
စိးဃၢဉ်–ဒ့ူဒ့ူ–ဇ့ူ–A beetle of the Curculio tribe, §600.
စိးတဆိဉ်–စံ်ာဝဆံာ–A name given to several species of birds belonging probably to the cuckoo family.
စိးတံဉ်–စံ်ာဘံာ–A name common to several species of Mantidæ.
နူဉ်စိးတံဉ်–ကူစံ်ာဘံာ–A plant, Desmodium triquetrum §600, ကသံဉ်ကူး။
စိးမကု–မူစ္ဂဝဇၢဒစ္ဂမၢံာ–Beetles of the Linnean genus Coccinella, §604.
စိးဝဉ်ဃး–ဏ္ဍ–The crow.
စိးဝဉ်ဃးဒံမူဉ်ဖိ–ဏ္ဍဒဘၢ–A plant of the genus Brionia, §600.
စိးဃး–ဖဇၢဃဲ–A carrion beetle.
စိးဃဲ့– " "
စိးဃိဉ်–ခဒ်ာ့ဃ–A Saurian reptile described by the Karens as a species of Varanus.
တစိး–ါဖံ–Breadth of the hand with the thumb extended.
သစိး–စံ်ာဂါ–A trap to noose fowls by the neck.
ကလံၤစိး–ါၢ်ၤခါၢ–The north.
စိဉ်–ဝံ်ာ–A corpse.–ပတံူ–Numeral affix to piles, §203, 579.
သ့ဉ်အစိဉ်–ဘံာ့ဒစဖ့–The summit of a tree.
စိဉ်တသိဉ်–စဘံ့ပါတံူ–The date palm, Phœnix dactylifera, (Tav.) Bur. စွန်ပလွန်။
အပ့ၢစိဉ်–ဒဍ့ဂၤဝၤ–High, or exorbitant price.
စိၤ–ဖဲၤ–The length of a given measure; the length of life, i. e. a generation, §501:1.
တစိၤ–ါဖံၤ–A particle, §501:2.
စိၤရိၤ–ါဖံၤ–With the negative, never, §204, 501:3. (Tav.)
စိၤဇိၤ– " " " (Maul.)
လိၤစိၤလိၤထီ–ါ့ဖံၤါ့ဍ့ပ–Forever.
ဘစိၤစိၤအဃဉ်ဃဉ်–ဒဖံၤဖံၤဒဖ့ပဍ့ပ–Forever, §34, 205, 501.
ပစိၤ–ဖဲဝခ့ူ–Musquetoes, §604.
ပစိၤထီစူ–ဖဲ်ဝစဖ့ဉစၢစဒပ–A name given, by some Karens to Crane flies (Tav.) ဖံဒိကးအဆူဉ်။
စိးမိဉ်–ဖဖ့ခဝ်ပ–The recess in a Karen hall for strangers to sleep in.
ဒိ–ဒဲာ့–Pure, clean–စဇၤ–An affix applied to young men, §206, 459, 483. With other particles, wholly, §206, 496.
ဒိပကၢၤ–စ့ပခ့ူ–Sodomy.
ကနဲ့ဒိ–ဂ့ဳၢဝ့ူ–Honey.
ဒိလမူ–စဇၤဝမၢ–A plant of the genus Plumbago, §450.
ဒိလိ–ဏ္ဍဇၤ–Cockroaches, Blatta.
ကဒိဒ့–စဇၤဝဇၤ–Well, §65.
ပဒိ–ဇစဇ့ူ–Try, tempt.
ဒီၢ–ဇ့ဒ့ူ–To perch as a bird.–ဇာၢ်ဖၢ–A name given to several large grasses, §600,–ဇ့ဲ–To size as thread with congee water.
ဒီၢ်ရူၢ်–ခဝံၤဇဒၤဒ့ဒီၤ–A species of horse fly, §604. (Tav.) (Maul.) ပကိဉ်ဃး။
ပဒီၢ်–ပဇ့ဒ့ဒ–An amulet.
ဒိဉ်–စဒ့ပ–To be wet, §603,–စ့ူ–To lift up, as the eyes.
ကဒိဉ်–ပရ့ၢ့–News.
ဒီၤ–ဖဇၤ–To lie in wait. 'Weigh,' (Maul.) ခီး–စ–A prefix marking the masculine gender, §12, 207, 477:2.
ဒီးဝါဝါ–ဇ့ဖၢမဒၤ–An insect, Coccus adonidum, or a related species.
ဒီးကျိၤ–ဖဇၤဆ့ဇၤ–Immodest.
ဒီးစုၤ–ဖဇ့ဒဣၤ–Apart, separate.
ဒီးဒီၢ်–ခါ့်–Scales.
ဒီးဒီၢ်သဉ်–ခါ့်ဝပ–Weights.
ဒီးပၤ–စဍ့ၤ–A king.
လီးဒီး–ါ့ဒ့ူ–Fall in drops.
အိဉ်တစီးအိတစီး–ဒ့ူဝမၢ်ဒ့ူဝါ်ာ–Live on the labors of others.
ပစီး–ဇ့စာၢ်–Dew.
ဖိပဒီး–ဖဖၢဇ့–A flower introduced from America, Polianthes tuberosa., §628.
ဒီးဒိ–ဖဇ့ဒဇၤ–To be distant, as relations.
ဒိပူၢ်ဝၢ်ဒီးဒိ–ဇဘ့ဖဝါ်ဖဇ့ဖဇၤ–Half brothers, or sisters.
ကစီး–ဖဇ့ဖဧ–Height.
ပစီးစု–စစီးန္ဒဲ–ဇ့ဖဒၤ–ဖၢရဖ–Creeping plants, growing on trees, from which fiddle strings are made.
ဍၤ–ဒၤ–To be few, scarce, §208, 506.
ဍၤလိၤ–ဒၤါ့–To lessen, §57.
ဍၢဉ်ခံး–စာ့ဝာ့–Cymbals.
ဍၢၤ–ဘ့ဖၢ်ာ်ဘစ့–ပဝ–A handkerchief.
ဍူၢ်–ဖဲ့–To leak, ooze out or in.
သံးဍူၢ်–ဘိာ်ဖဘ်–The extract produced by Acacia catechu.
ဎ–ဇမ့–To be fresh, as meat.
ဎၤ–ဃမိၤ–A rapid.
ဒ့ဒိၤ–ဖဇ့–To grasp up with the ends of the fingers, or a part of them, §209, 503, 693.–ဖဲ်–'Straightened at the orifice, inclining from a direct line towards a point.'
ဒ့ဒ်–
ဒ့ဒ်ကလဉ်–ဒ့ဒ်ကလဲဉ်–ဏ့ဓဃချဖ်ာ–ဏ့ဓဃချဝဒ့–Clearly, §65.
ဒ့ဒိၤ–စဒ့–To grasp with the hand, num. affix, §210, 479.–ဒ့ူ–Name of one of the tribes of Karens, §703:1.–ဏ့ူ–A species of wild Piper betle.
ဒ့ဒါ–ဒ့ဒၤ–To crawl.
ဒ့ဒ်–ဒ့ဒ့ဲ–A tribe of men, perhaps the Cambodians.
ဒ့ဒ်–ဒ့ဒ–A verbal affix, §485, 682.
ဒ့ဒိၤ–ဒ့ဒ်ာ–Generic name for several beetles, most usually those

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of the Scarab tribe, §604—ဦးသွဉ်ဖိ—ဒွံမဒိ—a beetle, the male of which is distinguished by protuberances on the head and thorax, resembling a pair of large mandibles. It longs to the Megasominæ.

ဖြိုဉ်—ဒွဲ့—A flowering timber tree, Lagerstrœmia regina. (Maul.) သဖြိ။

ဆ

ဆါ—ဂၢ—To be sick.

တၢ်ဆူတၢ်ဆါ—ဂ္ဇစၢ်ဂ္ဇဂၢ—Sickness, §58.—ဒ့ဂၢ—To sell.

ဆါမဲ်—မ့ိုပါဒိၤ—Dislike, unwillingness to contemplate an object.

သးဆါ—ဘ်ဂၢ—Feel annoyed.

ဆး—ဂ္ဇ—To sew.

ဆးဆွဉ်—Species of screw pine, bearing a fragrant flower, Pandanus odorotissimus, §628, (Tav.) ဖိဒဖိဝါ။

ဆဉ်—ဂ္ဇ—Food for animals, bait.—ဒ္ဇ—Stars.

ဆဉ်မဲ်ထိဉ်—ဒ္ဇမ့ိဉ့—Comets.

ဆဉ်ဟူး—ဒ္ဇဗၤဒၤ—Shooting stars.

ဆဉ်ဘူဖိ—ဒ္ဇbဃဖံ့—The milky way.

သဆဉ်—ပဂ့ံ်—To exhort.

ထံဖိကိၢ်ဖိ—စၢ်ၤဖံ်ဃဉ့်ဖံ်—Animals, men, §594.

ဆဉ်ဖိကိၢ်ဖိ—ဆဉ်ဖိၤကိၢ်ဖိၤ—ဃဖံ်ဃဉ့်ဖံ်—ဃဒံ်ဃဉ့်ဒံ်—Quadrupeds, animals in general.

ဆံ—ဆံဆဲဉ်—lဂၢ်ၤ—The numeral ten.

ဆံး—ဂၢ်ဴ—To jump away, as when blown by the wind; to rebound as a ball, to sprinkle or drop, as a liquid medicine; to milk.—ပ်ၢ်ၤ—To be small.

ဆံးစၢ်—ဂ့ၢ့ဒဖ—To bear, bring forth.

ဆံးမူ်—ဂၢ်ၤမၤ—Name of the month corresponding in part to September.

ဆံးဆဉ်—ဂၢ်ၤဃ—Name of a month corresponding in part to October.

ဆံဉ်—ဂၢ်ဴ—Urine.—ဂ့ဒ့—To be sour. Run out, as the contents of a vessel when tipped over, lၤ့ခၤ.

ဆံဉ်ဒၢ—ဂၢ်ဴပဖ့—The bladder.

ဆံဉ်ကျိၤ—ဂၢ်ဴခ့ဖ့—Ureters.

လၢၢ်ဆံဉ်—lံ့ဂ့ဒ့—Alum, §600.

လၢၢ်ဆံဉ်ဟ့—lံ့ဂ့ဒ့ဃၢ်—Blue stone, §600.

ဖိဉ်ဆံဉ်—ဖံၤဂ့ဒ့—A plant of several species belonging to Alpinia, or some nearly related genus.

ဆၢ—ဂ့ၢ့—To return to the point of starting, a dividing point, joint; verbal affix, §212, 491; to be tight; to be sweet, §570.—ဂံ့ၢ့—To desire; a thorny tree, genus Erythryna.

ဆၢဆၢ—ဂံဴခါဴ—Occasionally, §35, 212, 499.

ဆၢထၢဉ်—ဂ့ၢ့ဘ့—To stand up.

ဆၢအလိၢ်—ဂ့ၢ့ဒlဲ့—At the returning place, or time of commencement, §59.

သွဉ်ဆၢထံ—ဘၢ်ဴဂံ့ၢ့ဘၢ်ၤ—A tree, probably of the Eleocarpaceæ tribe, §659:3.

ဆၢဉ်—ဂ့ဴ့—A mortar.

ဆၢဉ်ဂူဉ်—ဂ့ဴ့ဂဘၤ—A hand paddy mill, (Maul.)

ဆၢဉ်ပူဉ်— " " (Tav.)

ဆူ—ဒ့ဴ့ဂၢ—To beat, pound in a mortar.

ကဆူ—ဂ့ဴ့—A spur.

ဆူး—ဂ့ဴ့—ဒဈ့—To bow, bend down.

ဆူ—ဂ့ၢ—To shoot forward with violence, as water over a rapid; as pain, when a sore is struck.—စဒၤ—ဒဘိ့—A particle, §31. 44, 45, 213, 663:4.

သွဉ်ဆူ—ဇဝ့ၤA tree of the genus Laurus.—ဂ့ၢ့—A plant of the genus Kœmpferia.

ဆူလဲဉ်—စဒၤlဘိ့.—ဒဘိ့lဘိ့—Where? whither? §480:1, 508.

ဆူလဲဉ်ဆူလဲဉ်—ဒဘိ့lဘိ့ဒဘိ့lဘိ့—Where, whither, §508.

ဆူအံၤ—lဒဃံၤ—Here, hither, §213.

ဆူနှဉ်—lဒကဈ—There, thither, §213.

ဆူအံၤဆူနှဉ်—lဒၢ်ၤlဒံၤ—Here and there, hither and thither, §213.

ဆူခံ—ဓိခဘိ့—Hereafter.

ဆူညါ—စဒၤဗၢ—ဓိခဘိ့—Hereafter, §480:2.

တုၤအံၤဆူညါ—ဓိခဘိ့ဓိlၤ— " from this time, §431:2.

ဆူလၢ်ဟူ—ဇဈ့ဂ့—To wait, as for another person.

ထံလီၤဆူ—စၢ်ၤlဂ့ဇၢ—A waterfall.

ဆူး—ဇဖ့—ဒ့ဇဒဈ—To suck.—ဇဒဈ—to set on fire, warm at a fire.

ကဆူး—ကဆူးကတ့ၤ—ဇဒဈ—ဒဇဒဈဒစ်—An interstice, a particle, §45, 138, 494.

တၢ်ကဆူး—ဇ္ဇဒဇဒဈ—Small rooms in a house.

ဆူးကွဲ—စဝံဈသ်—The Hopea tree, §535, (Tav.) ဖိးကွ်ါ။

ဆူးသရီ—ဇဒ္ဈဘရေဈ့—Tree of the genus Cordia, §535.

ဆူးဗိငါ—ခကံၤဟ့—Fragrant flowering tree of the genus Michelia. ဖိနှဉ်တၢၤ။

ဆူးသဝံး—ဇဒၤဝဝ်ၤlၤ—Tree producing a hard yellow wood.

ဆူဉ်—ဇဖ့—To be strong, do by force; the hairs of the human body, the hairs or bristles of animals.

ဆူဉ်ထိဉ်ခိဉ်—ဇဖ့ဒ့ဒဒဘဝံဈ—Twist up the hair to a point on the head.

ဆူဉ်ဆူဉ်—ဇဖ့ဇဖ့—Strongly, §35.

အိဉ်ဆူဉ်အိဉ်ချ—ဒဇဈဇဖ့ဒဇဈချိ့—To be in health.

သးဆူဉ်—ဘ်ဇဖ့—Resolute.

ဆ့—ဇိ့—A tunic.

ဆ့လ့—မဈ့ဂ့ဂ့ဂ့—A triangular piece of metal beaten for the same purposes as a gong.

ကဆ့—ဇဃိ့—The slow Loris. Lemur tardigradus, §552.

တဆ့—ဇဃိဈ—To shake, or jerk off—a single motion.

ဒ်းဆ့—မံၤဇ္ဇခိ့—A wing.

ဆ့ဖျိ်—ဇခိ့ဇ့ဂံ—A man's tunic.

ဆ့ဘဉ်—ခိ့ဇဖံ့—Woman's gown ornamented with seeds.

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ဆ့ထိ–ဖျါ့bq့–Woman's gown without seeds.
ဆ့သိးရူး–ဖျါ့ဝံ်းဇၢ–Girl's gown before puberty,–a plain white cloth.
ဆ့ဒြ–ဖျါ့ဒၢ့–A jacket, (Maul.) အိကံ။
ဆ့ကံ်–ဖျါ့ဇၢံ်း–Pgho man's tunic.
ဆ့သိးဃဲ့–ဖျါ့ဃြးဒြ့–The Sgau man's striped tunic.
ဆ့ပလူဉ်–ဖျါပါခ–A flowering shrub, Nyctanthes arbor tristis, §628, Bur. ဆိပ်လူး။
ဆ့ဉ်–ဖြ့–To dawn, as the day.
ဆ့ဉ်နိုး–ဖျါnq့–To sit.
လိၢ်ဆ့ဉ်နိုး–ခဖျါဖျါnq့–A chair or seat.
ဆဲ–ဖြဲ–To set traps ; each side of the spine.–ဇဖြဲ–To sneeze.
ဆဲး–ဖြိး–To spear; to set down or enter a name in a book, –ဖြိး–A tree of the genus Laurus.
နိဉ်ဆဲး–nဒြ–The strip of bamboo that keeps the web of equal width, in Karen weaving.
ဆဲးဘိဘိ–ဖျါbθq့–A reed-like plant of the genus Phrynium.
ဆဲးနဲဉ်–ဖြိးnဒြ–Pleaders, lawyers. Bur. ရှေ့နေ။
ဆဲဉ်–
ဆံဆဲဉ်–lဇံၢ–Ten.
ဆိ–ဇθ့–To stop.–ဇံၢ–a numeral affix, an adverbial particle, §18, 30, 214, 450, 498, 502, 509, 600.–ဇံၢ့–Num. affix to suits at law, §129.
လၢအဆိအချ–lခဒဇံၢဒချံၢ့–Quickly, §34, 500.
ဆိကမိဉ်။ဆိမိဉ်–ဇθ့်မθq့–To think.
ဆိဒြိဟူ–ဇခဂံၤဖျါ–Name common to several species of Desmodium, and applied sometimes to a species of Dicerma.
ဆိး–ဝံ်း–To pierce, insert an ornament in the hair or turban.
ဘဉ်ဆိး–bဃြိး–To be pierced, or wounded.
ဆိးကဲး–ဝံ်းဃြိး–Pain, such as arises from having some extraneous body in the flesh, but applied to similar pains in the body.
ဆိးသိ–ဒθဃဘ့–To watch during the night.
ဆိးဘဲ–ဒqဝံ်းbခြိး–To gather cotton pods.
ဆိဉ်–ဆိဉ်တၢ်ထုတၢ်–ဝံ်း–ဝံ်းခဲစၢ်းခဲ–To swear.
ဆိဉ်ကဲး–ဇးခခြိ––To make a fire.
ဆိ–ဖျ့–The barn door fowl ; a numeral affix, §488. With qualifying roots, the name of several birds, §604.
ဆိဆ့ပြိဒိး–ဖျ့ဖြိး–The Taylor bird, Sylvia sutoria.
ထိၢ်ဆိဖါ–ဘဝံးဖျ့ပါး–Paradise, or Indian fly-catcher.
ဆိဖါဝါ–ဖျ့ဟမခး–Insect, a species of Coccus.
ဖိဆိဖါ–ဖθာစθ့ပါး–A flowering shrub, Plumeria accuminata. (Maul.) ဖိဃိဉ်။
ဆိမံးမိၢ်ဘိ–ဖိမိၢ်ဘိ–ဖပံ်းမ့ၢ်bq့–A plant, Globba Careyana.
ဆိဖါလမိ–ဖျ့ဘံ့–A tree of the tribe Connaraceæ.
ဆိဖါမဲၢ်ယဲး–ဖျ့ဘံ့ဖပံ်း–Tree of the genus Rourea.
ဆိဒံဉ်ဝိဉ်လိ–ဇၢ်ပθ့–Name common to several species of Physalis, §450. (Tav.) စၢ်ဝိလိ။–ဇၢ်ပθ့ဝါ့–A monœcious shrub.
ဖိဆိယဲး–မခိးဘ့ဝး–Tree, a species of Bignonia.
ကဆိ–ဓဖျ့–The elephant, §552.
ဆိဉ်–ဖ့–To shove, push.
ဆျ–ဒၢ–Be wild, undomesticated ; bamboo splints, §536.
ဆ့း–မခိ–To be ashamed.
ဆ့ဉ်–lq့ဃြ–To untwist.–ပခြ့–to go round.
ဆ့ဉ်ဃဉ်–ဖြိးပး–To turn round, as the head of a boat.
ကဆ့ဉ်–ဟ့ဂြါlၢိၤဇၢ်း–To be smooth.–ဒ့–A sensation of smoothness of the flesh preceding a fever.
ဆ့်–ပၢ်း–To be clear.
ဆ့ၢ–ဝံ့်–To guide.
ဆ့ဉ်–ဒ့ဓဇၢ–To rince clothes ; have the menses.–ဇခ့–Thorns.
မ့ၢ်ဆ့ဉ်ဂိၤထိဉ်–မၤဒ့ဝ်ဝဧၤဘ့–Early in the morning.
ဂိၤဆ့ဉ်–ဝθၤlမ့ဟဖၤ–Scarlet.
မဲဉ်ဆ့ဉ်–မခိၤဒဇ–Inability in the eyes to gaze on an object.
ဖိတၤဆ့ဉ်–ဇ၂ဇခ့ဟθၢ–The rose.
ချိဉ်ထိဆ့ဉ်–ချံ်ဘဉθၢဇခ–Shells of the genus Pterocerus, spiders.
သ့ဉ်တၤဆ့ဉ်–ဟθၢဖံ်q့–Thorny tree of the genus Gardinia,–ဖုမ့ဃဒ့ဒကံ့ဘ့ဖ့ဇခ့–a shrub of the family Rubiaceæ, and probably of the genus Randia.
ဆ့–ဇ့–Jest about love affairs.
ဆ့ဉ်–ဖြ–To stamp with the foot ; make repeated incisions, as in a bamboo, to stamp it down and flatten it.
ဆဲ–ပခြ–Generic term for plants of the sedge tribe.
ဆဲး–
ဟးဆဲး–ဂ၂ပခြိ–To avoid.
ဆဲးဆြိး–ဒဝံ်q့ဒဝံၤ–To tremble.
ဆြိ–ပθၢ–To scorch, §432.–ဒဝံၤ–a weight, the eighth of a rupee, two annas.–ဒဝံ်q့–Name given to both Casuarinas, and Pine trees.
ဆြိဒိဉ်–ဇံၢ်ခဝံ်–Head foremost.
ဆြိး–ဇံ်း–Blossom, as fruit trees.–ပဘံ်q့–to give information to superiors.
ဆြိ–ပၢ့–Cut up into small pieces, §68.–ဒθၢ–a torch.–bံ်q့–the Otter, §552.
ကဆြိ–ဟ့–Clean, clear.
ကဆြိကဆြိ–ကဆြိဖိ–ဟ့ဟ့–Clean, clear, §35.
ဆြိဉ်–ဘဇ–Strips of bark for strings; the name of two species of Hibiscus, with bark producing such strings, §535.

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ဆြိထံ—ဝဖ၁ဂါဂ—Hibiscus tiliaceus, (Lin.)
ဆြိတိဂ်—ဝဖ၁ဂဝံ— " macrophyllus.
ဆွံ—ဒွဂ်၁—ဒွဂ်ဂ—To insert.
ဆွဲဉ်—ဒွါ၁—Generic name for crabs, §601.
ဆွဲဉ်ဘိတ်ဉ်—ဂ၁ှဆုံ၁—Described as a large Scorpion, §616. (Tav.)
ဒုဘိဆွဲဉ်— " " (Maul.)
ဆွဲဉ်ဝ၊—ဒွါ၁ဝ၊—Animal resembling a Lizard, probably a species of Salamander.
ရှ—ဋ၁—Generic name for bivalve shells, of the families Conchacea, Arcacea and Cardiacea, §600. Bur. ရှတ်။

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ညါ—ဗာ—A particle, §32, 215, 442, 531:2, 638.
လာညါ—l၎ဗာ—A particle, §215, 638.
လာညါဒိ—l၎ဗာlခ၈ာ— " §215, 638.
လာနူဉ်အခဲဉ်ညါ—l၎ဂ၁၃ဖျိဗော— " §215, 629.
လာအံၤအခဲဉ်ညါ—l၎ဗံၤ၃ဖျိဗော— " §215, 629.
ဆူညါ—စ၈ၤဗာ—§33.
ညါသူး—ဗ၁ဝ၃၎—Tobacco, §535.
ညဉ်—
တ၊်ကံးညဉ်—ဒ၎ဗl—Rags, cloth.
ညး—ဒ္ဍဗာ—To intreat.
ကညး—ဟ၎—To persuade, urge.
သညး—ဂငဒိ၎—The sappan wood tree, Cæsalpinia sappan.
ညဉ်—ဗ၁—Fish, §601.
တ၊်ညဉ်—ဒ၎ဗ၁—Flesh.
ပညဉ်—စ၈ဂ၁ဂ၊—Be benumbed.
ဖိညဉ်ဃီ—ဖ၀ၤဗ၁ဗွါ၁—A fragrant paraphyte.
ညဉ်ဂိ၊်—ဒ၈၂ဂံl—Have fever.
သညဉ်—ဗ၁l၁—Generic name for several plants that produce Indigo.
သညဉ်သွဉ်ဃီဉ်—ဗ၁l၁မ၊်ှ—Asclepias tinctoria.
သညဉ်အုဉ်ပ၀ၤ—ပ၁ွ၊်—ဂွါ—Large tree, species of Careya, §535, (Tav.) ပကွါ်။
သညဉ်အုဉ်—ပ၀၈၎—Tree of the genus Barringtonia (Tav.)
သွဉ်ညဉ်အုဉ်— " " (Maul.)
သွဉ်လဉ်ဂိၤမိ၊်— " " (Ran.)
ညူး—ဗ၈၎—Pile of fragments to burn.
ကညူး—Be very small, as things when reduced to atoms.
စိကညူး—ဂ၊်ှဒှဖျှ—Wholly.
ညိ—ဆွံၤဒ၀ံ၎—To reject, throw away.
သညိပြဉ်—ဘံ၎ပဖ၀ံၤ—A scandent shrub of the genus Uvaria, §600 (Tav.)
သိးပညိ။သိးပညူ— " " (Maul.) ဒိဉ်ပ၊်ဂိၤ။
ပညိ—ဒ၀ံၤ—Staging from which paddy is poured down for the wind to blow away the chaff.
ညိး—ဗ၀ံ၎—To swell.
ညိဉ်—ဗ၀ံ၎—To take aim.—ဗစ္ဍ—To stretch out, as the hand or foot.
ညီ—ဗဈၤ—To be easy.
ညီနူ၊်—ဗ၈ၤဗ၁—To be accustomed. §471, 527.
ပှၤကညီ—ပှၤသဟ္ဂၤပှၤကညီ—စုဏ္ဍံဂ္ဍ—စုဏ္ဍံဂ္ဍစုခဈ—Man in general, the Karens in particular, (Maul.)
ကညီ—ခဟ—To refuse, deny.
ညီ၊်—
ကညီ၊်—ခဟ္ဒံ—Be awe inspiring.
ကညီ၊်တုဉ်—ခဟ္ဒံဒ၈l—Be dread inspiring.
ညီး—
ကညီး—ဟဂ္ဂ—To growl. Man. (Tav.)
သးကညီး—သူဉ်ကညီးသးကညီး—ဟ္ဂ ဘ၎—ဟ္ဂ ဘ၈ဟ္ဂ ဘ၎—Mercy.
ညွံး—ဟံ၎—To wither.
ညဲ—
ပညဲ—ပဈံၤ—To persecute (Tal.) §575.

တ

တ—l—The numeral one.
တ—l—ဒ၁l—A negative particle, §42, 650,—ဝ—A formative prefix, §276, 511, 522, 712.
တါ—ဂၤ—A palm, Borassus flabelliformis, (Maul.) ထိ။
ကတါ—ဂၤ—To change money.
တ၊်—ဒ၎—Thing, a particle, §227,
တ၊်ခဉ်ဒိး—ဒ၎ဆ၀ံ၎—A weed, Ladies bed straw, Mollugo spergula. The same name is given to another species, M. stricta.
တ၊်အံၤဖါ—ဒ၎ဗံၤဒ၁ါၤ—An interjection, §54.
ပတ၊်—ပ၁ဒ်—Quicksilver, §600.
သတ၊်—ဒ၁ဒ်—To span, with the thumb and first finger.
တဉ်—
ကတဉ်—ခ၁ဒ၊—To be obstructed.
လီၤကတဉ်။လီၤတဉ်—l၇ှခ၁ဒ၊—The vulture, of which there are two species.
တး—တးဒိး—သတးဒိး—သတး—ဂ၎—A particle, §46, 49, 369, 516.
ရှိဉ်တးတိဉ်—ချံ၀ံ၎ဂ၀ံ၎—A shell of the genus Cyclostoma, §66, 600. (Tav.) ရှိဉ်မှဉ်ဟ်။
တးအုး—ဒ၎ဒ၈၎—Monkeys of the genus Macacus, §552.
တးအုးစူၤမူ၊်—ဗ၈ၤဇ၁ဇ၇ှ—A large creeper with trifoliate leaves that produces a kind of Dragon's blood.
တးအုးထဲ—ဖ၀ံ၎ဗွါ၎လါဒ၎—A plant of the genus Vitis.
တးအုးထံဝိဉ်—ဒ၎ဒ၈၎ဇ၊်ၤဖ၀ံၤ—A plant resembling a reed, a species of Saccharum.
တၤ—ဘၤ—To bet,—ဒ၎—A prefix to the names of several animals, and to fruit.
ထိဉ်တၤ—ဘ၀ံ၎ဘ၀ံၤ—The goose, §604.
တၤအုး—ဒ၎ဒ၈၎—Monkeys of the genus Macacus, (Maul.) တးအုး။

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တ်ါ–ဘံ–Bulbous roots.
အဘူးအတ်ါ–ဒbအ့ဒဘံ့–Relations.
တ်ါတံး–ဘံဘံ့–Real, spoken of relatives.
လိၤတ်ါလိၤဆဲး–l၇့ဘျံl၇့ဖျံအ–Accurately, §37.
တ်ဝ်–ဘံၤ–To cut with scissors, or a similar instrument.
ချိုဉ်တ်ဝ်–ချံဒ့l၁–A common name for shells of the genus Unio, and Anadon, (Maul.) ချိုဉ်လးဝ်ါး
ထးတ်ဝ်–ဇဖ့ရချိၤ–Scissors, §530:2.
နီဉ်တ်ဝ်–nံဒဘံၤ–A spit, §572.
ကးတ်ဝ်–ဇ့bံအ့–Shut.
ကတ်ဝ်–ဇဘံၤ–Be crowded into a narrow space.
တ်ဝ်လိၤ–ထံသးစ္ခ်ါ–သံတယ္ဂ်ာ–ဖ့၇့l၌–A species of Cæsalpinia, probably C. sepiaria (Tav.) တ်ါနၤအြိဉ်။
တံး–ဂံအ့–To draw out, make an effort; a particle, §519, 593.
တံၤ–
တံၤတူၤ–ဘံၤ့ဘ့–Species of eel, §616.
ကတံၤ–မဈ့ဘဈခံၤ–A jar.
အတံၤအသကိး–ဒဘံၤဒဝံအ့–A friend.
တၤ–ဈ့–To be tumultuous.
ကတၤ–ဇခမၤ–To be in an excited state; to transmigrate.
တၤ်–ဘ့–To lop off, §68.–ဘ့–Generic name for ants.
တၤ်ဒ့–ဘ့ဖျိၤ–Small wasp that builds under leaves.
တၤ်ကွဲၤ–l၇့l၇ဒၤဘံၤ–The rainbow.
ထံတၤ်–ဘံၤဘ့ံ–A bamboo water bucket, §654:2.
ကတၤ်–ဘၤ–An extremity; superlative affix, §16, 138, 533.
တၤၤ–ဝံၤ–Have a cavity formed, as the turned edge of a tool.
ကတၤၤ–ဘံ့–To form a cavity by turning together the edges of an article; the inside of a garment, the hollow formed by it.
တၤၤရုဉ်–ဘဈ့ခအ–To grasp with the hand, a particle, §228, 542.
နီဉ်တၤၤ–nံဒဘံ့–A spoon, §60.
ဖိနီဉ်တၤၤ–မကၢၤပ္ဒ်–A flowering tree of the genus Michelia.
တုဉ်–ဘၤ–To ground as a ship; a superlative affix, §16, 229, 533.
ပတုဉ်–ပဘၤ–To stop a boat under way with the oars.
တုဉ်ကဖျိၤ–ဘ့ဖျာ့–A tree of the natural family Myristicaceæ.
တူၤ–ဘဈ့–To arrive, a particle, §33, 44, 51, 230, 543,–ခဒ့–Until, §153.
တူၤလဲဉ်–ဂံၤဘဈၤl၌အ–How long? §230:2. a
တူၤလဲဉ်–ဂံၤဃအ့l၌အ–How far? "
တူၤလဲဉ်တူၤလဲဉ်–ဂံၤဘဈဂံၤဘဈၤl၌အ–How long, §230:2. b.
–ဂံၤဃအ့ဂံၤဃအ့l၌အ–How far, §230:2, b.
တူၤအံၤ–ဘဈ့ဃံၤ–So long, so far; as long as this.
တူၤနှဉ်–ဘဈ့nဖအ– " " that.
တူၤတူၤအံၤ–ဘဈ့ဘဈ့ဃံၤ– " " this.
တူၤတူၤနှဉ်–ဘဈ့ဘဈ့nဖအ– " " that.
တူၤအံၤသိး–ဘဈ့ဃံၤဝံၤ–As long as, or as far as this.
တူၤသိးအံၤ–ဘဈ့ဝံၤဃံၤ– " "
တူၤနှဉ်သိး–ဘဈ့nဖအဝံၤ– " " that.
တူၤသိးနှဉ်–ဘဈ့ဝံၤnဖအ– " "
တူၤအံၤတူၤနူၤ–ဘဈ့ဒ်ၢဘဈ့ဒ်ၤ–How long, how far.
တူၤသိးဖိး–ဘဈ့ဝံၤဓခ်–Of equal length with.
တူၤခဲကနုံဉ်အံၤ–ခခ့bံ့nအ့ဃံၤ–ခဈ့–Until now.
တူၤ–ဘဈ့–Unto, when referring to place. } Following -o
တူၤ–ဘဈ့–Until, " " time. } ther words.
တူၤ–ဘဈ့–When, when commencing a clause.
တူၤနူၤတစု–ဘအ့nဖအlဖအ့.–Then.
တူၤနူၤတဘျိ–ဘဈ့nဖအlဘျ့–Then.
တူၤမ့ၢ်အနှဉ်တစု–ဘဈ့မအဒအ့nဖအlဖအ့.–Then.
တူၤမ့ၢ်အအံၤတစု–ဘဈ့မအဒအ့ဃံၤlဖအ့.– "
တူၤအံၤဆူညါ–ဘဈ့ဃံၤစအၤဟာ.–Hereafter.
ကတူၤ–ဘဈဒၤ–To be stupified by astonishment.
တူ–ဈၤ–A pipe, or whistle.
တူၢ်–ဘဲ့–To receive, a particle, §541.
တူၢ်လိဉ်–ဘဲ့ဖျ့–To accept, §449:3.
တူၢ်ရူၢ်–ဘဝံၤရျံ–The Dorian.
တူၢ်တဲဉ်–ဇံဝံၤဖဈ့–Small Palm, nearly related to the Areca.
တူဉ်–ဘအ–Be cut, or broken off.
တူး–
ပတူး–ခွံၤ–Generic name for several species of Barringtonia, §600. (Tav.) ပနူး။ (သွဉ်ညဉ်အူဉ်ထံ Ran.)
တူးချာ–ဘဝံၤချံၤ–The margin of the floor, that extends beyond the sides of the house.
တဲ့–ဈအ့–To form, make.
ထိဉ်တဲ့ဉ်တဲ့–ဘဝံၤခရျိၤဈိ–A small bird, Plover, §604. (Tav.)
ထိဉ်တဲ့တဲ့ဝ်ဝ်– " " " (Maul.)
တဲ့လွတက့–ဘဓံၤဘအ့ံ–Plant of the Gourd family, Luffa acutangula, တကိဟျာ်။
တ့ၢ်–ခွံၤ–ဇအ့ဇၤ–To throw, put in.–ဈ-မၤ–A particle, §188, 231, 428.
တ့ဉ်–
လၢၢ်တ့ဉ်လ့ဉ်–l၇့ဈိၤl၁ာ–The sulphuret of antimony, §600.
တ့ၤ–ဒ့ဘံၤ့–To cook rice in bamboos.–ဘအ့–Claws, as of a crab.
ပတ့ၤချဲး–ဇမခအ့မ့ဈ–Scorpions.
တဲ–ဘအၤ–ပဘအၤ–Cut, or hew smooth.–lစၤ–To say, tell, (Maul.)
တဲၢ်–
ပတဲၢ်–ပစအ်–To trust in, (Tal.)
တဲဒ်–ဘ၁ၤ–To break, or cut apart; an affix, §232, 537.
အိဉ်လိၤတဲဒ်–ဒဈl၇ဘ၁ၤ–To be left behind.
တဲး–ဇအ–To set on fire.
တဲးလိဒ်–ဈအlဝံၤ–To dispute, (Bur.) တိုက်။

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တဲ့–

တဲ့တိ–ခန့်ခစ–ဝန့်ခစ–The water melon, §600–ဗစောပ်–A variety of the plantain, or Banana.

တဲ–ပခဲ့ဖာ်–To crack open,–ဓဲ–ခဲ–A particle, an expletive, §233, 716–ဘဲ–A small solitary wasp that builds in holes.

တဲကာ–ခဲခေ့–ဓဲခေ့–A particle, §555. (Tav.)

တဲတဲ–ခဲခဲ–Really, truly, §530:2.

တိ–ခစ့–To strike against, as with the side.

တိတဲ့–ခစ်ခဲ–Large house Lizard.

ပတိ–ဖခစ့–To learn, teach. (Tal.)

တိ်–ဘဒ့–To strike, pound; copper or brass.

တိ်ဒ့်ဖံးဃဲ့–ဘဒ့ဂျိဖာ်ဇာဘ–To observe.–ဘဝံ–a handle, §68; to bud, a bud.

ဃတိ်–ဘဝံ–Silk.

ဃတိ်အိန်–ဘဝံဒ့–The mulberry tree, §600.

တိဲ့–ဘစ–To plan, determine,–ဒ့ါ့ဓ–To exchange money from a larger to a smaller denomination.

တိး–

တိးသလ့–ဖွာစစာ့ဆဒ့–A tree producing a yellow gum, Garcinia cambogia, §535.

တိန်–ခစ့–A numeral affix, §234, 520, 600.

နိုန်တိန်ကျိန်–ချဲ့ကျစ့–A buffalo bell made of wood,–ခ့ါ့ခ့ာ်–A bell made of metal.

တိာ–ဘစ့–To make lines, a line, a seam; a bridge, §6912:.

ကတိာ–ချဲ့–To talk, a word.

ကတိာကျံး–ခဇာဇျာ်–Epilepsy, (Tal.)

တိာဟျ်–ဟျာ်–A name given to several trees, one so called is a species of Grewia, §535, (Tav. Rang.) တိာဟျ်

တိ–ဘ့–To bear loads on the head, place upon, lay obstructions in the way, a particle, §517, 235,–ခစ–Be upright, righteous–ဂ–The Palmyra palm, B. flabelliformis, (Ran.) တါ။ထီ။

အဲန်တိ–ဒဲ့ဂ့–Betroth.

တိန်–ဂ့ကာ်–A particle, §518.

တိန်ဒီးသူ–ဘမိုဘဂ့–A flowering shrub of the genus Memecylon, §600.

တိ်–ဘာ့–ဝဝံ–To strike, §68.

အတိ်ပူး–ဒဘာ့ဖာ့–A particle, §524.

တါတိ်တိ–ဖာဘ့ဆဝံ့–An eruption of large sores.

တိ်မျ်–ဘာ့မဂ–ဝာ့–A generic name for the grasses. §450.

ကတိ်–ဘစ–A juncture, time or place of union.

အိန်ကတိ်–ဒစ့ဘစ–Stop.

ပတိ်ခဲန်–ဘာမျိဃ့–A large tree.

တိန်–ဆ့–To be thick.

တိန်သူ–ခစ့ဘဒ–Name of a tribe of people, (Bur.) တောင်သူ။

တိန်နိုန်အံး–ခစ့ါ့ဘဒံာ–A small plant of the Palm family.

တိာ–ဘာ့–To lay across, dam up.–ဇ့– Num. affix, §18, 238, 488.–ဘ့–A diminutive species of palm; a measure of length, two miles. Bur. တိုင်။

တိာလိာ–ဒွံာါ့–To prostrate–ဘစ့ါစ့–A large variety of plantains.

ကတိာ–ကတဲ့ကတိာ–ပါခိာ–ပါဝံပါခိာ–Arrange, put in order.–ဘ့ဖာ်ာ–A shield.

တိာဟျ်–A species of Grewia (Maul.) တိာဟျ်။

တြ်–ဘာ–The space in a crotch.

တြိဲ–ဘာ်ာ–To insert in a space between things; a numeral affix, §528.

တြိုး–ဇော်ာ–A cotton tree, Bombax insigne, (Wall.) or the related species B. malabaricum.

တြာ–

ကတြာ–ခါ့–To frighten, drive away.

တြာာ–

ပတြာာ–ခံးထိဉ်ပတြာာ–ဒ့ဒဘာ–ဒ့ဒဘာဒ့ါဝပ–စာ်ာဘ့ဒ့ဒဘာ–To praise.

တြူာ–ခေါာ–To shake, as a tree; a repeated motion.

တြူ်–

ကတြူ်–ဘစ့ချပ–ဘစ့ချစ–To be slack.–ဘစ–ဘခ–A numeral affix, §18, 139, 502, 536.

တြူဲ်–ခေခပ–Wipe or rub against an object; go on the margin or side of any thing.

တြူိး–ခေခာ–The Chinese §554:9. (Bur.) တရုတ်။

တြူိာ–ဘခေပ–ဘဘ့မဝံာခေါ–A plant of the arum tribe.

တြူ်–ဂါ့–A large animal of the Lacerta tribe.

တြူဉ်–

ကတြူဉ်ကတြိဉ်–ဗာ့ဗာ်–Glitter.

တြဲာ–ပခိ့ခေါ့–A door.

တြိ–ဘဝံ့–A chasm, valley.

တြိကလဲ်–တြိကလံ်–တြိကလဲ်–ဘစ့ဝစ့–Particle, §65.

တြိဲ်–ခေဝံာ–To mock,–ခေဝံပ–To push as with a shovel or spade.

တြိုး–ခွဝံာ–A sheath,–ချဝံပ–A ravine at the head of streams.

တြို–ပဇ့–To obstruct. An affix, §239.

တြို်–ဘစ–To be of sufficient capacity,–ဝေစ–A fiddle.

ကတြို်–ဂါ့–To frighten, drive away.

တြို်တခိး–ခချ့ခေမဝံာ–An anchor(Tal.)

တြို်သိ–ဘခစ့ဘဂာ–A tree resembling a species of Sterculia.

တြိာ–

သတြိာ–ပစ့–To compare.

ထွါ–ဝဝာ–Followers.

ထွံ်–ဒွံာ–To drag.

တွဲ–ဒွါာ–ဇ့–To pile up, a numeral affix, §240, 521, 579, (Tav.) ကိ။

တွဲလဘိ–ဒွါာbစ့–Torches, §554:9.

တွဲ်–မစ့ဂစ့–To resemble.

တွဲာ–ဒွါာ–A particle, §241, 545.

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ထ

ထါ–ဝန်–To weave.–ဝန်ခံ်–Poetry.–ဝါ–A span.–ဝဲ်–To rake up, shovel up.
ထါဒိန်–nံ်–The mouth. (Tav.) ထးဒိန်။
ထိဉ်ထါ–ဘွဝန်–Disease in children, sore mouth.
ပထါ–ပဝါ–To skin.
ထး–ဝန်–Iron, §600; an affix, above, §242, 526.
ထးဒိန်–nံ်–The mouth. (Maul.) ထါဒိန်။
ထးကဝ်–ဇာ့ခါစာ–Worm-like reptiles, including probably, species of both Anguina and Cœcilia.
ထဉ်–ဝပ–Mouth of a stream; a loom.
ထံ–ဘီါ–Water; an affix, accurately.
ထံနာ–ချိါဇီါန်–လွှခံ်ဝံ်ဝံ်–Petroleum, §600.
ရှ်ထံ–ဝခဘီါ–ဂခဘီါ–Water snakes.
ညဉ်ထံ–ဗပဘီါ့–Eels, §616.
ထံမိါတိါး–မာဝဘွဲ့–Jujube tree, Zizyphus jujuba, (Tav.) မးတိါ်။
ထံမိါတိါးဝါ–မာဝဘွဲ့ဒွး–A diœcious fruit tree, Otaheitean gooseberry.
ထံပိါဖး–ဘံ်ပသါ့ဖျါး–A plant, Melastoma malabathricum, §450. (Tav.) သူဖျား။
ထံသးခ္ဆ်–ဖန့်ါခွံ–Species of Cæsalpinea, တဲ်လံ်။
ဒိထံ–ဖစာဘီါ–ဖစာခဇာ့–Generic name for several species of Ixora.
ထံပိဉ်–ဇါဖံ်ါ–Sugar cane, §450.
ထံခံဉ်ဒိပု–ဘီါဇါပံ်ုပန့်–Waves.
ထံထံဆးဆး–ဘီါဘီါဇးဇး–Accurately.
ထံဖွံဉ်–ဝဒိ့်–Bangles.
ထံလူ်–Bottle gourd, §600, (Maul.) ဖးထံတါ်။
ထံး–ဘီါ–To hit, beat together as cymbals; a particle, §32, 242, 529; Num. affix, §243, 529.
အထူအထံး–ခဘီါးခါပ–Ancestors.
လၢထံး–ပးဘီါ–Formerly, anciently, §243, 529.
ဂံ်ခိဉ်ထံး–ဝါ်ခံ်ဝံ်ဘီါ–“ “ §677.
ထံဉ်–ဃ–To see.–ဘီါ–A particle, §244, 530.
တထံဉ်တဒိ–ါဘီါ့ါမာ့– “ §530:1.
တထံဉ်ဃိ–ဘီါဟ့–Continually, §34.
ထၢ–ဒွဘ့်–To pick up.
ထၢဖြဉ်–ဘ့်ဇဖွ–Gather together.
ကထၢ–ဘပ့်–Num. affix, §18, 138, 531:5.
ထၢဉ်–ဘံ်ပွ–A bag, wallet.–ဘပွ–Height, as of a man, §489:4.
ထု–ဇီါ–To hew even, make straight or even–ဘန–To draw out the voice–ခ့ါဇဖွ–A trap, §441.
ထုကဖဉ်–ဖံ်ဟဖ–To pray.
ထုး–ဘန–To pull, §561, 663:4; to play on the Jews-harp ဘဒန–The adhesive juice of plants.
ထူ–ဘ့ါ–ဘဒါ—To roll up, Num. aff. §245, 532,—ဘပ့်–To kick, §68–ဘစ့်–Gold (Tal.)
လီၤထူလီၤယိဉ်–ါ့ဖံ်ါဂခ့ပ–Eternal, §34.
သထူ–ဘစ့်–A creeper bearing a red plumb, Elœagnus conferta, §600.
ထူး–ဘန–To rub off as with a rag, a repeated act; a wart.
ထူးတီၤ–ဒဘန့ဒဘဇၤ–To be rich.
ထူးပဲ်ဉ်–ထူးစဲဉ်–ဘတံါဖျံါန–To spit.
ထူးပျၤ–ဘတံါဖျံါၤ–Spittle.
ထူဉ်–ဘမ့–To be perpendicular. Num. affix, §18, 246,–bန့–Lime, §600.
ထူဉ်ဖျဲး–ဂန့ဖျံါန–Be loose.
ထူဉ်ဖျိ–ဝစ့ဖဲ့်–An opening.
ထ့–ဘဒိ့်–Braid as a mat or basket, §566, 603.
ထ့ကလဉ်–ဇါ့ဂါ့–An adverb, straight, §65.
ထ့သိဉ်ရိ်–Plant of the family Melastomaceæ and probably of the genus Osbeckia.
သထ့–ဘဒိၤဘီါ–A rich man (Bur.) သူဌေး။
ထ့ကူဉ်–ဘဒိ့်ခဒၤ–Name of the month, corresponding in part to January and February.
ထ့ဉ်–မဒ့–To be plump as a young child–ဘပ–Membrum virile.
သဉ်ကတ့ဉ်–Generic name for several species of Ficus (Ran.) သိးဝံဉ်။
ထဲ–ဇာ့–ဘဝစ့–A small garment worn by men around the hips,–nဂါ–A particle, §24, 247, 425, 568, 593.
ထဲလဲဉ်–ဇါန့ဝံ်ါခွံန–How large? §24, 247.
ထဲလဲဉ်ထဲလဲဉ်–ဇါန့ဝံ်ါခွံနဇါန့ဝံ်ါခွံန–How large, §24, 247.
ထဲအံၤထဲနူၤ–nဂါဒါၤnဂါဒဝံၤ–How large.
ထဲအံၤ–nဂါဟဝံၤ–So large, this large.
ထဲထဲအံၤnဂါnဂါဟဝံၤ–So large, this large.
ထဲနူဉ်–nဂါnဇန–“ that “
ထဲထဲနူဉ်–nဂါnဂါnဇန–“ “ “
ထဲအံၤသိး–nဂါဟဝံၤဝံ်န–As large as, as large as this.
ထဲနူဉ်သိး–nဂါnဇန့ဝံ်န–“ “ “ “ “ “ that.
ထဲသိးဖိး–nဂါဝံ်နဇခွံ–“ “ “ an equal quantity with.
ထဲသိးသိး–nဂါဝံ်နဝံ်န–“ “ “ an equal quantity.
ထဲ———nဂါ———Only, (where the blank is supplied by a noun or pronoun.)
ထဲ–ဖိၤ–ဇnဂါ–Only, §424.
ထဲး–ဘန–To pull up, as a plant.
ထိ–မန–To box, strike with the fist, §68, 677–ဘစ့်–A raft.
ထိသံးမ့ၤ–bစ့်ဘံ်နမဂါ–To pour off water from boiled rice.
ထိ–ဘံ်ါ–A fern, a species of Polypodium.
ကထိ–ဘစ့်–A thousand.
ထိး–ဘံ်ဉ်–To touch; a hog; with other roots affixed, jungle cats.–စံ်ဉ်–to make a landing as a ship or boat.
ထိးပအာဉ်–ဘံ်ဉ်ဟဒံါ–Civit cat, probably Viverra rasse.
ထိးတိၤဖြိဖိၤ–ဘံ်ဉ်ဘစ့်ဖံ်ဉ–An animal of the weasel tribe.
ထိးတိၤဝါနှ်–ဘံ်ဉ်ဘစ့်ဒွၤnဲ့—White-tipped-ear Paradoxure.

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ထိးဆုံ–ဒးbhuဝး–Mesobema; an animal of the Ichneumon tribe.
ထိးအိး–ဘံးဘဒု–A paradoxure. The same word is applied to one or two other animals of the civit cat tribe.
ထိးဆိ–ဘံးဒါ–Tiger cat, §552.
ထိးကလဲဉ–ဒါးလိး–a worm, §616.
ပထိး–ဘံး–Beans, usually of the genus Phaseolus.
ပထိးနွဉ်လိး–ဘံးခါးလု–Ground nuts, §600 Arachis hypogea.
ပထိးသွဉ်–ဘံးဝါး–The horse raddish tree, Moringa pterygosperma. §535.
ပထိးသွဉ်ဖိထိဉ်ကိး––ဘံးဝါးဃဒါဘံးဆံး––Leguminous tree, Agate grandiflora, §628.
ထိးခိါပှါအခဲဉ်ဆံဉ်– ထိးခိါပှါအရူ–မိါးဂု–Plant, a species of Vitis.
ထိးခိါပှါအခဲဉ်ကွဉ်–Plant, a species of Cissus.
ဖိထိးတိး–ပဒါးဘံးဘဒု–Flowering plant of the family Orchidaceæ.
ထိဉ်–ဘံး–Excite, arouse; to measure lines,–ဘဒု–dig small holes in which to plant rice.–ဘံး–Birds; a prefix, §248, 540, 550.
ထိဉ်ဖိ–ဘံးဖဘံး–House sparrow, §604.
ထိဉ်ဒးဖိဉ်–ဘံးဖးဝဘံး–Name given to two different birds; one a species of Crane, the other may perhaps be a Stork.
ထိဉ်ဝး–ဘါးbါး–To cork, a cork.
ထိဉ်ဖိဉ်နဲး–ဝမာ့ဖိး–Plants belonging to the Euphorbia and Cactus families, §522, 535.
ထိ–ဘဒါ–Be long, high; an affix §249, 527–ဝါ–the Palmyra Palm, (Tav.) တါ။တိ။
ထိနိုး–nးဘဒါ–Any one (Tal.) §250, 562.
ထိတိ–ပhuဗဲ–Continually, §34, 249, 544.
ထိခိဉ်–ဖးဗဒး–A large species of deer, §552, တးဃိး။
ထိဉ်တိနိုဉ်–ဘံးဘဒါnံး–Birds with long bills, as snipes, §604.
ချဉ်တိဆူဉ်–ချံးဘဒါဒဖး–Shells of the genus Pteroceras, §600.
ထိမာ်–ဘဒးဝေ–The man next in authority under the chief.
ထိကဘူဉ်–ဝbhူး–An ear plug made by rolling up something flat.
ကထိ–nးဘhu–To have the nightmare.
ထိဉ်–ဘhu–To ascend; an affix, §28, 251, 527.
ထိဉ်ဖိ–ဘhuဖံး–Have children.
တါထိဉ်–ဖးဘhu–Cramps.
ထြဉ်–
ပထြဉ်–ပဘဒး–Plant with a monadelphious flower.
ထွါ–ဇံး–To wipe, a single act.
ထွဉ်–ဖွး–Push.
ထွံ–ဗွး–Float away, §640–ဖွံါ–Wind thread on a quill; to twist it rubbing it under the hand.
သထွံ–ဖွံါး–Have the feet entangled.
လှဉ်ထွံ–lဒးဖွံါ– a shuttle.
ထွံဉ်–ဖွံါး–Dogs.
ထွံဉ်ဖါကိါကိါ–ဒးhuဂွါဒါ–Insect belonging to the Phasma tribe.
ထွံဉ်ဖါကျဲ–ဖွံါးမှuစခိါ–Species of mason wasp, §604.
ထိဉ်ထွံဉ်ဒိးခဲ–ဘံးlါဖံး–Bird, §604.
ထွဲ–ဖွိါ–Walk, step, §169,–ဖွိး–the right side; rice roasted and then beaten in a mortar.
ထွဲအခံ–ဖွိါးဒခိါ–a particle, §539.

ဒ

ဒါ–ဝါ–To spread out.
ထိဒါ–ဘuဝါ–To be at enmity.
ကဒါ–ခဝါ–ဝါ––To turn over; a particle, §29, 141, 422. a numeral affix, §547.
သဒါ–ဘဝါ–ဝbံါ–Applied to offspring, the youngest.
ကဒါရှါ–ခhuရှါ–Cinnamon, §535.
မးကဒါ–ဖွံးဆုးး–ဒွးဆုးး–To turn over, push over.
ဒး–Generic name for several species of gourd.
လိးဒး–lhuဒး–Sink.
ဒးထံတါ်–ဒံါးlါးဒံါးဘံ့–A bottle gourd, §600. (Tav.) ထံလူ်။
ဒးတိ–ဝးbhu–A centipede, §616.
ဒးတိဃိဉ်–ဘhuဝး–A phosphorescent centipede.
ဒးတိထံ–ဝးbhuဒံါ–A species of Squilla, resembling S. mantis.
ပဒး–ဘဖံး–A tree of the genus Triumphetta.
ဒဉ်–ဝး–An affix §252, 546.
ဒဉ်ကလိဉ်–ဒဉ်ကယာဉ်–ဝးခါဒး–An affix, §252:8, 546, 5.
ဒဉ်လဲဉ်–ဝးlါး–Even.
ကဒဉ်ယာဉ်–ဓဝးဗဒး–Affix, §421, 637.
သဒဉ်–ဝး–Affix, §370, 546: 6.
ဒံ–ဝံါး–To dissipate, vanish away,–ဒံါး–Plants of the genus Cucumis, cucumbers and muskmelons.
ဒံခွါ။ ဒံထံဉ်။ ဒံကပျာ်။ ဒံတးအုးဖိဉ်။ ဒံကဆိဓဲ–ဒံါးခွာ.–ဒံါးဓခိး.–ဒံါးဇျိး––ဒံါးlဝံးခဝံး–ဒံါးဓဒါမခိး––Different varieties of the cucumber.
ဒံမုဉ်–ဒံါးမၚ–The muskmelon.
ဒံမုဉ်ယိး–ဒံါးမၚဗဝံါ–A species of Coccinea.
သဒံ–ဝံါး–Gall, or gall bladder.–bံါ–Scales, as of fish, or scabs.
ဒံး–ဝံါး–Put ornaments in the ears; feathers; a particle, yet, still, §50, 253:1, 548.
ဒံး-ဒံး–ဝhu–ဝhu–Coresponding conjunctions, §53, 253:3, 553.
ဒ–bခိါ–A particle, §36, 253, 609.
ဒလဲဉ်–bခိါသိlခိး.–bံါlခိး–bခိါသိlဝhulခိး–How? what?
ဒလဲဉ်ဒလဲဉ်–bခိးသိlခိး.–bခိါသိlခိး–How, what.
ဒအံါးဒနူး–bခိါးဒံါးbခိါးဒံါ “ “ whatever.
ဒအံါး–bခိါဗံါ–bံါဗံါ–Thus, in this way.
ဒနူဉ်–bခိါကဗ–bံါကဗ– “ that “
ဒအံါးသိး–bခိါဗံါသံး–Such, like this.
ဒနူဉ်သိး–bခိါကဗသံး– “ “ that.

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tives must be sought under the roots from which they are derived. This arrangement has the advantage of showing at a glance, how far the signification of the derivative is related to that of the primitive.

It may be objected, that the objects of natural history, are disproportionately numerous in the work, but it should be borne in mind, that where, as in this country, there are few works of art, the vocabulary of common life abounds in the names of the productions of nature, because these are, comparatively, the only objects with which the people are conversant. On the other hand, persons from civilized countries, especially from cities, are mainly conversant with the works of art, and hence definitions of the works of nature, is precisely the point on which information is most required. This is the more especially necessary from the great difference that exists between the productions of temperate and tropical climes, combined with the almost total neglect of the study of the natural sciences, in our Seminaries of learning. Were a boy in the Georgics, unable to parse *loto*, he would be in serious danger of a flogging; but it is no disgrace for the President of a College, to describe the same tree, or a nearly allied species, when he saw it in this country, as the "crab apple"! It would not be difficult to prove that men, who have received the highest honors that Colleges can confer, have fallen into the most absurd errors in their printed works, when treating on the natural productions of this country. With a view in part, to furnish writers on the Scriptures with the proper native terms, for the objects of nature, mentioned in the Bible, the English Index will be so arranged, that, if the thing exists on the coast, the reader may expect to find the proper word, by turning, as the case may require, to the head mineralogy, botany, quadrupeds, birds, fishes, reptiles, or insects. Whatever deficiencies and errors may be observed, in this part of the work, and it doubtless contains a goodly quantity of both, it is not after all, too much to say, that it contains a fuller exhibition of the natural productions of the country, than can be derived from any other source.

*** *In the* Sgau Index, *where two or more definitions follow a word, those that are separated by a full stop are not, usually, definitions of the Pgho word, at the commencement of the paragraph.*

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SGAU INDEX.

က

က—ဇ—a formative prefix, §67, 135: 1.

—မဝံ—the characteristic prefix of the future tense, §26, 27, 106, 135 : 2 ; rem. 1 : 2. §631 : 1.

ကါ—ဇ၊—Make flaring or oblique incisions; a flaring fish trap, §68 : 2. 554 : 1.

နၢ်ကါ—A flaring ear plug, in the form of a frustrum of a cone.

သးကါ—ဝၢ်ခါၤ—Envy.

ကၢ်—ခၢ်—To break; to divine by breaking a splint of bamboo, §68 : 3, 509.

The name of a plant of the palm family.

—ဒဝံၤ—Num. affix to lengths of broken trees, §501.

ဒိကၢ်ဃံၣ်—One of the names of the Mirabilis, or Four o'clock.

ကၢ်နဲၣ်—ဖၢ်ၣ်ခါၢ်—Verbal affix; with the indicative denoting probability; with the imperative, a slight necessity or permission, §149, 421, 724.

ကၢ်သၢ—ဖၢ်ဆေါ်—Verbal affix, indicating a supposition, §149, 379, 724.

ကၢ်နမိၢ်—The croton oil plant, §600. ကံနမိ Bur.

ကၣ်—ခၤ—Calamity, wretchedness.

ကး—ဆၢ—To close up, to adhere to, to cling to as creeping plants, §691 : 2. Sulphur, ကန် Bur.

A small copper coin, the 12th of an anna.

At Maul. to bind in bundles, and the *adv.* again.

ကးဒိး—ကးဒိး—At Maul. the adv. again, §144.

ကးကွၣ်—The domestic pigeon, §604. Scissors.

သွၣ်ကးကွၣ်—A flowering tree, §616.

-From the Tal. word for fish, it is prefixed to the names of several fish.

ကးထိး—A fish resembling the carp, §600.

ကးပရၢ—A large species of cat-fish, §616.

ကးလပါ—Flat fish, §604.

ကးဝဲၢ်—The saw-fish, §616.

သကး—An intensive verbal affix, §316, 433.

ကၣ်—ဆၢ—To spit and roast. Affix. §149, 421.

တကၣ်—A flowering tree, §628.

တကၣ်ဒၢ— " shrub, Cape jasmine, §628.

ကၤ—ခၤ—to traffic; to bear an exorbitant price.

—ခၢဖဝံၤ—to put on a loose garment, as a shawl, or the native wrapper, §55, 527 : 2.

ကၤပလၣ်—A tree, soneratia apetala, §600.

ကံ

ကကံ—ဆိၢ်—Be doubled and twisted; to have aches or pains in the limbs, as if the bones or muscles were twisted.

ကံၢ်—ခဒ်—to tie with a ligature; put on a girdle; creases.

—ခၢံ—marrow of bones; pith of stems; pistil of flowers; depths of the heart, §589.

ကံၣ်—ခၢံၤ—Grub worms, the larva of beetles, §600.

ကံး—ဆံၢ—Be astringent.

ကံးကိၢ်—the name of a creeper.

ကံၣ်—ဆံၢ—Be variegated; the thigh, §72: 2.

ကံၣ်ဒုၣ်—The thigh.

ကံၣ်ဒုၣ်အဃံ—The thigh bone, femur.

ကံၣ်လူၢ်မိၣ်—The front of the thigh.

ကံၣ်ဘီလၣ်—The muscles at the back of the thigh.

ကံၣ်ကၤထံး—The top of the muscular part of the thigh in front.

ကံၣ်ကိၢ်မိၣ်—Top of the thigh immediately above the great trochanter.

ကံၣ်စူၢ်—The small part of the thigh near the knee.

ကံၣ်ကြၢ်ဆူး။ကံၣ်ဆူး—The space between the thighs.

ထိၣ်ကံၣ်—A generic name for parrots or parroquets, most frequently, *P. torquatus*, §604.

ဒိထိၣ်ကံၣ်—A generic name for many flowers of the orchis tribe, §628.

ချိၣ်ကံၣ်ဃ့—A shell, applied to both a species of *bulimus*, and to a species of *nerita*. §600.

ကံၤ

သကံၤ—မျိၢ်ခဝံၢ—The shelf over a Karen fire place.

—ခါၢံၤ—Insects of the cricket family, §604.

ကၢ—ခဒၢ့—To move things with a lever.

အိၣ်ကၢအိၣ်မိး—ဒဖၢ်ဂၢ့ဒဖၢ်ခၢ့—Long life, length of life.

—ဆံ—an affix, §39, 150, 430.

စကၢ—ခဒၢ့—To raise one's self up by resting on the hand, in the manner of putting down a lever.

ကၢၢ်—ခၢ့—To pull oars. A bank.

ကၢၣ်—An affix, §157: 2.

ကၢၣ်—ဓၢ့—To be lazy. —ဆံ့—to devise.

ကၢၣ်ကိၣ်—To counsel, talk together.

ကၢၤ—To herd together.

ကကၢၤ—ဝၢံၤ—Have the edge turned, as a knife; turned over, so as to form a concavity, §697.

ကု—ဆၢ—A shell, skin of fruits; ဂဒိၢ့—A Karen basket.

ကုၢ်—ပဒ—To expose to flames, either to broil as meat, scorch as a boat, or consume as a corpse, §660: 1, 729.

—ပဒ္ဒ—A slave. ကျွန် Burman.

ကုၣ်—ချၢၤ—To put on a hat, §55. ဆၢၤ—a prison. Tal.

မိၣ်ကုၣ်—A hat.

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လီးတကုဉ်—Capsize as a boat.

ကူး—ဓးှ—

အိဉ်ကူး—Have enough to eat, §672.

သါတကူး—Hiccough.

ကူဉ်—ဓးှ—To strip off bark, §68: 3.

သကူဉ်—To be inefficient, destitute of ability for any thing.

ကူး—ပးှူ—A generic name for mushrooms and other fungi, §628.

ကူးထိဉ်—Spoken, sometimes, of things becoming mouldy.

သကူး—ပါှ့—Every, every where, §367, 473.

သကူးဆးဒး—ပါှ့ ပါှ့ ါ်း—Every where, §473.

ကူ—ဓးှ့—To clothe with any garment which is fastened around the hips, §55, 151. To have every thing for a given work, §151.

ကူမံကူကစၢး—Every thing, §151.

ကူကူ်ဒူ—A creeper with a winged seed.

ကူ်—ခဝံ့—Favor, grace; a Taleing word from which two conjunctions are formed.

အကူ်မ့်—ဖိး—ဒခဝံ့မဒိ-ဃ—Because, §50, 152, 451.

အကူ်မ့်ဒ်နူဉ်ဖိး—ဒခဝံ့မဒိbအါကဖ်ဃ—Therefore, §50, 152, 451.

စကူ်—To be torn up by the roots, as a fallen tree.

တကူ်သ့ဉ်—A plural affix, §216.

ကူဉ်—ခဖး—to hew, fell, §68: 2.

—ခ့ါး—A numeral affix, §18, 153, 446.

ကူး—ဓးှ—To reap, §68, 2; to cough.

ကသံဉ်ကူး—One of the names given to Desmodium Triquetrum.

သကူး—To be bent down, as a man from age.

တကူး—lဓးှ—A piece, usually of some solid, long in comparison with its breadth.

—စဝံ့ဓဝံ့lး—A booth with the floor on the ground, or slightly raised above it.

ကူဉ်—ဓဝံ့—To devise.

ကူဉ်ထိဉ်ဖးလီး—ဓဝံ့ စ့ဃ ါ့—To devise.

ကှ့—ဓဒိ့—A bit, a fragment.

ကှ့သ့ဉ်ဖး—To split into small strips, §68: 2.

တ်ါဆိးကှ့မံနိး—ဇ၂ ဇဖ့ ခဝံးဇဖ့ ဓဒိ့—Weakness by disease.

ကှ့်—ဇါှ

တကှ့်—Imp. aff. §217, 489; com. aff. §15, 217: 4, 489: 3

ကှ့ဉ်—ဓဒိ့—To be crooked.

သးကှ့ဉ်—An evil disposition; sometimes spoken of envy or malice.

နှ်ကှ့ဉ်—Disobedient, crooked-eared.

ရိုဉ်တကှ့ဉ်ကှ့ဉ်ကူ—A name given by some Karens to several species of Unio, §66: 1.

ရိုဉ်ကှ့ဉ်—Shells of the Arca tribe, §600.

ကှ့း—ဘဒိ့—To return; a verbal aff. §28, 154, 538.

လၢ်သကှ့း—An anchor.

ကဲ—ဓဒိ့—To become; possess bodily ability, able to work; a verbal affix, §25, 102, 154, 432.

ကဲး

ကဲးကဒ်—ဂ့ဃဉ်ဂ့ဓဝံ့—Cry out.

ကဲဉ်

ကဲဉ်ဆိး—ဓဒိ့ဓ၊—The adv. too, §39, 156, 433.

ကဲး—ခဒိး—To burn.

ကိ—ဓဖ့—A jar with a neck.

ကိညၢ်—ဓဖ့ဇဘ်—To be convalescent, §603: 3.

ကိစံ—The papaya, §600.

ကိတိဉ်—Subjects, probably Taleing.

တကိ—A plant of the gourd family, §600.

ပကိ—ဖဓံ့—To add, §615. —ပဓံ့း—Steatite.

ကိ်ါ—ခဝံ—To be hot.

သးကိ်ါ—To be troubled in mind, sometimes spoken of anger.

တ်ါကိ်ါတ်ါဂီး—Troubles.

ကိ်ါကွံ—To tickle.

ကိ်ါတၢဉ်—Sulphur. Tal.

ကိဉ်—ခဝံး—The neck.

ကိဉ်ပူး—The interior of the mouth.

ကိဉ်ယူ်—The throat, gullet.

ကိဉ်ကျးခံးကိဉ်ကျၢးခံ—The nape, or back of the neck.

ကိဉ်လဉ်ဒ့—The space about a house.

ကိဉ်ဃီ—The vertebræ of the neck.

ကိဉ်ဃိဉ်—ခဘိၵဝံး—To be burned.

ကသံဉ်ကိဉ်ဃိဉ်—Houseleek.

ကိဉ်လီး—To prostrate, so as to bring down the neck.

ကိဉ်ကနုံဉ်—The gills of a fish.

မကိဉ်—Just now, §33, 449.

ကိး—ဓဝံ့—To call, §158; every, §23, 33, 151, 435. an island, Maul.

ကိးမး—Soon, §34, 158: 3.

ကိးမးကိးမး—Frequently, §158: 4, 634: 2.

သကိး—ဒဖ့—Together, §368: 1, 510.

—ဘဝံ့—An associate, §564: 4.

သကိးသကိး—Each other, §23, 368: 2.

ထိဉ်ကိး—The largest of the Hornbills, §604.

ဒိထိဉ်ကိးသ့ဉ်—A tree bearing an abundance of orange flowers, *B. frondosa*, §628.

ဒိထိဉ်ကိးသ့ဉ်ဃိဉ်—A large creeper of the same genus, *B. superba*.

ကိးလ့ါ—A species of Laurus.

ကိဉ်—ဓဝံ့—Bread, §671. The name of a large tree.

ကိဉ်ကမ္ဘဉ်—Flour.

ကိဉ်မံဉ်—Leaven.

ကိဉ်ပနှ်—A small cat fish, §616.

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ကိဉ်ပအံ်—An herbaceous plant.
ညဉ်ကိဉ်ပနှ်—ဗျဆဲံ့—A fresh water catfish, tribe Plotosus.
ညဉ်ကိဉ်ဃ့နၢး—ဗျဆဲံ့ဝးၤ—A very small species of fresh water catfish.
ကိၤ—ကစု့—Hard, §56, 704.
ညဉ်ကိၤ—ဗျဆဲံ့—A species of catfish.
ပကိၤ—ခဲံၤ—The horse-fly, §604. (Tav.) ပကိဉ်။
ကိ—ဃ—Difficult, §56, 655:1, 470:3—တၢ်ကိတၢ်ခဲး—ဖဲဃဖဲဂၤ်ၤ.
ဈစၢ—A field covered with felled trees, before burning.
ဈ့—Num. aff. to piles of piper betel leaves. (Mau.) တွဲ။
ကွၢ်ကိ—ပတံဖး့—Look from curiosity.
ကိရၢ်—ဈစၢရေ.—ဝဖး့ပတံ့—A species of grass with a fragrant root, of the genus Andropogon, §600.
ကိဝဲၢ်—ဈစၢဝဒ့ိ—A generic name for several spicy trees, embracing the clove, allspice and sassafras.
တကိ—ဘဈစၢ—The sacred bean plant, Nelumbium speciosum, §623.
သကိ—ဈ့—To gape, as when sleepy.
ကိၢ်—ခဲ့—A country, a land. A species of bee.
ကိၢ်လဲၢ်—ချိၤ—A winnowing fan.
နိၢ်မ့ၢ်ကိၢ်သွဉ်—The Bengal Quince, Aegle marmelos, (Tav.) သိးပံၢ်။
တကိၢ်ခါ—Immediately, §34, 218.
ကိး—ဈံး—An island. (Tav. Arr.) ကိး။
ဖဘိ—An interrogative affix, (Tav. Ran.) စ့ၢ် §40, 159, 201, 459:2.
စကိး—ဖဘိ—An affix, §201, (Tav.) စ့ၢ်
ကိဉ်—ဈ့—A fort, outpost, Bur. ကင်း။
ကိဉ်စိဉ်—ဂၤ့စဲံၤ—A large tree of the genus Bassia, Bur. ကမ်ဆေး။
ကိၤ—ခဲ့—To hold up.—ဘဲ့ To restrain.
ဃ့ကိၤ—ဂၤ့ဖဲံ့The bamboos in the roof of a house parallel to the ridge pole.
ကိၤကူဉ်—ဘဲံ့ဖဒၤက့ၢ်—The crow pheasant §604.
ကိၤဝ့ၤ—စဈၤဝဒ့ိ bး့—ခဈၤဝဒ့ိ bး့—An insect, a large Cicada, §604.
ကိၤလၤ—ခဲံၤါၤ—'A native of any country west of Burmah.' (Bur. ကုလား)
ကိၤလၤအူး—ခါဒးး—A camel, §552. (Bur ကုလားအုပ်) from the Pali.
ထိဉ်ကိၤလၤအူး—ဘဲံ့ခါဒးး—An ostrich §604.
စကိၤ—စဆ့.—ဆ့—A chieftain.
သကိၤ—ဟ့—The egg plant, §600.
သကိၤဃိၤ—ဟ့ဘ့ဖဲံၤ—The tomato, §600.

သကိၤတ့ၢ်—ပဘဒိသ့ဆ—The datura, or thorn apple, §600.
ကွၤ—ါဒိး့—A generic name for several species of Minas and Starlings, the Sturninæ §604.
ဘုကွၢ်ဉ်—bဆဖဲံ့—Wheat (Bur. ကျုံစပါး)
ကို—ဖဲ့—A Boodhist monastery, or school, (Bur. ကျောင်း)
ကိုး—ဖဲံး— Bismuth §671. (Bur.) ဆေးနှင့်ကျတ်။
ကိ်—
အကိ်ဉ်—ဒဖစၤ—Wood aloes §535. Bur. အကျော်။
ကြ့ၢ်—ခ့ဲ့—A harrow.—ဗဒိၤ—Plough, (Maul.)
ကြး—ဖဲး—To press fast together. A trap to catch birds.
ကြံ့ၢ်—ခ့ံ့—To confine, as in stocks.
ကြၤ—ဖဲး—Be worthy, a verbal prefix, §28. 160. 438. Tal.
ကြ့ိး
ကြ့ိးကြ့ိး—ဝဒ့ဲ့—Strenuously, diligently §35. (Tav.)
ကြ့ိ—'Scream.'
ကြ့ိဖိၤ—ခရ့ၢ်—Barnacles §600.
ကြ့ိဖိၤသန်ဉ်—A tree resembling a Eugenia tree.
ကြဲ—ဖ့ဒိး့—To file, rasp.
ကြ့ၢ်—ဝၤ်—The name of several shrubs growing on the banks of streams, one of which belongs to the natural family Rubiaceæ, (Tav.) ဂ့ၢ်။
ကြ့ိ—ဖ့ဲ့—Without object, or advantage, uselessly, §35 (Tav.)
ကြ့ိၢ်
ကြ့ိၢ်တဖိး—ဘရ့ဲ့ဈဲံၤ—An anchor. (Tal.)
ကျိ—ဏ့—To pronounce correctly, §712. ; a noun affix, among, §46. 161. 439.
ကျဉ်—ဆွ့—A pruning hook or similar instrument §68:5.
ကျဉ်ဓဉ်—ဒ့ဲဒး့—To come on the face in falling, ါ့ဘိဒ့ဲဒး့.
တကျဉ်—ဘဈ့—To kick, §68:1.
တကျဉ်ဓိဉ်—ခၢၤ bး့—The barking deer, Cervis muntjak, §552.
ကျး—ချ့—ခဈ—To stick, or lay flat things together.—ဒၢ A market, bazar.
ကသံဉ်ကျး—ဘံ့ချ့—A plaster.
သွဉ်ဓိဉ်ကျး—ဘံ့ bဒိ့—A tree common on tide waters, Soneratia acida §535.
ကျဉ်—ချ—To be rotten.
ကျၤ—ချၤ—
ကျၤဓိဉ်—ချၤခဲံ့—A bald head.
ကျၤမနၤ—ချၤပကၤ—Really, wholly, to the purpose, §490.
ကျံ့—ချံၤ—The flea, §600.
ကျံ့ၢ်—
စံဉ်တကျံ့ၢ်—ဖဈဂါဒွိ—Bound along, §68:8.
ကျံ့ဉ်—
ကျံ့ကျုဉ်—ါံၤါခၤ—To rock as a cradle, §68:8
ကျံ့ဉ်—ချိ့ဖဒၢ—A pestle.
ကျံၤ—ချိ့—To press down, §525.
ကျၤ—ခဲ့—Very, §39. 150. (Maul.) ကၢ။
ပကျၤ—ဘ့ဝၤ—A plant of the genus Allium, a leek.

Note.—Among many other contributions, embodied in the following pages, from a valued correspondent at Maulmain, are the folowing;—
ပကိဉ်—ခဲံၤ—The horse-fly, (Maul.) ပကိၤ။
ကိကိၢ်—ဒဲံ့ဒဲံ့—The Toad, " အုးအိ။
ဖိကဉ်—ဖဈဈ—A flowering tree, Gardenia coronaria (Maul.) တကဉ်။

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ကျာ်–ချုပ်–To shut down, as a lid; the thing that shuts down, §660.
ကျာ်ဆာ–ချုပ်ဝှံ့–Shut up, hide from sight.
ကျာ်ကျင်မြန်–ဟံုးချေခဝံ့–The snapping beetle, or skip-jack, §604.
ကျာ်ကျင်–ဖျာခဝံ့–To nod, shake the head with a perpendicular motion, §68:8.
ကျား–
တကျား–ဖျာ–A small betle box.
ကျာ–ခမ့်–To be strong, permanent, §684.
ချစု့–A particle, §693, 697.
ကျူ–ချဒု–Sleepers, the parallel beams on which the floor of a house rests; moveable beams in a Karen loom.
ကျူ်–ချုံ့–ခမ့–'A breastwork and trench.'
တကျူ်ကျူ်ခြ–ဝဒုဒွံ့–To move the body with a see-saw motion §68.
ကျူး–ပျော့–'Push, press, or work into a crevice or yielding substance.'–ချော့–A generic name for two or three plants of the Asclepia tribe.–ဇရါဂံ့–An insect of the family of Buprestis, (Maul. Tav.) မြင်ဗီးကြွး
မှုဂ်အူကျူးခံ–မယ်ခဒုံ့–A fire brand.
ကျွ–ချိုင့်–Sharpen, grind §68:8; a verbal prefix, §165:3, 458.
ချမ–Turn up the eyes.
တကျွ–မဒိုင့်–To squint.
ကျွဉ်–ချိုင့်–'Deceive the expectation.'–ချိ်ပ–A collective term for several trees, the fruit, leaves or bark of which is used to intoxicate fish. The most common are သညှဉ် အုဉ်and ကျွဉ်ဘိ at Tavoy; and ဃိဉ် at Maulmain.
ကျွဉ်ဘိ–ချိ်ပ–A name given to two scandent species of Acacia, §628.
ကျွဉ်ဘူဉ်–bဃရချိ်ပ–The pigeon pea, or doll, Cajanus indicus.
ကျဲ–ဖမ့်ဝန်.–A road. ကျဲဒေးကပူးဒေး–ဖမ့်ဝမ့်ဖမ့်ဝန်.
ကျဲကျိ–ဒုးဝိုင့်–To mix.
ကျဲစေး–ဖမ့်ဟာဝံန်–Door way, §589:3.
တကျဲ–ရချဲ–A closing affix, some natives define it by တကျိ ရဲ immediately, §219. 513.
သကျဲ–ဒမွဒိဒဖန်–Born at the same time with another person.
ကျွ်–
ကျွ်ကျိ်–ပြန်ဝံ့–To move or work a thing backwards and forwards, §68:8.
ကျဲး–မခိုးဂံ့–A wedge, (Tav. Bur.) ကျိုက်
ကျဲးစား–ချိန်ဒဖန်.–ချိန်ဒဖန်–Put forth effort, (Tal.)
ကျဲး–ဝဇု့–To arrange in successive parallel lines, as bamboos on a floor.
ကျဲးဒီး–ဓးဂုံးဂုံ့–Confess, tell in order.
ကျိ–ချုံး.–ဖဲ့–To have a mode of communication between two points.–ခုဇု့–A numeral affix to streams, §162, 436.
ကျိ်–
ကျိ်မနုံ်–ချုံ့မကံ–A small plant sold for greens in bazar.
ကျိုင်–ဆုံဝ–Manner, custom, habit, or language.
ကျိုင်ထဉ်–ဘန်ဘ–Press up the filling with a large wedge in Karen weaving.
ကျိုင်ထံ–ဆုံဝဘံး–Question precisely.
တကျိုင်–ဓဘံဝ–Affixed to the verb to strike, in the signification of knocking or tapping, §68:8.
ကျိုး–ဆုံဝ–To excavate, as a rock; to cross a stream, to interpret, a trough, thing excavated.–ချဇု့–The worm of a still, a straight bamboo.–ချံန်.–ဝွန–A small place under cultivation, a garden.
ကျိုဉ်–ချံ့ပ–A musical instrument, not seen in the Provinces, but found in Burmah. It is made of metal and resembles most the kettle drum, but is beaten at both ends.
ကျိုဉ်ဗီး–A creeper.
ကျိုး–ခုဇု့–A track, §616.–ဆုံဝ–A channel. Num. affix, §163:1.
ချဇု့–Rafters, cross beams, of a house.–ဘိုးဓဝံ့–Stocks, put in stocks.
ထိဉ်ကျိုး–ဘပ်ပါ့ခဇု့–the black Mina, Pastor tristis.
ကျိ–ချဇု့–To smite, a numeral affix. §18. 164. 446.
သွဉ်ကျိ–ဘိုမှေန–The large cylindrical ear plugs worn by women.
ကျိကျွဉ်–ချုကျိ့–A Tree producing a fragrant flower, of the genus Pterocarpus, §535.
ကျိကိ်–ဂျွဒွံ့–The name of a creeper used in medicine.
ကျိ်–ဟျိဝ–To weed.–ဖျဂျ့–oxen, (Maul.) ဗိုးဖံး
နှိ်ကျိ်ခဲ်–စဝံ့ပါဝံ့–The date palm, §600. (Maul.)
ကျိုး–ချဇု့–ဝွန.–A garden or small field under cultivation, §685. (Tav.) ကျိုး
ကျိုးအိန်–ဒခိုးဒ့–To dip an article of food into a sauce and eat.
ကျိုဉ်–
ကျိုဉ်ကျဲ–ချဇဖဂံ့–To mix §549.
ကျိုး–ဘိ်ဝ–To put on bangles.
ကျိုးကျိုး–ဒ့ဇဖဒ့ဇဖ–An adverb, §68:8.
ကျွိ–ဖွဒ–An axe, §68:5.
သွဉ်ကျွိတိ်–ဘံ့ဖွဒဘဝံ–Plant of the custard apple tribe, §645.
ကျွ်–ဗဝံ–To look, a prefix, §165:1.–ဖွဲ်–an affix, §54, 458.
ဗဒဝ–Look after things.
ကျွ်ကျွ်–ဗဝံဖွဲ်–Behold, §54, 165:4, 645.
ကျွ်လ်–ဗဝံပဲ်–To hope.
ကျွ်–ဖွဝ–'To put up a curb; a curb.'
နှိဉ်ဒြိးကျွ်–nဝံ်ဝဝ–A scraper §60.
ကျွး–ဖွန–To hook, as hang up by a hook; to plough.
ကျွဉ်–ဒြ့ဘဉ်ံ့–To tye up hanks or skains of thread.–ဗခိ်.–ဖွဝ–A numeral affix to skains, §166,643.
ညဉ်ကျွဉ်ယဉ်–ဗဃဖြိ့ဗ်ာ့–The Paradise fish, which produces Isinglass, Polynemus sele, §604.
ကျွဒ–ဖွ့–To watch for evil.
ပကျွဒချာဉ်–ဖွဒဆုံ့–The green pigeon, §604.
ညဉ်ဂိ်ကျွဒ–ဖွဂဝံဝဖွဇု့–A fever with one or more days intermission.

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ကွံ–ဖွံ့ၤ–'To have a keen appetite for'; a lake, with a river running through it, any place in a river where the water is still, §18:2.
ဂျံ့–To revert, be wrong side up.
သးကွံ–ဘးဖွံ့ၤ–Covet, desire what we do not possess.
ထိန်သကွံစီ–စဝံ့ဘးဖွံ့ၤစတ့–A bird which sucks the honey of flowers, §604.
သကွံ–ဘးဖွံ့ၤ–Plaintains, §450.
သကွံသ့ဉ်–ဒဝံ့စံၤ–The papaya tree, (Maul.) ကိစံး
ကွံ့ါ–ဓးန–'Bent down.'
သကွံ့ါ–ခးၤ–To be bent down, as the limbs of a tree with fruit.
ပကွံ့ါ–ပဆွံ့–A large tree belonging to the genus Careya, named in honor of Dr. Carey, C. arborea, §535. (Maul.)
ကွံဉ်–ဆွံ့ၤ–To cast, throw, §167, 460.
ကွံး–သချံၤ–To tuck up a garment behind, §168.
ဖွံ့ၢ်န–A num. affix, §168, 440.
ကွ့ါ–
ကွ့ါကွ့ါ–ဘးဘခ.–ဝံ့ဂ့ဝံ့ဂ့–An adverb, §35.
ကွ့ဉ်–ဖွဉ်ပ–A species of salt water prawn.
ကွဲ–ဓဝံန–Call on a person,–ဖွဉ်ၤ–a bee that builds in holes or hollows, §604.
လိ်ကွဲ–လိ်ဉ်ကွဲ–ါဝံၤဖွဉ်ၤ–To play.
ကွဲကဟ့ဉ်–ဂဒိၤဘ့–A plant described as belonging to the Yam, or Arum tribe.
ကွဲ့ါ–ဖွန့–ဖွဒိ.–ဘ့–A million.–ဖွဒိ.–A limulus, or king crab, §604.
တကွဲ့ါဓိဘီ–ါ့ဘဒိပ–The dragon-fly, " (Tav.)
ကွဲ့ါလဲ့ါဘီ– " " " (Maul.)
ကွဲ့ဉ်–
ကွဲ့ဉ်ကွဲ့ဉ်–ဒ့ါံၤ–'Beckon.'
ကွဲး–ဖွဒိန–To make slight incisions, to write, §68:2.
ကွဲ့ဉ်–
ညဉ်ကွဲ့ဉ်ယ့ဉ်–ဗပဖွဒိမဟံ့–A fish, §604.
ကွဲၤ–ဖွဒိၤ–A trumpet blown in with a tongue on the side.
ညဉ်ကွဲၤ–ပဗဒတံပဓ့–'The air bladder of a fish.'
သကွဲၤ–ဖွဒိၤ–A tree producing a drupe.
ကွီ–ဖွ့–To be striped, or banded crosswise.
တ့ါကွီ–ဇ်ဖွ့–The tapir.
ကွီ့ါ–ဖွ့ဉ့–A suit at law.
ကွီ့ဉ်–
သကွီ့ဉ်–ဝဝံ့ပၤ–A coarse basket.
ကွီၤ–ဂ့ဉ့–A circle, semicircle, a coil, §684.
ဒီကွီၤ–ဖစၤဖွ့–A flowering plant, the Clerodendron, of which there are two or three species.
ပှံၤသကွီၤ–ဂျံၤဖွ့–A noose.

ခ

ခါ–ခၢ–To step, lift up the foot as in stepping over a thing, §169. a numeral affix to traps and snares, §169, 441.
အခ့အခါ–ဒခံၤ့ဒခၢ–A time, or season, (Bur.) အခါး
ခး–ဃ–To shoot.–ခဝံ်–To value, estimate, §489;4.–ခၢ့–As much as, §442.
ခဉ်–ဆ–To be bitter, the chin, §56, 72.
ခဉ်ဆူဉ်–ဂဝံ်ဇဖ့–The beard.
ညဉ်ထိခဉ်ဆူဉ်–ဗယဝစၢဆဇဖ့–The mango fish, Polynemus paradiscus, §604.
ခဉ်ပ်ာ်–ဏိၤသိ်–Wattles.
ခံ–ခအိ့–That which is contemplated as the hinder extremity of any thing. The buttocks in animals, the top of a tree, the sources of a river; and figuratively, it is applied to time. Affixed to a personal pronoun, it may be rendered by the objective case of that pronoun, §138, 170, 448.
–ဂ်ါၤ–The numeral two.–ခံၤ့–To weigh. Bur. ချိန်း
လၢအလိ်ခံး–ါဒဒါ့ခအိ့–After him, her, it, or them; or, afterwards.
လၢခံကွးး–ါဒခအိ့ဘအိ့.–Afterwards.
လၢခံ–ါဒခအိ့–Behind, (when referring to place.)
" " Afterwards, (when referring to time.)
လၢခံတစ့–ါဒခအိ့ါဖဒၤ–Afterwards.
လၢခံ–ဓအိခအိ့ခဝံ–Hereafter, thereafter.
လၢခံလၢလာ်–ါဒခအိ့ါဒါ–" "
လၢခံလၢခံ– " " "
ဆူခံဆူညါ–ဓအိခအိ့ဓအိါ–" "
ဆူခံဆူခံ– " ခဝံ–" "
လၢခံလၢညါ– " " "
လၢဟ့ၢးလၢခံ–ါဒဇ့ဝံ့ါဒခအိ့–Anciently.
လၢခံလၢသိ– " "
လၢခံကကၢ်–ါဒခအိ့ဘဇ–Last.
ခံး–ခံၤ–To be dark; darkness.
ခံဉ်–ခံၤ–A tick, §600.
ခံဉ်တံ်–ဖဧဂဝံ့–The castor oil plant. (Maul.) မ်တိး
ခံဉ်ခူဉ်–ခံၤခဃ–A hammer.
တခံဉ်–ဇံ့ခအိ့–To lean over, as a boat.
ခၢး–ခဃ–Reason, cause, (Tal.)
မ့်အခၢးဒ်လဲဉ်–မအိဒခဃဘအိဘသိ်ါအိ့–Why? For, §181:3, 445.
တဉ်အခၢးတအဉ်အခၢး–ဘ့ဒခဃါဘ့ဒခဃ–Perhaps, §43, 445.
ခၢဉ်–ခၣ့–To be strong; fixed.–ခဝံ့–Breadth as of a garment, §489:4.
ခၢဉ်သး–ဘဇ့ပ–The middle.
တခၢဉ်–ခၣ့–To pillow up, raise up with pillows.
ခိဉ်တခၢဉ်–ခဝံ်ခၣ့–A pillow.
ခု–ပဘ်–To be industrious.
သးခု–ဘဇဘဝံ်–To be glad.
ခုး–ပဃ–A hill field, (Tav.) ဃုး
ခုဉ်–ဒခၢ–To be cool.

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ထံခူဉ်—ဘၢၢဆျံ့—Cold water.—ခဒ်—Smoke, to ascend as smoke or vapour.—ပဒ်—A generic name for several plants of the arum tribe.

ခူ—ခယ့—'To raise by putting supporters underneath.'

တခူ—ခယ့—To raise up an article by putting blocks under it, (Bur. ခူး)

ခူသူဉ်—ခဝံာ်ဝဒ်.—ဝဒ်—To secrete.

ခူတလ့ၢ်—ခဒၢခဒ်ဒ့—Bold, boldly.

ခူး—ခဒး—A prison, the month corresponding in part to August.

တခူး—ခဒာ်—A generic name for two or three species of Varanus, a reptile of the Lacerta family.

ခူဉ်—ခယ့—To dig.—ခဒ—To wind thread on a ball.—ခဒၢ—Jelly fish, corresponding to the Linnean genus Medusa, Bur. ခူး

ခွ—ခသၢ—A generic name for the larger animals of the genus Felis, §552.

ထိဉ်ခွ—ဘဝံာ်ခသၢ့—The name of two small species of horn-bill, §604.

လူၢ်ခွ—ါ့ခအၢ—The squash gourd, or red gourd, Cucurbita maxima, §600.

ဘူခွ—bဃခအၢ—Indian corn, §450.

ချိဉ်ခွ—ချဝံာ်ခသၢ—Name given by some Karens to the Nautilis, §600.

မံခွ—မၢၢ်ခသၢ့—To be sleepy, sleep sitting or standing so as to nod.

ညဉ်မံခွ—ဃမၢၢ်ခသၢ—A fish of the carp family, resembles the Barbel, but wants the cirri.

ခွဉ်—'Provoke.'

သဉ်ခွဉ်ခိဉ်—ခအ့ခဒ့—Fruit tree, Averhoa carambola, §600.

ခဲ—ခအ—Be covered with thick jungle, §460—ခအ—a prefix to several adverbs that usually denote future time.

ခဲလဲဉ်—ၵၢၤဟၢၤါအ—When? §33. (Tav.)

ခဲလဲဉ်ခဲလဲဉ်—ၵၢၤဟၢၤါအၵၢၤဟၢၤါအ—When, §33, (Tav.)

ခဲလၢခဲလၢ—ဖံဖံ—Frequently, §171:5, 355:6, 497, 573:2, 574, 633:4, (Tav. Ran.)

ခဲလၢဉ်॥—ခဲလၢဉ်ခဲဆု—ဝဒ့ဒါခၤ.—ဝဒ့ဒါခၤဒၵၢၢ်—All.

ခဲကနုံဉ်အံၢ—bံုဉ်ဒ့ဉ်ဟံၢ—Now.

ခဲညါ—ခအခအၢ့ခံၤ—Hereafter, thereafter.

ခဲကိုဉ်—ခအိမၢၤခံၤ— " §33, 449.

ခဲကိုဉ်တဘျိ—nဲ့ဘျုဝဒၣ—" a future time, §564.

ခဲကိုဉ်တဆဉ်—nဲ့ဖ့ဝဒၣ—" " state, §564.

ခဲမုၢ်ဆါ—ခအိမၢဇၢခံၤ—To-day; future, §33. 171. 431.

ခဲမုၢ်ဟါ—ခအိမၢဂ္ဃခံၤ—This evening, future.

ခဲမုၢ်နၤ—ခအိမၢဂၤခံၤ—To-night, future.

ခဲဂိၤ—ခအိမၢဂၢခၤခံၤ—To-morrow.

ခဲတဂိၤ—ခအိဂၢမၢခၤခံၤ—Day after to-morrow.

ခဲမငါတနုံဉ်—nဲ့ကၢ်ဒ့ဝဒၣ—Next year, (Tav.)

ခဲတဘိတနုံဉ်— " " (Maul.)

ခဲညါတနုံဉ်— " " (Maul.)

ခဲကိုဉ်တနုံဉ်— " " (Tav. Maul.)

ခဲး—ခါၣ—To pick out, as a thorn in the flesh with a needle.

လဉ်ခဲး—ါ့ခါၣ—The long rectangular pieces of thatch.

ခဲဉ်—ခအ—Calumniate.

ခိ—ခဓၢ့—Land in distinction from water, the country in distiction from the city, §454:2, the world of sense in distinction from the world of spirit.

လၢခိ—ါ့ခဓၢ့—Without, §454:2.

ခိသူဉ်—ခဝံာ်ဝဒ—To secrete, (Maul.)

ခိး—ခဝံာ်—To watch, wait for; to value, estimate, (Maul.) ခး

တခိးးခိး—ခဝံာ်—The mango, §535.

စမိးလိဉ်သး—စျိဧါျိဧ—The Cashew nut, စဲးကလဲး

ခိဉ်—ခဝံာ်—အခိဉ်အနၢ်—ဒခဝံာ်ဒဘျ်—The head, the place from which things proceed; a num. affix to things proceeding from one head or source, §172, 450:2, 618.—also to tides, (Maul.) ဏ္ဍဉ်း; on, upon, §45, 172, 450.

ခိဉ်ဓၢဉ်—ခဝံာ်ဖယ့—A turban.

ခိဉ်ဓၢဉ်ဒိၤ—ဝဝံာ်ပဖၢၤ—A shrub, a species of Uvaria, (Ran.) သညိုပြဒ်း

အခိဉ်တလိာ်—ဒဖၢ့ခဝံာ်—Over and above, more than, §53, 172:3.

ခိဉ်ထိး—ခဝံာ်ဘဝံာ်—Mouth of a bottle, cave, or the like.

ခိဉ်ဆၢဉ်—ဘၢံ့ဘဝံာ်—a stump.

ခိဉ်ဒိၤတြဉ်—ဓအၢၤတၢံာ်—a green beetle of the Buprestis family, §604, (Tav.) ကျွဲး

ခိဉ်ဒိၤအ့—a similar beetle with bands of red.—ၵၢၤ်ပစု့ပွ့ခိ့.

ခိဉ်ကျၢၢ်—ခဝံာ်ချုၤ—The long piece of thatch that is put over the ridge pole, or over the corners of the roof of a house; used figuratively in the signification of the principal thing.

ခိ—ခၢ့—To call out, as an army; cross as a stream, §573, a bamboo rat, §552,—ခဓၢ—A side, half, §173, 452; signification, meaning.

တခိ—ါခဓၢ.—The side of, the part of.

တခိ—တခိး—ါခဓၢ—ါခဓၢ.—On the one side—on the other side, on the one hand—on the other hand.

ကဒါတခိး—ဓဇၤါခဓၢ.—On the contrary side; on the contrary.

တခိခိ—ါခဓၢခဓၢ.—any side, some side or other.

—ခိ—ခဓၢ—a numeral affix to things in sides.

ယၢ်ခိ—ါဘ်ခဓၢ.—Both sides.

ယၢ်ခိယၢ်ခိ—ါဘ်ခဓၢါဘ်ခဓၢ—Both sides alternately.

ယၢ်ခိခိယၢ်ခိခိ—ါဘ်ခဓၢခဓၢ—Both sides alternately.

ခိခး—ဘၢ့ခၢ—a plant of the genus Mormordica (Tav.) §600. သိခါ॥

စခိ—ခဓၢ့—a plant of the palm family and genus Zalacca.

ညဉ်တခိ—ဃတၢံ့ဘဝံာ်မၤဇၣဘ်—a fish of the carp family.

ခိဉ်—ခယ့—The leg and foot, §72:2,—ဖံာ်—a numeral adverb, §29, 34, 500.—ဘဲ့ံ—To receive, suffer, §541. (Bur.) ခံး

လၢအခိဉ်ထိး—ါ့ဒခယ့ဘၢ်—applied to space, at the foot or near a person or thing; to time, at that time §45, 174:4, 444.

တခိဉ်—ါဖံာ်—Once.

တခိဉ်တခိဉ်—ါဖၦဖၦ့—Sometimes, §34, 174.

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တခိုဉ်ခိုဉ်–lဖးုဖးု့–Sometimes, §34, 174.
ဘဉ်တခိုဉ်ခိုဉ်–bulဖးုဖးု့–" "
အါခိုဉ်–ဒးဃံး–Many times, often, §34.
အါခိုဉ်အါခိုဉ်–ဒးဃံးဒးဃံး–Many times, often, §500.
တခိုဉ်ညါ–ပွါးပွါး–an indefinitely large quantity, §476:1.
ညဉ်ခိုဉ်ခး–ဗးခဗးဘာ–a species of salt water cat fish, §616.
ခွိး–ခွံဝံး–To restrain, from (Bur) ခွပ်။
ချါ–ချာ–Wood ashes.
ချါထံ–ချာဘံး–Lye.
ချး–ချး–a disease in children, the Marasmus.
ချံ–ချံး–အချံအသဉ်––ဒချံးဒသ–Seeds, kernels in the body; –ချံဖိးထိဖိး–ချံးဒဗးဘစုဒဗး–a boat; a plant of the yam tribe; name of a month, April,–ချိုး–a fathom.
ချံး–ချံး–To fold, double up; a generic name for turtle, §604.
လးါချံးသူဉ်–lဝံ့ချံးသပ္ပ–Flint, §600.
သးချံးချူး–သးချံးချ–To be undetermined, vascillating.
ချံးသူမုါ–ချံးသးုမ–a creeper, used in medicine.
ချုံဉ်–ချံး–a cross-bow.
ချာ–ချုံး–The back, §72:2, On, upon, §45, 175:2, 457.
အခိုဉ်အချာ–ဒချုံးဒဒး–" "
ချာဃီ–ချုံးခံး– " "
အချာခိုဉ်ချာဃီ–ဒချုံးခံးဒးခံး– "
ချာဉ်–ချုံ့–Generic name for many species of Ficus, corresponding to that section of the genus, nearly, in which the fruit is single, or in pairs, §66, 535.
ချာဉ်ဒါ–ချုံ့ဝး့–ချုံ့သပ္ပါဖံးဘံ–Name given by some Karens, to the Peepul, or F. religiosa.
ချိဉ်ချာဉ်–ချုံးပါါး–Generic name for several shells of the genus Helix, §66.
ကသုံဉ်ချာဉ်–ဘံးချုံ့–Plant of the Apocyneæ family, and probably of the genus Tabernæmontana.
ချ–ဒ့ဗခါ–To seek, (Tav. Arr.) ဃု။
ချး–ချး–To reach unto; a particle, §25, 176, 456.
တချး–lချး–Before, §46, 176:2, 456.
ချဉ်–
ထိဉ်ချဉ်–ဘံးချံး.–ဘံးစံးခဗး–Name given to two species of Edolis, §604.
ချ–ချါ–To be quick, §713.
ချချ–ချါချါ–Quickly, §35.
ချသဒံး–ချါခံး.–ချါချံး–Quickly, §34, 449.
ချိး–ချုံး–Set up, as sheaves of grain.
တချိး–ခချုံး–To tilt up.
သဉ်ချိးချဉ်–ဖွးဗံးဇိ–a small species of Garcinia. ကယ်ဖိး။
ချိဉ်–ချုံး–Generic name for the testaceous Mollusca, §66:1, 600.
ချိဉ်အခိုဉ်ကး–ချုံးဒခံးချး–Operculum of a univalve shell.
ချိ–ချ–Cook by boiling, not including rice.–ဇ္ဈဗ–Be generous.
ချိဉ်–ချဗး–a mat.
ခွါ–ခွာ–affix, marking the male gender in intelligent beings, §11, 174, 459.
တခွါ–ခခွာ–Cousin; term of salutation.
ခွး–ခဝး့–ခွး–a large tree bearing a pod.
ခွံ–ခွံး–To comb, the numeral nine.
ပခွံ–ခၤလိ–a tree producing a yellowish wood, slightly fragrant, used by the native women to perfume themselves.
လှဉ်ခွံ–ခၤါါး–Species of Pandanus or screw pine.
ခွံဉ်–ခွံး–a generic name for several species of Lacerta, §616.
ခွံဉ်ဖိ–ခွံးဘစုဟ–Lacerta stellis, the Blood sucker.
ခွံဉ်ယဲး–ခွံးဗဒိ–The sand Lizard.
ခွံဉ်သံဉ်နှါ–ခွံးသိးဃ–The flying Lizard.
ခွ–'Jump, spurt.'
ခွခွိ–ဝိုဝၤ–To swing a thing round and round.
ခွသလ့–ခတုံခံးbu့–Jump as a lame man with a stick, that that can use one leg only.
ခွဲ–ခွါး–To sweep, dust with a brush or broom.
နှိဉ်ခွဲသိဉ်–nဝံးခွါး–a brush or broom.
ခွဲယီ–ဗဗး–a term of salutation, equivalent to neighbor.
တခွဲ–ဒ့ခွိး–To angle. The fishing tackle in general, or sometimes the hook alone, §441.
တခွဲဟိုး–ခွိးဇုံး–Fishing line.
ထခွဲဘိ–ခွိးbစး့– " rod.
တခွဲကနှဉ်–ခွိးမကဒဒ်–" hook.
သ့ဉ်ဃိဉ်တခွဲ–ဘံးခွိး–a plant of the natural family Rubiaceæ.
ခွဲး–ခွါး–To pick, as a torch with a stick; pick out, as boiled rice from the pot.
ခွဲးခွး–ခွါးခွး–To stir up, or around.
ခွဲးတံါ–ခွါးဘ့ံ–To draw a person's attention to an object by touching him.
ခွဲဉ်–ဘးု့–'Curved from end to end.'
ခွါး–a tree, a species of Bignonia, §535.
ယိါခွဲဉ်–ဗဒ့ဓစုဇံါး–A weaver's belt.
ခွိဉ်–ခွ့–To drive, as fowls by extending the arms, to pursue as a tiger passing in stealth from one side of the road to the other, seeking a favorable opportuity to pounce upon his prey.

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ဂါ–ဂဒ်–To pour out, usually done rapidly.
သးသဂါ–သးnဒ်ဂဒ်–To have the heart or mind set upon an object.
ဂဉ်–ဂၤ–an affix to verbs of crossing, denoting, the completion of the act, §461.
လိၤဂဉ်–lၤ့ဂၤ–To be like.
ဘဉ်ဂဉ်–buဂၤ–'Take an infection'–ဝဒိၤ့–To cross, as on a log or bridge.
ဂၤ–ဂၤ–Numeral affix to intelligent beings, §18, 178, 462.
အဂုၤအဂၤ–ဆူဂုၤဆူဂၤ–ဒဂဒၤဒဂၤ–Others, or another, §23 178:2, 462:3.
ဂံါ–ဝံါ–ဂံါတါနှဉ်တါ–ဝံါဖ့ၤဖ–To enumerate.–အဂံါအဂဲၤ–

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ဒဝံၤဒဃူ—The root as of a tree; the adverb first, §30, 179, 490, 663, 677.—ဂၨ—Strength. (Tav.)
လၢစံၢ်—lဃဝံၤ—at first, §677.
လၢစံၢ်လၢနီၢ်—lဃဝံၤlဃဂဃ—at first, §677.
လၢစံၢ်ဖိဉ်—lဃဝံၤခဝံ—first, used adjectively, §677.
လၢစံၢ်ဖိဉ်တစူ—lဃဝံၤlဃဖံ— "
ဖိစံၢ်—ဖဈၢဝံၤ—an herb with a serrated leaf.
စံဉ်—ကံၤ—to rub, grind; crowd as in passing through a narrow space; the chill preceding fever, or a similar sensation when no fever ensues; to shake the head horizontally.
ထိဉ်စံဉ်—ဈဝံၤကံၤ—a pheasant, §604.
ဖိၢ်စံဉ်ဖၢိဃဲ—ဖိၢ်စံဉ်မၢိဃဲ—ဇဂၣၤဇဂၣ်ဒ်—'Red pepper, chillies.'
စံၤ—ကံၤ—
စံၤဂုၤ—ကံၤဂဈ—To shake, as a basket of rice to make its contents settle down.
ဂၢၢ်—ဂၣ—to be still, quiet.—ဂၣဖဒ္—to be still, calm.—ဂဝ့်—ဝဝ့်—a snouted beetle, of the family Curculionidæ.
သဂၢၢ်—ဒ်ဃဂၤ—to meet.
ဂၢၤ—ဂၨ—ဝဲ့—to surround,—ဖဒ္—an inclosure.
ဂုၢ်—ဂဒ်—ဝဒ်—a snake, serpent.
ဂုဉ်—ဒ်ဃဒၤ—to seek refuge in one, 'protect,' a verbal prefix, §180, 609: 3, 678.—a name given by some Karens to a box.
ဂုဉ်နူၢ်—ဒ်ဃဒၤဂၤ—Obtain by force.
ဂုဉ်လဉ်—ဂဒၤlၤ—By the side §45, 180: 2.
ဂုဉ်ဃံ—ဂဒၤဟံၤ—Ribs, §72: 2.
ဂုၤ—ဂၨ—to recoil, go backwards, back foremost.—ဂဈ—To winnow, roll the paddy round in the fanning basket.
ဂူဉ်—ဂဒၤ—to rub one thing on another, as a root with water on a stone to grind it up, or a fiddle stick on the strings to produce a sound.
ဂူဉ်ကး—ဘၢၢ်ဖဝံၤဘဆွ—a common weed, Achyranthes triandra.
ဂ့ၢ်—အဂ့ၢ်အကျိၤ—ဂၨ—ဒဂၨဒဖွစ—A row, a numeral affix to things in rows; a reason, concerning, §181, 445, 468, 601.
အဂ့ၢ်အဘါ—ဒဂၨဒbr—Strength, (Maul.)
ဂ့ၢ်လိဉ်—ဂ့ၢ်လိဉ်ဘျိလိဉ်—lဝံၤ—ဂၨlဝံၤbဂ့ၢ်ဝံၤ—To contradict, argue.
အဂ့ၢ်ဒ်အိၤ—ဒဂၨbဩၤဃဝံၤ—For, on this account, §468: 3.
မ့ၢ်အဂ့ၢ်ဒ်လဲဉ်—မ့ိဒဂၨbဩၤဘါဘျlဒ်—Why? for.
အဂ့ၢ်အဖိၢ်—ဒဂၨဒဖဲ့—Concerning.
အဂ့ၢ်အကျိၤ—ဒဂၨဒဖွစ့— "
ဘဉ်အဂ့ၢ်တဘဉ်အဂ့ၢ်—br ဒဂၨ lbr ဒဂၨ—Perhaps.—ဂျ—Ratan, of which there are many species; the name given at Maul. and Rangoon to plants called ကြြိ at Tavoy.
ဂ့ၤ—ဂ့ၤ—To be good, or handsome, a verbal prefix, §28, 160, 182, 466.
ဂ့ၤ—ဂ့ၤ—ဂ့ၤ—ဂ့ၤ—Whether—or; neither—nor.
ဂ့ၤဂ့ၤ—ဂ့ၤဂ့ၤ—ဂ့ၤဂ့ၤ—ဂ့ၤဂ့ၤ—Whether—or; neither—nor.
မ့ၢ်ဂ့ၤ—မ့ၢ်ဂ့ၤ—မ့ိဂ့ၤ—မ့ိဂ့ၤ—Whether—or; neither—nor.
တဂ့ၤ—lဃ့ၤ—a prohibitive particle, §220, 380, 649.
ဆူဉ်ဂ့ၤ—ဘိၤဃဟံၤ—A tree producing a very hard wood.
ဓဉ်—ဂျၤ—To rip or cut open, as folded paper; §68: 2, to cut or slice off, §452.
ထိဓဉ်—ဇဈဂျၤ—A sickle, §68: 5.
ဓၤ—ဂၨ—To move, arise.
ဓၤထၢဉ်—ဂၨဇဃူ—To rise up.
ဂိၢ်—ဂဖ့—To be cold, §56.
တၢ်ဂိၢ်ဖိမှၢ်ဃါ—ဇဈဂဖ့ဖဈၢမ့ဒၣ—The first cold weather.
တၢ်ဂိၢ်ဖိကျိၤ—ဇဈဂဖ့ဖဈၢဆွ့—The second cold weather.
ဂိဉ်—ဂဝံၤ—'To push a stick or other instrument into a hole,'—lဖ့—To throw the shuttle—ဂ့ိဈၤ—To be of utility or advantage, §609: 1.
တဂိဉ်တသိဉ်—ဂ့ိဈိၤဂ့ိဈၤဒ့ိၤ—Of no use.
ဂိၤ—စဈ့ဎ့—'Oblong, ovate.'
ဂိၤဖိဉ်—ဂဈဖ့—An associate.
ဂိၢ်—ဂဲ့—A portion, share; for, instead of, §183, 463.
ဂိၢ်မုၢ်—မၣlဝံ့—A multitude.
ဂိဉ်—ဏဇ—A verbal affix, §184, 328, 728.
ဂိၤ—ဂၨ—An image, representation, §185,—ဝဈၤ—To be red, §63; to be inflamed,—ဂဈၤ—to be early,—ဇဈဒ့ဇ့—to erect a scaffold around a tree.
ဂိၤဖံး—ဇဃဈ—ဖဝံၤ—The genus Bos, §552.
ထိဉ်ဂိၤဖံးဖိဉ်လဲဉ်—ဘဝံၤဇဃဈဟ့ဂ့ဝ့ဂ့ဲ့—A night heron, common on the sea coast, §604.
ဂုၢ်ဂိၤဖိဉ်—ဂဓဝဈၤခဝံၤ—A red headed snake, §616.
ဖိဂိၤ—ဖဈၢဝဈၤ—The cock's comb, Celosia, §628.
ဂိၤစုမ့ဉ်ဖးဖိဉ်—ဂဈၤစဘမၢ်ၤဖၣဝံၤ—The henna tree, §535.
ဂိၤစုမ့ဉ်သ့ဉ်ဖိ—ဂဈၤစဘမၢ်ၤဖဝံၤ—The balsam, or touch me not, §628.
ဂိၤသိဉ်လၢ—ဂဈၤဃခဈၤ—Early in the morning.
လၢဂိၤလၢဟၤ—lဃဂဈၤlဃဂ—By morning—by evening.
ဆဉ်တူၢ်ဂိၤ—ဋဘဓဝဈၤ—The morning star.
ဟးဂိၤ—ဂၣဂဈ့—Be destroyed.
အိဉ်ဂိၤ။လၢဉ်ဂိၤ—ဒ့ဂဈ့.—lဒၤဂဈ့—To waste, destroy.
တၢ်ဂိၤ—ဇဈဝဈၤSand fleas, or other insects of a similar character.
သိဉ်ဂိၤ—ဘဖ့ဝဈၤ—A red species of Cimex.
ဂိၤကၢ်—ဂ့ခဲ့—A howdah or saddle, according as it is applied to an elephant or a horse.
ဂိၤထံး—ဂ့ဘံၣ—lဒၢဘံၣ—At or about a person or thing, §45, 185, 464, 666.

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ဃါ—ဇဝံၣဃဇ—Frighten away with a loud noise, speak in a similar manner,—ဝၤ—Be startled, or frightened, by some unexpected cause;—ဘ်ၣ—Resin, gum.
ဃါဃူဉ်—ခ့ၤဃဈ—To mix.
ဃၢ်—ဃဲ့—'Something extraneous to a person or thing,' a common name for several different kinds of insects, but usually weevils, moths, or such as are parasitic on other bodies.

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ကဆိအံ်ဃၢ်–ဓတၢ်ဒဩဃဲ–A Copriphagous beetle, probably a Scarab.
ထံဃၢ်–ဘၢၢဃဲဆူၢ်ၤဖဝံၤ–A water insect resembling a species of Aega.
တၢ်ဖိဃၢ်–ဖၤဖဝံၤဃဲ–Insects.
တၢ်ဖိတၢ်ဃၢ်–ဖၤဖဝံၤဖၤဃဲ–Some Karens say this term is synonymous with the above, but others that it signifies, animals in general.
တၢ်ဃၢ်ဃၢၤ–ဖၤဃဲဃစၢ့–Others, aside, §186, 470, 490,
ဃာ်–ၵၤ–'Eject phlegm from the trachea.'–ပၤ–Mange, or the like.–ဘၤ–Fast, a verbal affix, §187, 525.
သဃာ်–ဒဝံၤ–A mass of brush, or bushes.
ဃးၤ–ၵၤ–To be withered or rotten; a dark color.
တဃးၤဃိ–ဖၣုၤစၢ့–A numeral adverb, §471.
ဘဉ်ဃးၤ–bၤၵဘၤ–bၤဖဲၣ်.–bၤbဒၤ–To be connected with.
ဃးၤသူ–ဖၤဃဲ–The small sand fly.
ဃဉ်–ၵၤ–To turn about, stir about, a state of being, to be overcome.
ဃဉ်ၡူဉ်ၡၢ–ၵၤဓဝံၤဆုၢ်ၢ့–To turn the back.
ဃဉ်ဃဉ်–ဖၤ–About, §38, 188, 428, 430.
ဃၤ–ပၤ–To fan, as in cleaning rice.
ဃီ–ဍုၢ်ၤ–Bone.
အဃီအလၤ–ဒဍုၢ်ၤဒါၤ–To be handsome.
ဃီဉ်–ဟုၢ်ၤ–'Crowded together so as to interfere.'
သဃီဉ်–ပအ့ၢ်–To be twins.
ဃီး–ဟုၢ်ၤ–To be tight, tye tight; stringent.
ဃီဉ်–ဇုၤ်–Dirt, such as adheres to the person.
သ့ဉ်ဃီဉ်–ဘုၢ်ဍုၢ်ၤ–Creeping plants; usually spoken of large ones.
နီဉ်သ့ဉ်ဃီဉ်–ဂ့ဘုၢ်ဍုၢ်ၤ–Generic name for several species of Convolvulus.
ဃီဉ်ဃၢ–ဘုၢ်ၤဇၣ့–A weed, Cassia fœtida, the stinking cassia.
ဃီဉ်မူၢ်–Creeper of the genus Poivrea.
ဃီၤ–ပအ့–Measure the circumference of any thing.–ဘုၢ်ၤဟၣ–Be or fall in an horizontal position, usually preceded by the prefix for fall, §460.–ဍုၢ်–Lac.
ဃၢ–ပၣ့–To be heavy.–ၵုၢ်ၤ–a plant, probably Arum campanulatum, (Rox.)
ဃၢဉ်–ၵၣ့–Be parched or scorched, as rice.–ဒ့ဝအ့–'Stir about.'
ဃဉ်ဃိး–bၤဇုၤ်ၤ–To graze, rub together, as two trees blown together by the wind.
ဖိဒဃၢဉ်–ဖဝံၤၵ့ၣ့–Name common to two species of Alpinia.
ဃၢၤ–ပစ့–Near, by, §45, 189, 474, 571.
ဃၢၤဝးဝး–ပစ့ဝဝၤ–Round about, §189, 474.
အဃၢၤအဃိၢ်–ဒပၣ့ဒပစ–Property.
ဃူ–ဒ့ပဒၢ–'To seek;'–ပဒၢ–the numeral six.
ဃူဉ်–ပဇၤ–Verbal affix; together, together with, §190, 472.
ဃူး–ပၣ်–A hill field, (Maul.) ခုး။
ဃူ–ပ့–To be even; in harmony; at peace.
ညဉ်ဃူမဲၢ်–ဇၣဖဖွ–A fish of the genus Lates, (Tav.) ညဉ်ဖိဉ်မဲၢ်။
ဃဲ–ဒ့ဇုၢ်ၢ့–Ask, beg.–ပအုၢ်–To be dry.–ဇၣ–To bind in bundles.–ဇအုၢ်bၤ့–the larva of a large beetle.
ကဲဉ်ဃဲ–ဇုၢ်ၤဇအုၢ်ၢ့–'To be checked.'
ၡိဉ်ကဲဉ်ဃဲ–ဆူဝံၤဇုၢ်ၤဇအုၢ်ၢ့–A variegated species of Bulimus, and the name is also applied to shells of the genus Nerita.
ဃဲဘဲထီဉ်–ပအၢbအၢဒ်ဝ်ၤ–Pick dirt from cotton after the seed is out.
ဃဲၢ်–ပနီ–စအ့ဂါနီ–To run.–ပအ်–a large species of basket, §490:2.
မူၢ်ဃဲၢ်လိၤ–မၣစအ့ါၤ့–Afternoon, §627.
ဃဉ်–ဖအ်ၤ–To loose.ဒ့ဇအ့ၢ်–'Boil down.'
ဃဲၤ–
သဃဲၤ–ဂုၢ်ၤ့–Generic name for several kinds of Jews-harps.
ဃဲ–ပအၢ–Any acute lancing pain; the volatile spirit of some medicines, the strong smell of tobacco and arrack. 'Carry on or in the arms,'–ဂစၢ့ဆွိၢ်–a small animal of the genus Tupaia, §616.
ဃဲမူၢ်–ဍွိၤမဝံ–Heavy rain.
ဖိဃဲ–ဖစၣဇအုၤ–An umbelliferous plant.
ဃဲဒိၢ်ဟ့ၢ်–ဘၤဖျစဖ–A quadruped, probably a species of polecat. An insect, a large beetle.
ဖိဉ်ဃဲ–ဖဝံၤဍွိၤ–An Orphan.
ဃဲသဲမုဉ်–မအၤဍွိၤမၣ–A prostitute.
ဆါဃဲသဲမုဉ်–The venereal disease.
ဃဲဉ်–ပအၤ–Enlarge, spread, as a sore; a cleaver.
သဃဲဉ်–A large tree with a large fruit and an oily seed.
ဃဲး–'Slight.'
ဃဲးဃဲး–ဇၢ်ၤဇၢ်ၤ–Adv. of time, long, §34, 639.
ဃဲးဃိး–Wholly, used with the negative.
ဃဲဉ်–'Varied.'
ဃဲဉ်ဖိဉ်ဃဲဉ်လဉ်–ဍွိၤဆဝံၤ–Barren ground, a desert.
ဃဲၤ–ပအ်ၤ–To trace, enumerate, as a gencalogy; to rehearse, repeat.–ဍွိ–ဍွိ–To be pined away.
ဃိ–ဒ့ပဝံၤ–To burn partially, as in singeing off hairs or feathers, or in grilling meat.–ပစၢ့–Bellows.–ၵစၢ့–with a pronoun, on my, thy, his, her, its, or their account, §15, 191, 437. To be silent.
လၢ–အဃိ–ါၵ–ဒၵစၢ့–On account of, (where the blank is supplied by a noun.)
လၢ–ဃိ–ါၵ–ၵစၢ့–Because, (where the blank is supplied by a verb and its adjuncts.)
ဝဲဉ်ဃိ–ဖဝံၤဆဝံၤ–To clear, cut away small bushes.
ဃိကလဉ်။ဃိကလံဉ်။ဃိကလဲဉ်–ဘစၢ့ဝဖ့–ါၤ့မဒ်ပၢ်ၵ–Still, silent, §65, 426.
ဃိၢ်–ါစၢ့–'To follow'; the couplet of လူၤ။
ဃိဉ်–ပဝံၤ–'Confine, press as with the hand or a weight'; to trace along, follow a stream, a prison.
ကိၢ်ဃိဉ်–ခအ့ဂဝံၤ–ခဝံ့ဂဝံၤ–To burn.
ကသံဉ်ကိၢ်ဃိဉ်–ဝဒိၤဆျၤပအ်ၢ့ပစၤ–Houseleek.

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ဘဉ်သးဒိဉ်–ဝဲသခု–bɔစɤ–To meet.

ဃိး–ပဝံɤ–Bee's wax, the numeral eight, name of the month corresponding in part to July, a generic name for plants of the genus Morinda, §535–bံ့bစ့–the sheathing petioles of plants of the grass tribe, and some palms.

ထိဉ်ဃိး–ဒ့ပဝံɤ–To congeal.

ဃိးသူဒိး–ပဝံɤဘ့ဃံၤ–M. tinctoria.

ဃိးသ့ဉ်–ဘ့ɤ–M. exerta.

သဃိး–ဖ့ဝံɤ–Armour.

ကြိဃိး:ကြိဃိး–ပွဲ့ပဝံɤ–An insect of the Bee tribe that produces the pitch-like substance used in caulking boats.

ဃိဉ်–ခစ့–A solid angle or segment; a numeral aff. §18, 192, 455. A tree which is used to intoxicate fish, probably Randia dumatorum–ဖ့စ့–a track–ဂ္ဂစ့–A pagoda.

ဃိဉ်ဝဉ်–ဝɤဖ့ဝံɤ–Bamboo fuel.

ဒိဃိဉ်–ဖစၢစစ့ပၤ–A flowering shrub, Plumeria acuminata, §628, (Tav.) ဒိဆိဖါ:

ဃိ–ပၢ့–To hew smooth and square, a floor, a ladder or steps, –စ့–a common name for many large trees, but principally of the natural family Dipterocarpeœ, §535.–ပၢ့–ပ့–a particle, §193, 471.

တ–ဃိ–lပqၤပ့–Uninterruptedly.

တထံဉ်ဃိ–ဘံၤပ့– " continually.

တဘိယူဂ်ဃိ–ဘံၤပ့– " "

တပယူဉ်ဃိ–ဘံၤပ့– " "

တဃးဃိ–ဖɤ့ပ့–At one time, at the same time, at once.

တပူၤဃိ–စစ့ပ့– " at the same place.

တမံၤဃိ–မံၤ့ပ့–The same kind, the same.

တ–ဃိ–l–ပ့–Only one, (where the blank is supplied by a numeral affix.)

တဒိဂ်ၢဂ်ဃိ–lဖɤ့ပ့–At the same time, at once.

တဒြဂ်ဃိ–lဖɤ့ပ့–sစɤ– " " (Tav.)

ဃိသိ–စ့ဝံɤ–The most common wood oil tree, a species of Dipterocarpus.

ဃိထိးသိ–စ့ဘံɤဝံɤ–A species of Vatica.

ဃိထိးတြၢ–စ့ဂlɤဒ့–A species of Dipterocarpus.

ဃိထိး–A name given to a tree, by some Karens, which is a species of Calophyllum.–ဂခဖ့lံၤlစ့–a large species of serpent of the Coluber tribe. It has no poison fangs.

ဃိကအိ–ဂခဖ့–Snake of the same family as the preceding.

ဃိမ့ၢ်ပျဂ်:ဃိမ့ၢ်ဓၢဂ်–Name given to any large tree.

ပှၤဇိးဃိ–ထlံ့ဖ့–Old batchelor or old maid.

ဃိဉ်–ပစ့–To take to pieces, as a mat or a house.

နိ့ဂ်ဃီၤ–မဒ်–A species of Indigo.

ဃိး–

သဃိးကလဉ်–ဖ့ခwlၤ–ပ့ပ့ဟံɤ–Stealthily, §65:3.

ဃိဉ်–ဝံ့–Measure with a cubit measure.–ပစ့–Generic name for several species of Dillenia, §535.––ပစၤ–Chide, chastise.

ဃိၤ–ပဝံၤ–To assist, or stand ready to assist persons or children in danger of falling.–ဖɤ့–Cimex lectularius, §604. စဝံၤ–Verbal affix, §28, 194, 482.–ဂ္ဂစၤ–Cocoanut tree, §535.–ပ့–Width or circumference of any thing, as a man or tree, §494.

ဒိဉ်ဃိၤ–ဝ့ဘဒၤ–Breadth or width.

စဃိၤ–ပ့–A tree, Mangifera oppositifolia, §535.

တၤဃိၤ–ဖɤပစၤ–A large species of deer, Cervus Hippelaphus, §552.

ဃ့ဉ်–ဝɤဖ့ဝံɤ–Rotten bamboos used for fuel, §517. (Tav.) ဃိဉ်ဝဉ်:

C

ငါ–ဒ့lါ့–To borrow, from the Bur. §490:4.

ငါ–From the Bur. ငါ fish; this root is found in the names of a few fish.

ညဉ်ငါဒိ–ဃɤမ့–The shark.

ညဉ်ငါဒိပနှၤ်–ဃɤမ့ပဂြ–The hammer-headed shark.

ငၤ–

တငၤ–ဝငɤ–An oar.

ငဲး–

သငဲး–lါɤ–Generic name given to several species of Pandanus, or screw pine.

O

စ–စ–A formative prefix, §276, 477, the pronoun I §329, 636.

စမိဉ်–စမဝံၤ–Dill. (Bur.) စခွတိ:

စမံဉ်–ဘမံၤ–Anethum sowa. (Bur.) စမြိကိ:

စမ့ဉ်ဂီၤ–စမဒၢဝစၤ–Cress. Lepidium sativum. (Bur.) စမုန်ဒီ:

စမ့ဉ်ဘူ–စမဒၢbqɤ–Anise seed. (Bur.) စမုန်စပါး:

စမ့ဉ်သူ–စမဒၢဘ့ၢ–Nigella sativa. (Bur.) စမုန်နုကိ:

စါ–စၤ–To oppose, resist, (Bur.) to be skilled, (Tal.)

စ်–ဇြ–To be soft, flexible, weak, §136.

ကစ်–ခဇြ–The body of any thing; a master, lord, self, §13, 619, 420.

နိ်စ်–ခဝɤ–A verbal affix §421:2,–ဂ့ဇြ–the body.

ကစ်ကစ်–ဇြဇြ–Softly, gently, §35, 136, 489.

သးစ်–သbန့–Young in age;–သဇြ–weak in mind.

စဉ်–စɤ–To be wide apart; tall.

စး–စၤ.–စၤ–A verbal affix, §197, 486, 545, 608.–ɤ–'Join.'

အိဉ်စး–ဒ့စɤ–To question, (Maul.) သံဂိါ:

စ့ဉ်–စခɤ–A hammer.

စးဒိ–စɤခစၢ–Paper. Bur. စက္ကူ:

စဉ်–စၤ–

စဉ်ထံ–စၤဘံၤ–To sound, try the depth of water. Bur. ရေစမ်:

စဉ်တံးဖိဉ်–စɤဖဝံၤ–The nutmeg tree, §600.

စၤ–ဇၤ–A large sweep net, with the negative, to be of no importance.

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ခံ–စံၢ်ဒ့–Arsenic, §671. Bur. ဓိန့်။
ခံယါ–စံၢ်ဗၢ–Cummin, §613. Bur. ဇီယါ။
ယခံ–ဘံၢ်ပၤဖဲၢ–A species of Smilax.
ခံၢ်–ဘံၣ်–To pinch, champoo.
ခံၢ်ဆၢ–ဇၢ်ဘဲ့–To season, as food.
ခံၢ်ဃါ–ဒ့ဏ့ၢ်–A mixture, condiment, §578.
ခံၢ်ဒိသိ–ဇၢ်ပဖ့–Plants of the genus Physalis (Maul.) ဆိဒံဉ် ဓိဉ်လိ။
ခံဉ်–ဇၢ်ပ–ခံဉ်ဒိၢပွဲၢဒိၢ–ဇၢ်ဒဲ့ကၣဒဲ့–A lowland paddy field.
ခံဉ်တဝဲ–ဇၢ်ပတ့ဲ့–A lowland paddy field, bearing a second crop.
လီၢခံဉ်–ါ့ဘ့်–'Settled.'
ခံး–စံၣ်.–ါဖၢ–To say.
ခံးသိး–စၣဎ့–To abuse with obscene language.
ခံဉ်–ဖဇၢ–To leap.
ခံဉ်တဲၢ–ခံဉ်တဲၢတဲထိၢ–ါဖၢါ့–ါဖၢါ့ါၤါ့–To relate, discourse.
ခံဉ်ညီဉ်–စျၢရ့ၢ်–To judge, Bur. ဇိရင်။
ထံခံဉ်ဖိပူ–ဘံၢဒံၢ်ပဲ့ါ့ပ့–Waves.
ထိဉ်ခံဉ်ကွဲၢ–ဘဲ့ဝဲၢ်ဆွါၢ–A bird, the king crow, Dicrurus indicus, §604.
သ့ခံၢ်–ဘံၣဒဲ့–To strain out the water in washing rice.
ဓိဉ်ကုဉ်ခံဉ်–A species of tortoise beetle.
စၢ–ဝၣ့–To tye.
ဓိဉ်စၢ–ခဲ့ၣဘဈ့ဇ့ၢ်ၤ–The string that binds up the hair.
စၢၢ်–ဎ့–To 'extend in a line,' stretch out as a rope,–ဘ့ၣ့–to lop off, §68, 138.
စၢၢ်ဆၢ–ဎ့ါဈ့–To be straight.
ကစၢၢ်–ကစၢၢ်ကသိ–ခဲ့ဴါဈ့–ခဲ့ဴါဈ့ဘဲ့ါ့ဝံါ့ါၤ–A mountain.
စၢၢ်တလၢၢ်–ဗဒ့ဲ့ဗဲၤ–At a distance.
စၢဉ်–
စၢဉ်သံ–စၣ့ဘံၢ–To hang.
ဖိစၢဉ်သံ–ဖဗၢစၣ့ဘံၢ–The nodding Clerodendron, C. nutans.
စၢၤ–အစၢၤအသွဉ်–ဇၣ်ၤ–ဒဎၣ်ၤဒဎၤ–A race, tribe.–ဇၣ့–'Intermediate'–ဇၣ့.–ဘဲ့ၣ–Assist; a verbal affix, §198, 492, 611.
စု–စဒၣ–The hand and arm, §72–ဎဲ့ၣ–An adverb of number, §29, 34, 199, 500.
တစုတစု–တစုစု–ါဎဲ့ၣဎဲ့ၣ–ခဒ့ဎဲၤခဒ့ဎဲ့ၣ–Sometimes, occasionally, §447, 500.
ဘဉ်တစုစု–ဘဴါဎဲ့ၣဎဲ့ၣ–Sometimes, occasionally, §500.
အါစု–ဒၣဎဲ့ၣ–Many times, often, §500.
ကစုဒ့–ခဗဒၤခဘ့.–ဝဒၣ–ဗဒဗဇ့–Privately, §419.
စုလီၢ်ဒိဉ်ဓိဉ်–စဒၣါ့ဆ့ခဲ့ၣ–Property.
စုဖံး–စဒၣဖဇၤ–Tendrils.
စုသ့–စဒၣဝဘါၣ–To be skillful.
စူၢ်–
တစူၢ်–ဎဒ–To overspread, as creeping plants.
ကစူၢ်–ခဎ့.–ဎ့–The monkey tiger, §552.
ပစုၢ်-ပစုၢ်ပတ့ၤ–ပဎ့–ပဇ့ခရ့ါ့–Be urgent; an adverb, §34, 456, 543:2.
သဉ်ပစုၢ်–ခဲၤဂိၤ–ဘၣဎဒ–A tree, Heritiera attenuata, §535.
စုဉ်–ဎဒၤ–A swing or cradle, resembling a hammock; to collect together, as bees in a mass resembling one of these swings.
စုဉ်စုဉ်–ဎဇၤဎဇၤ–Each, §200, 493 (Maul.)
စုး–စဈၣ–To thrown down, as a load.
စုဉ်–စဈၣ–စဈၣ–To steep; poison, §691:1; a tree producing a poisonous juice.
စုၤ–
စုၤစုၤ–ဎဇၤဎဇၤ–Each, (Tav.) §200.
စူ–စဒၤ–A sharp point–စၣ့–'Sort, cull.'
သ့ဉ်စူဓိဉ်–တံါ့ဈဒၣ–A tree, Terminalia chebula.
စူါ်–စဒၣ–To throb–ဎဖ့–'Suck up.'–ဎဒ–To obey–ဎဲ့–A coffin.
စူဉ်–
စူဉ်ဝံဉ်–ါကိ့မဇၢ–The orange, §600. (Tav.) လံဉ်ဓိ။
စူး–ဎၣ–To cast away.
စူဉ်–စဖ့ၣ–To straighten what is crooked.
စူၤ–ဎၣ့–To rain; be meek.
တါဆဲစူၤ–ဎၣဂိၢဎၣ့–It rains.
တါတစူၤ–ဎၣါဎၣ့–one rainy season.
ဒ့–စျိၤ–Silver.
တဒ့–စဒ့ိ–Be oblique, inclined from a direct line.
ဒ့ါ်–ဇျ–A particle, §40, 46, 159, 201, 495. (Maul.)
ဒ့ဉ်–စျၣ–The left side.
တဒ့ဉ်–ခဇၤ–Sinisterly.
တဒ့ဉ်–ခဒၣဗဒ့ါၤ–A large tree, perhaps a species of Ficus.
ဒ့ၤ–ဎဒ့ိ့–Indented, depressed.
ဒ့ၤထးဃဉ်–ဘရ့ျ–Fetters.
ခဲ–စဒ့ၤ–ခဓၣ–To stick, seal, §674; 'to peg.'–ဘဈၣ–A particle denoting succession, §11, 304, 481.
ခဲဉ်–ဇျၤ–A large coarse basket.
သံကခဲဉ်–ဘံါ့ဇျၤ–To be green, as trees; raw, as flesh.
ခဲး–
တခဲး–တခဲးခဲး–ါပျါ–ါပျါပျါ–A little.
ခဲးကလဲး–စျိၤခေါ့ျိၤ–The Cashew nut tree.
ခဲဉ်–ဘဒ့ၣ–An affix, §202, 610. (Tav.)
ခဲၤ–ဎဒ့ၤ–To hang, be pendant, an ear of grain.
ဓိ–စဖ့–'Rising above the common level.'
အဓိအကဓိၤ–ဒစဖ့ဒမ့–Power.
ဓိဓိဉ်–စဖ့ခဲံၣ–A hill.
ဓိါ်–ဎဖ့–To follow after an elapsed interval.
တဓိါ်–ါဎဲံ.–ဂ့ဲဎဲံ–A short period.
ဓိါ်ဘျဲး–ဆိ့ဘျိၣ–Break into small pieces.
ဓိဉ်–ဎဲံၤ–To carry.

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လိၢ်ပစိၣ်—lံဒဈးဒစ—A raised seat, throne.
စိး—စဝံး—To peck, as a bird with its bill, to chop with a similar motion, §68:4.
စိးကပူး—ဇၢ်ဈံးပါး—ဒၢဈံးပါး—A generic name for butterflies, §604.—ဖျံး—A moth.
စိးကွၢ်—စဝံးခါ—The Hopea tree (Maul. Ran.) §535, ဆူးကွဲ။
စိးဃၢဉ်—ဒွးခွး—ဇၢ—A beetle of the Curculio tribe, §600.
စိးတဆိဉ်—စဝံးဘဝံး—A name given to several species of birds belonging probably to the cuckoo family.
စိးတံဉ်—စဝံးဘံး—A name common to several species of Mantidæ.
နှဉ်စိးဆိဉ်—nးစဝံးဘံး—A plant, Desmodium triquetrum §600, ကသံဉ်ကူး။
စိးမကု—မးစးဝစၢဒစးမၤံး—Beetles of the Linnean genus Coccinella, §604.
စိးဝဉ်ဃး—ဏး—The crow.
စိးဝဉ်ဃးဒံမှဉ်ဖိ—ဏးဒဘံၤ—A plant of the genus Brionia, §600.
စိးဃး—ဇစၤပဉ်—A carrion beetle.
စိးဃဲ့— " "
စိးဃိဉ်—ခးဒွး—A Saurian reptile described by the Karens as a species of Varanus.
တစိး—lဇံ—Breadth of the hand with the thumb extended.
သစိး—စဝံးဂါး—A trap to noose fowls by the neck.
ကလံၤစိး—lံၤခံၤ—The north.
စိဉ်—ဝဝံ—A corpse.—ပတံ့—Numeral affix to piles, §203, 579.
သ့ဉ်အစိဉ်—ဘံးဒစဖ့—The summit of a tree.
စိဉ်တသိဉ်—စတံ့ပါတံ့—The date palm, Phœnix dactylifera, (Tav.) Bur. ဓနိပလွနိ။
အပူၤစိဉ်—ဒဃိၤဝၤ—High, or exorbitant price.
စိး—ဇံၤ—The length of a given measure; the length of life, i. e. a generation, §501:1.
တစိး—lဇံၤ—A particle, §501:2.
စိးရိး—lဇံၤ—With the negative, never, §204, 501:3. (Tav.)
စိးလိး— " " " (Maul.)
လိၤစိးလိၤထီ—lံးဇံၤlံးဓွ—Forever.
ဘစိးစိးအဃဉ်ဃဉ်—ဒဇံၤဇံၤဒဓွဃဓွ—Forever, §34, 205, 501.
ပစိး—ဇံၤစခူ—Musquetoes, §604.
ပစိးထီစု—ဇပံစစးဉစၢစဃ—A name given, by some Karens to Crane flies (Tav.) ဖံဒိကးအဆူဉ်။
စိးဖိဉ်—ဇဈးဝံး—The recess in a Karen hall for strangers to sleep in.
ဒိ—ဒံ့—Pure, clean—စဇး—An affix applied to young men, §206, 459, 483. With other particles, wholly, §206, 496.
ဒိပကၢး—စးပခး—Sodomy.
ကနဲဒိ—nံၤစး—Honey.
ဒိလမူ—စဇးဘမၤ—A plant of the genus Plumbago, §450.
ဒိလိ—ဏ့ဇး—Cockroaches, Blatta.
ကဒိဒိ—စဇးဇဇး—Well, §65.
ပဒိ—ဇစဈး—Try, tempt.
ဒြိ—ဇ့—To perch as a bird.—ဟံၤဇၢ—A name given to several large grasses, §600,—ဇ့—To size as thread with congee water.
ဒြိရ့ၢ်—ခဝံးဇေးဇဒွိး—A species of horse fly, §604. (Tav.) (Maul.) ပကိဒးဃး။
ပဒြိ—ပဇဒ့—An amulet.
ဒြိဉ်—စခး—To be wet, §603,—စ့—To lift up, as the eyes.
ကဒြိဉ်—ပရ့ၢ်—News.
ဒြိး—ဇဇး—To lie in wait. 'Weigh,' (Maul.) ခံ။—စ—A prefix marking the masculine gender, §12, 207, 477:2.
ဒြိဖါဝါ—ဇ့ဖၢမဒး—An insect, Coccus adonidum, or a related species.
ဒြိကျိး—ဇဇးရ့ဇး—Immodest.
ဒြိစူး—ဇဇးဇဒး—Apart, separate.
ဒြိဒြိ—ခါံ့—Scales.
ဒြိဒြိသဉ်—ခါံ့ဝး—Weights.
ဒြိပၤ—ဝဘွၤ—A king.
လိၤဒြိး—lံးဇ့—Fall in drops.
အိဉ်တစိးအိတစိး—ဒွဝမံၤ့ဒွဝါး—Live on the labors of others.
ပစိး—ဇ့ဈံၤ—Dew.
ဒြိပစိး—ဖဇၢဇ့—A flower introduced from America, Polianthes tuberosa., §628.
ဒြိဒြိ—ဇဇးဇဒး—To be distant, as relations.
ဒြိပှၤ်ဝ်ၤ်ဒြိးဒြိ—စဈ့ဖဇဝါဇေးဇဒး—Half brothers, or sisters.
ကစိး—ဇဇးဇဇ—Height.
ပစိးစု—ပစိးနွဲ—ဇ့ဇး—ဇၢရ့ဇ—Creeping plants, growing on trees, from which fiddle strings are made.
ဍး—ဒး—To be few, scarce, §208, 506.
ဍးလိး—ဒးlး—To lessen, §57.
ဍာဉ်ဌံး—စဘံးစဘံး—Cymbals.
ဍား—ဘိးဖံၤbစ့—ပဝး—A handkerchief.
ဍ်—ဇ၌—To leak, ooze out or in.
သံးဍ်—ဘိးဇဘ—The extract produced by Acacia catechu.
ဎ—ဇ၌—To be fresh, as meat.
ဎး—ပ၌း—A rapid.
ဒြိး—ဇဈး—To grasp up with the ends of the fingers, or a part of them, §209, 503, 693.—ဇံ—'Straightened at the orifice, inclining from a direct line towards a point.'
ဒြိ—
ဒြိကလဉ်—ဒြိကလဉ်—ဏ့စးချးချိး—ဏ့စးချးဘ့—Clearly, §65.
ဒြိး—စဒး—To grasp with the hand, num.affix, §210, 479.—ဒး့—Name of one of the tribes of Karens, §703:1.—ဏး့—A species of wild Piper betle.
ဓြါ—ဓွး—To crawl.
ဓွဉ်—ဓွ့—A tribe of men, perhaps the Cambodians.
ဓွဉ်—ဓွး—A verbal affix, §485, 682.
ဓွံး—ဓွံ—Generic name for several beetles, most usually those

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of the Scarab tribe, §604—ခွိုးသွဉ်ဖြ—ဒွံမာ်—a beetle, the male of which is distinguished by protuberances on the head and thorax, resembling a pair of large mandibles. It longs to the Megasominæ.

ခွိဉ်—ဒွး—A flowering timber tree, Lagerstrœmia regina. (Maul.) သွီ။

ဆ

ဆါ—ဇၢ—To be sick.

တၢ်ဆူတၢ်ဆါ—ဇ၃ဝ်ဒ၃ဇၢ—Sickness, §58.—ဒ့ဇၢ—To sell.

ဆါမဲာ်—မ့ိုးါခိုး—Dislike, unwillingness to contemplate an object.

သးဆါ—ဘ်ဇၢ—Feel annoyed.

ဆး—ဇ်—To sew.

ဆးဆွဉ်—Species of screw pine, bearing a fragrant flower, Pandanus odorotissimus, §628, (Tav.) ဖိဒိဝါ။

ဆဉ်—ဇ၁—Food for animals, bait.—ဒ၁—Stars.

ဆဉ်မဲၢ်ထီဉ်—ဒ၁မ့ိဘွ—Comets.

ဆဉ်ယူး—ဒ၁ဗဒး—Shooting stars.

ဆဉ်ဘုဖြ—ဒ၁bဓ၁ဖဝံ့—The milky way.

သဆဉ်—ပဂ်ာ်—To exhort.

ထံဖြကိုၢ်ဖြ—ဘၢ်ဖဝံ့ခ့ဉ်ဖဝံ်—Animals, men, §594.

ဆဉ်ဖြကိုၢ်ဖြ—ဆဉ်ဖြးကိုၢ်ဖြး—ဇ၁ဖဝံ့ခ့ဉ်ဖဝံ့—ဇ၁ဒဝံ့ခ့ဉ်ဒဝံ့—Quadrupeds, animals in general.

ဆံ—ဆံဆဲဉ်—lဇၢ်ၢ—The numeral ten.

ဆံး—ဇၢ်ာ်—To jump away, as when blown by the wind; to rebound as a ball, to sprinkle or drop, as a liquid medicine; to milk.—ပ၁ၢ်—To be small.

ဆံးစၢ်—ဇ၃့ဒဇ၁—To bear, bring forth.

ဆံးမူၢ်—ဇၢ်ၢမ၅—Name of the month corresponding in part to September.

ဆံးဆဉ်—ဇၢ်ၢဇ၁—Name of a month corresponding in part to October.

ဆံဉ်—ဇၢ်၁—Urine.—ဇဒ့—To be sour. Run out, as the contents of a vessel when tipped over, l့ခ၁.

ဆံဉ်ဒၢ—ဇၢ်၁ပဇ့—The bladder.

ဆံဉ်ကျိး—ဇၢ်၁ခ့ဇ့—Ureters.

လၢၢ်ဆံဉ်—lဲ့ဇဒ့—Alum, §600.

လၢၢ်ဆံဉ်ဟ့—lဲ့ဇဒ့ဗ၅ၢ—Blue stone, §600.

ဖိဒ်ဆံဉ်—ဖဝံဒဇ့—A plant of several species belonging to Alpinia, or some nearly related genus.

ဆၢ—ဇ၃့—To return to the point of starting, a dividing point, joint; verbal affix, §212, 491; to be tight; to be sweet, §570.—ဇဝံ့—To desire; a thorny tree, genus Erythryna.

ဆၢဆၢ—ဇဝံခ၁်—Occasionally, §35, 212, 499.

ဆၢထၢဉ်—ဇ၃့ဘ၆—To stand up.

ဆၢအလိၢ်—ဇ၃့ဒါ့—At the returning place, or time of commencement, §59.

သွဉ်ဆၢထံ—ဘံ့ဇဝံ့ဘၢ်ာ်—A tree, probably of the Eleocarpaceæ tribe, §659:3.

ဆၢဉ်—ဇ၆့—A mortar.

ဆၢဉ်ဂူဉ်—ဇ၆့ဂ၁ဒ—A hand paddy mill, (Maul.)

ဆၢဉ်ပူဉ်— " " (Tav.)

ဆူ—ဒ့ဇဒၢ—To beat, pound in a mortar.

ကဆူ—ဇဒ်—A spur.

ဆူး—ဇဒ်—ဒစ့့—To bow, bend down.

ဆူ—ဇဒၢ—To shoot forward with violence, as water over a rapid; as pain, when a sore is struck.—စဒး—ဒခ့်—A particle, §31. 44, 45, 213, 663:4.

သွဉ်ဆူ—ခ၀့A tree of the genus Laurus.—ဇ၃့—A plant of the genus Kœmpferia.

ဆူလဲဉ်—စဒးlခ်ာ.—ဒခ့်lခ်ာ—Where? whither? §480:1, 508.

ဆူလဲဉ်ဆူလဲဉ်—ဒခ့်lခ်ာဒခ့်lခ်ာ—Where, whither, §508.

ဆူအံၤ—lဆဝံၤ—Here, hither, §213.

ဆူနူဉ်—lဆဂစာ—There, thither, §213.

ဆူအံၤဆူနူး—lဒၢ်ၤlဒဝံၤ—Here and there, hither and thither, §213.

ဆူခံ—ဓိခ်ခ့်—Hereafter.

ဆူညါ—စဒးမာ.—ဓိခ်ခ့်—Hereafter, §480:2.

တုၤအံၤဆူညါ—ဓိခ်ခ့်ဓခ်lၤ— " from this time, §431:2.

ဆူလၢ်ဟူ—ဇစ့့ဂ်—To wait, as for another person.

ထံလီၤဆူ—ဘၢ်lဲ့ဇဒၢ—A waterfall.

ဆူး—ဇစ့—ဒ့ဇဒ်—To suck.—ဇဒ်—to set on fire, warm at a fire.

ကဆူး—ကဆူးကတ့ၤ—ဇဒ်—ဒဇဒ်ဒဘ်—An interstice, a particle, §45, 138, 494.

တၢ်ကဆူး—ဇ၃ဒဇဒ်—Small rooms in a house.

ဆူးကွဲ—စဝံ်ခ၁်—The Hopea tree, §535, (Tav.) ဖိးကွ့်။

ဆူးသဒိ—ဇဒ်ဘ၃ရဲစ့့—Tree of the genus Cordia, §535.

ဆူးဗီငါ—ခကံၢ်ဟ့—Fragrant flowering tree of the genus Michelia. ဖိနိဉ်တၢၤ။

ဆူးသဝံး—ဇဒၤ၀၀ံၢ်ၤ—Tree producing a hard yellow wood.

ဆူဉ်—ဇစ့—To be strong, do by force; the hairs of the human body, the hairs or bristles of animals.

ဆူဉ်ထိဉ်ခိဉ်—ဇစ့ဘ့ဒခ်ဝံ်—Twist up the hair to a point on the head.

ဆူဉ်ဆူဉ်—ဇစ့ဇစ့—Strongly, §35.

အိဉ်ဆူဉ်အိဉ်နျ—ဒဗ်ဇစ့ဒဗ်ဇဘျိ့—To be in health.

သးဆူဉ်—ဘ်ဇစ့—Resolute.

ဆ့—ဇမ့်—A tunic.

ဆ့လ့—မစ့့ဂ့ဂ်—A triangular piece of metal beaten for the same purposes as a gong.

ကဆ့—ခဇ့်—The slow Loris. Lemur tardigradus, §552.

တဆ့—ဂဇ့်ပ—To shake, or jerk off—a single motion.

ဒီးဆ့—ဓၢ်ာ်ဒဇ့်—A wing.

ဆ့ဖျိ်—ဇမ့်ဇျဝံ—A man's tunic.

ဆ့ဘဉ်—ဓမ့်ဇာ်ဖဝံ့—Woman's gown ornamented with seeds.

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ဆုထါ—ဒဩ့်bၤ့—Woman's gown without seeds.
ဆုသိးရူး—ဒဩ့်ဝံ်ၤဇၢ—Girl's gown before puberty,—a plain white cloth.
ဆုဒြ်—ဒဩ့်ဒၤ့—A jacket, (Maul.) အိကဲ။
ဆုကံ်—ဒဩ့်ဏံၤ—Pgho man's tunic.
ဆုသံးဃဲ့—ဒဩ့်ဃိၤဒဩ့်—The Sgau man's striped tunic.
ဆုပလူဉ်—ဒျိၤပါခ—A flowering shrub, Nyctanthes arbor tristis, §628, Bur. ဆိပ်လူး။
ဆုဉ်—ဒဩ့်—To dawn, as the day.
ဆုဉ်နိၤ—ဒျိၤဂၤ့—To sit.
လိၢ်ဆုဉ်နိၤ—ခဩ့်ဒျိၤဂၤ့—A chair or seat.
ဆဲ—ဒဩ်—To set traps ; each side of the spine.—ဇဒျိ—To sneeze.
ဆဲး—ဒျိး—To spear; to set down or enter a name in a book, —ဒဩ်—A tree of the genus Laurus.
နီဉ်ဆဲး—nဩၢ—The strip of bamboo that keeps the web of equal width, in Karen weaving.
ဆဲးဘိဘိ—ဒဩ့်bဈ့—A reed-like plant of the genus Phrynium.
ဆဲးနဲဉ်—ဒျိးကျိၤ—Pleaders, lawyers. Bur. ရှေနှေ။
ဆဲဉ်—
ဆံဆဲဉ်—lတၢံၤ—Ten.
ဆိ—ဒဈ့်—To stop.—ဒတၢံၤ—a numeral affix, an adverbial particle, §18, 30, 214, 450, 493, 502, 509, 600.—တၢံ့—Num. affix to suits at law, §129.
လၢအဆိအခူ—lခဒတၢံၤဒသူဉ့်—Quickly, §34, 500.
ဆိကမိဉ်။ဆိမိဉ်—ဒဈ့်မစ့—To think.
ဆိမိၢ်ဟူ—ဇဘိၤဃိၤ—Name common to several species of Desmodium, and applied sometimes to a species of Dicerma.
ဆိး—ဒဲံး—To pierce, insert an ornament in the hair or turban.
ဘဉ်ဆိး—bၤဃိး—To be pierced, or wounded.
ဆိးကဲး—ဒဲံးဃိး—Pain, such as arises from having some extraneous body in the flesh, but applied to similar pains in the body.
ဆိးသီ—ဒစၤဘ့—To watch during the night.
ဆိးဘဲ—ဒ့ဒဲံးbခိၤ—To gather cotton pods.
ဆိဉ်—ဆိဉ်တၢ်ထုတၢ်—ဒဲံ—ဒဲံဇဘိးဇ—To swear.
ဆိဉ်ကဲၤ—ဇးခဒိ—To make a fire.
ဆိ—ဈ့—The barn door fowl ; a numeral affix, §488. With qualifying roots, the name of several birds, §604.
ဆိဆုပြိဖၤ—ဈဃဲၤ—The Taylor bird, Sylvia sutoria.
ထိၢ်ဆိဖါ—ဘဝံဈ့ပၤ—Paradise, or Indian fly-catcher.
ဆိဖါဝါ—ဈဖၢဃခၤ—Insect, a species of Coccus.
ဖိဆိဖါ—ဖစၢစစ့ပၤ—A flowering shrub, Plumeria accuminata. (Maul.) ဖိဃိဉ်။
ဆိမံးမိၢ်ဘိ—ဖိမိၢ်ဘိ—ဖဲံးဇၤ့bၤ့—A plant, Globba Careyana.
ဆိဖါလမိ—ဈဉ့်—A tree of the tribe Connaraceæ.
ဆိဖါမ်ၢ်ယဲၤ—ဈဉ့်ဖဲံး—Tree of the genus Rourea.
ဆိဒံဉ်ပိဉ်လိ—ၵၢံပစ့—Name common to several species of Physalis, §450. (Tav.) စံၢ်ဖိလိ။—ၵၢံပစ့ဝံ့—A monœcious shrub.
ဖိဆိယဲၤ—မနိၤဘ့ဝၤ—Tree, a species of Bignonia.
ကဆိ—ဓဈ့—The elephant, §552.
ဆိဉ်—ဇ့—To shove, push.
ဆ့ါ—ဒၢ—Be wild, undomesticated ; bamboo splints, §536.
ဆ့း—မဒိ—To be ashamed.
ဆ့ဉ်—lၤ့ဖျိး—To untwist.—ပဒိ့—to go round.
ဆ့ဉ်ဃဉ်—ဃိးပး—To turn round, as the head of a boat.
ကဆ့ဉ်—ဏျိၢ်lၢံၤဇၢံး—To be smooth.—ဒဒ့—A sensation of smoothness of the flesh preceding a fever.
ဆ့ံ—ပၢံး—To be clear.
ဆ့ၢ—ဘဲံၤ့—To guide.
ဆ့ဉ်—ဒ့ဇဈ—To rince clothes ; have the menses.—ဇဒး—Thorns.
မ့ၢ်ဆ့ဉ်ဖိၤထိဉ်—မၢဒဲ့ဝစၤဘ့—Early in the morning.
ဂီၤဆ့ဉ်—ဝစၤlမ့ဇၤ—Scarlet.
မဲ်ဆ့ဉ်—မိၤဒၫ—Inability in the eyes to gaze on an object.
ဖိတၤဆ့ဉ်—ဃဇဒးဇစၢ—The rose.
ချိဉ်ထိဆ့ဉ်—ချဲံးဘစၢဇဒး—Shells of the genus Pterocerus, spiders.
သ့ဉ်တၤဆ့ဉ်—ဇစၢဖဲံ့—Thorny tree of the genus Gardinia,—ဖုမၣဒဲ့ဒကံ့ဘ့ဃ့ဇဒး—a shrub of the family Rubiaceæ, and probably of the genus Randia.
ဆ့—ဇ့—Jest about love affairs.
ဆ့ဉ်—ဃိး—To stamp with the foot ; make repeated incisions, as in a bamboo, to stamp it down and flatten it.
ဆဲ—ပမိး—Generic term for plants of the sedge tribe.
ဆဲး—
ဟးဆဲး—ဂၤပယိး—To avoid.
ဆဲးဆိး—ဒဲံ့ဒဲံၤ—To tremble.
ဆိ—ပစၢ—To scorch, §432.—ဒဲံၢ—a weight, the eighth of a rupee, two annas.—ဒဲံ့—Name given to both Casuarinas, and Pine trees.
ဆိမိဉ်—ဈဲံၢခဲံ—Head foremost.
ဆိး—ဈဲံး—Blossom, as fruit trees.—ပဘံၢ့—to give information to superiors.
ဆ့ိ—ဟ့—Cut up into small pieces, §68.—ဒစၢ—a torch.—bဲံ့—the Otter, §552.
ကဆ့ိ—ဟ့ု—Clean, clear.
ကဆ့ိကဆ့ိ—ကဆ့ိဖိ—ဟ့ုဟ့ု—Clean, clear, §35.
ဆ့ိဉ်—ဝစဃ—Strips of bark for strings; the name of two species of Hibiscus, with bark producing such strings, §535.

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ဆြိထံ—ဝဖ၁ဘံ၀—Hibiscus tiliaceus, (Lin.)
ဆြိတိ၀်—ဝဖ၁ဘပံ— " macrophyllus.
ဆုံ—ဒွံ၁—ဒွံ၀—To insert.
ဆွဲဉ်—ဒွပ၁—Generic name for crabs, §604.
ဆွဲဉ်ဘိတံ၀်—ဘ၁့ဆူပံ၁—Described as a large Scorpion, §616. (Tav.)
ဒ့ဘိဆွဲဉ်— " " (Maul.)
ဆွဲဉ်ဝ၊—ဒွပ၁ဝ၊—Animal resembling a Lizard, probably a species of Salamander.
ရှ၊—ဒ၁—Generic name for bivalve shells, of the families Conchacea, Arcacea and Cardiacea, §600. Bur. ရှတ်။

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ညါ—ဗာ—A particle, §32, 215, 442, 531:2, 638.
လၢညါ—l၃ဗာ—A particle, §215, 638.
လၢညါခိ—l၃ဗာlခ၀ၢ— " §215, 638.
လၢန္ဉ်အခဲ်ညါ—l၃က၀၃ဒ၁ါဗာ— " §215, 629.
လၢအံၤအခဲ်ညါ—l၃ဗံၤဒ၁ါဗာ— " §215, 629.
ဆူညါ—စ၀ၤဗာ—§33.
ညါသူး—ဗ၁ဝ၃၁—Tobacco, §535.
ညဉ်—
တ၀်ကံးညဉ်—ဒ၃ဗ၊—Rags, cloth.
ညး—ဒ့ဗာ—To intreat.
ကညး—ဗ၁—To persuade, urge.
သညး—ဂငါ၁—The sappan wood tree, Cæsalpinia sappan.
ညဉ်—ဗ၁—Fish, §604.
တ၀်ညဉ်—ဖ၃ဗ၁—Flesh.
ပညဉ်—ဘ၊ဝဈ—Be benumbed.
ဒီညဉ်ဃီ—ဖ၀ၢဗ၁ဒွ၀်၁—A fragrant paraphyte.
ညဉ်ဒိ၀်—ဖ၃ဂ၀ံ၊—Have fever.
သညဉ်—ဗ၁၂၁—Generic name for several plants that produce Indigo.
သညဉ်သွဉ်ဃီဉ်—ဗ၁၂၁မ၀်ဒ့—Asclepias tinctoria.
သညဉ်အုဉ်ပၢၤ—ပ၌၀်—ဂွ၌၀်—Large tree, species of Careya, §535, (Tav.) ပကွံ၀်။
သညဉ်အုဉ်—ပဂ၃၁—Tree of the genus Barringtonia (Tav.)
သွဉ်ညဉ်အုဉ်— " " (Maul.)
သွဉ်လဉ်ဂိၤမိ၀်— " " (Ran.)
ညူး—ဗ၃၁—Pile of fragments to burn.
ကညူး—Be very small, as things when reduced to atoms.
ဒီကညူး—ဇ၀ံ၌ဇ၌ဏ့—Wholly.
ညိ—ဆွံၤဒ၃ံ၁—To reject, throw away.
သညိပြဉ်—ဘံ၁ပဗံၤ—A scandent shrub of the genus Uvaria, §600 (Tav.)
သိးပညိ။သိးပညူ— " " (Maul.) ဒိဉ်ပၢါဂိၤ။
ပညိ—ဒံၤ—Staging from which paddy is poured down for the wind to blow away the chaff.
ညိး—ဗံ၁—To swell.
ညိဉ်—ဗံ၁—To take aim.—ဗဇ့—To stretch out, as the hand or foot.
ညီ—ဗဇၢ—To be easy.
ညီနူ၀်—ဗ၌ဒ၁ဘ်—To be accustomed. §471, 527.
ပှၤကညီ—ပှၤသဟူၤပှၤကညီ—ဖုဏ္ဍံ၀်ဒ့—ဖုဏ္ဍံ၀်ဒ့ဖုခ၀ၢ့—Man in general, the Karens in particular, (Maul.)
ကညီ—ခဟ့—To refuse, deny.
ညီ၀်—
ကညီ၀်—ခဗဒ့—Be awe inspiring.
ကညီ၀်တုဉ်—ခဗဒ့ဘ၊—Be dread inspiring.
ညီး—
ကညီး—ဗ၌့—To growl. Man. (Tav.)
သးကညီး—သူဉ်ကညီးသးကညီး—ဗ့ဝ၃—ဗ့ဝ၁ဃ့ဗ့ဝ၃—Mercy.
ညိုး—ဗံ၃—To wither.
ညဲ—
ပညဲ—ပဒွဳ၀်—To persecute (Tal.) §575.

တ

တ—l—The numeral one.
တ—l—ဒ၀်၊—A negative particle, §42, 650,—ဝ—A formative prefix, §276, 511, 522, 712.
တ၀်—ဂ၊—A palm, Borassus flabelliformis, (Maul.) တီ။
ကတ၀်—ဂ၊—To change money.
တ၀်—ဖ၃—Thing, a particle, §227,
တ၀်ခဉ်ဒိး—ဖ၃ဆ၀ဗံ၁—A weed, Ladies bed straw, Mollugo spergula. The same name is given to another species, M. stricta.
တ၀်အံၤဇိ—ဖ၃ဗံၤဒွဳ၀်၊—An interjection, §54.
ပတ၀်—ပ၀ဘ်—Quicksilver, §600.
သတ၀်—ဘဘ်—To span, with the thumb and first finger.
တဉ်—
ကတဉ်—ခ၀ဒ၊—To be obstructed.
လီၤကတဉ်။လီၤတဉ်—l၃ခ၀ဒ၊—The vulture, of which there are two species.
တး—တးဒိး—သတးဒိး—သတး—ဇ၁—A particle, §46, 49, 369, 516.
ရှိဉ်တးတိဉ်—ဆွံ၁ဇ၃ဝံ၁—A shell of the genus Cyclostoma, §66, 600. (Tav.) ရှိဉ်မုဉ်ပ္ဍ်။
တးအူး—ဖ၃ဒ၁၃—Monkeys of the genus Macacus, §552.
တးအူးစူၤမူ၀်—ဗ၃ဒဖ၃့—A large creeper with trifoliate leaves that produces a kind of Dragon's blood.
တးအူးထဲ—ဖံ၁ဒွ၌ဘ၀်ဖ၁ဇ၁—A plant of the genus Vitis.
တးအူးထံဖိ၀်—ဖ၃ဒ၁၃ဇ၀်ံဖံ၀်ဒ၊—A plant resembling a reed, a species of Saccharum.
တၤ—ဘၤ—To bet,—ဖ၃—A prefix to the names of several animals, and to fruit.
ထိဉ်တၤ—ဘံ၁ဘံ၀ဒ၊—The goose, §604.
တၤအူး—ဖ၃ဒ၁၃—Monkeys of the genus Macacus, (Maul.) တးအူး။

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တံ်ါ–ဘံ်–Bulbous roots.
အဘူးအတံ်ါ–ဒbဒ်ာဒဘ့်–Relations.
တံ်ါတံာ–ဘ့်ဘ့်–Real, spoken of relatives.
လီးတံ်ါလီးဆဲး–ါ့ဘ့်ါ့ဖျာ်–Accurately, §37.
တံ်ာ–ဘံ်း–To cut with scissors, or a similar instrument.
ရှိုန်တံ်ာ–ချံ်ဒာ့ါ်ာ–A common name for shells of the genus Unio, and Anadon, (Maul.) ရှိုန်လးဝ်ါး
ထးတံ်ာ–ဓဖ်ာဓချိာ–Scissors, §530:2.
နှိုန်တံ်ာ–nံ်ာဘံ်း–A spit, §572.
ကးတံ်ာ–ဓာbံ်ာ–Shut.
ကတံ်ာ–ဓဘံ်း–Be crowded into a narrow space.
တံ်ာလံ်ါ–ထံသးစ္ဆ်ါ–သံတယ္ဂာ်–ဖာ့ါ်ဒ်–A species of Caesalpinia, probably C. sepiaria (Tav.) တါ်နာဩြိုဉ်။
တံး–ဂံ်ာ–To draw out, make an effort; a particle, §519, 593.
တံာ–
တံာတူး–ဘံ်ာ့ဘဒ့–Species of eel, §616.
ကတံာ–မဓ့ာ့ဘဓာခံာ–A jar.
အတံာအသကိး–ဒဘံ်းဒဘံ်ာ–A friend.
တး–ဓဒ့–To be tumultuous.
ကတး–ဓခဖာ–To be in an excited state; to transmigrate.
တးါ–ါ့ဒ့–To lop off, §68.–ဘ့–Generic name for ants.
တးါဒ့–ဘ့ဝဖါး–Small wasp that builds under leaves.
တးါကွဲး–ါ့ါ့ဒဓာဘံ်ာ–The rainbow.
ထံတးါ–ဘံ်ာဘံ့–A bamboo water bucket, §654:2.
ကတးါ–ဘဒာ–An extremity; superlative affix, §16, 138, 533.
တးာ–ဝံ်ာ–Have a cavity formed, as the turned edge of a tool.
ကတးာ–ဘံ့်–To form a cavity by turning together the edges of an article; the inside of a garment, the hollow formed by it.
တးာရုဉ်–ဘဓ့ဓာ–To grasp with the hand, a particle, §228, 542.
နှိုန်တးာ–nံ်ာဘံ့်–A spoon, §60.
ဖိနှိုန်တးာ–မကံ်ာပ့ံ–A flowering tree of the genus Michelia.
တုဉ်–ဘဒ–To ground as a ship; a superlative affix, §16, 229, 533.
ပတုဉ်–ပဘဒ–To stop a boat under way with the oars.
တုဉ်ကပျိာ–ဘဒ့ဖျာ့–A tree of the natural family Myristicaceæ.
တူး–ဘဓ့–To arrive, a particle, §33, 44, 51, 230, 543,–ခဓ္ဍ–Until, §453.
တူးလဲဉ်–ဂံ်ာဘဓာါ်ာ–How long? §230:2. a
တူးလဲဉ်–ဂံ်ာဟာ့ါ်ာ–How far? "
တူးလဲဉ်တူးလဲဉ်–ဂံ်ာဘဓာဂံ်ာဘဓာါ်ာ–How long, §230:2. b.
–ဂံ်ာဟာ့ဂံ်ာဟာ့ါ်ာ–How far, §230:2, b.
တူးအံာ–ဘဓ့ဟံာ–So long, so far; as long as this.
တူးနှုဉ်–ဘဓ့ဂဖာ– " " that.
တူးတူးအံာ–ဘဓ့ဘဓ့ဟံာ– " " this.
တူးတူးနှုဉ်–ဘဓ့ဘဓ့ဂဖာ– " " that.
တူးအံာသိး–ဘဓ့ဟံာဝံာ–As long as, or as far as this.
တူးသိးအံာ–ဘဓ့ဝံာဟံာ– " "
တူးနှုဉ်သိး–ဘဓ့ဂဖာဝံာ– " " that.
တူးသိးနှုဉ်–ဘဓ့ဝံာဂဖာ– " "
တူးအံာတူးနှုာ–ဘဓ့ဒံာဘဓ့ဒါာ–How long, how far.
တူးသိးဖိး–ဘဓ့ဝံာဓခိ––Of equal length with.
တူးခဲကနှုဉ်အံာ–ခဓ္ဍbံ်ာ့ဂခ်ာ့ဟံာ–ခဓာ့–Until now.
တူး–ဘဓ့–Unto, when referring to place. } Following -o
တူး–ဘဓ့–Until, " " time. } ther words.
တူး–ဘဓ့–When, when commencing a clause.
တူးနှုာတစ္ဆ–ဘဓ့ဂဖာါဖာ့.–Then.
တူးနှုာတဘျိ–ဘဓ့ဂဖာါဘ့.–Then.
တူးမ့ါ်အနှုဉ်တစ္ဆ–ဘဓ့မခဒခ်ာဂဖာါဖာ့.–Then.
တူးမ့ါ်အအံာတစ္ဆ–ဘဓ့မခဒခ်ာဟံာါဖာ့.– "
တူးအံာဆူညါ–ဘဓ့ဟံာစဒာဟာ.–Hereafter.
ကတူး–ဘဓာဒး–To be stupified by astonishment.
တူ–ဓာ–A pipe, or whistle.
တူါ်–ဘဲ့–To receive, a particle, §541.
တူါလိဉ်–ဘဲ့ဖာ့–To accept, §449:3.
တူါရ္ဂါ–ဘံ်ာရ့ဲ–The Dorian.
တူါတဲဉ်–ဓံာဝံာ်ာဖာ့–Small Palm, nearly related to the Areca.
တူဉ်–ဘဒး–Be cut, or broken off.
တူး–
ပတူး–ရွံာ–Generic name for several species of Barringtonia, §600. (Tav.) ပနူး။ (သွဉ်ညဉ်အုဉ်ထံ Ran.)
တူးဈာ–ဘံ်ာဆ့ံာ့–The margin of the floor, that extends beyond the sides of the house.
တူ–ဓခ့–To form, make.
ထိဉ်တူဉ်တူ–ဘံ်ာဓချိာဓါ–A small bird, Plover, §604. (Tav.)
ထိဉ်တူတူဝံဉ်– " " " (Maul.)
တူလူတက္–ဘဆံာဝခ့ါ–Plant of the Gourd family, Luffa acutangula, တကိပျ့ါ။
တူါ–ရွံာ–ဓာဂဒး–To throw, put in.–ဈ-မ–A particle, §188, 231, 428.
တူဉ်–
လာါတူဉ်လူဉ်–ါ့ဲဓါါ်ာ–The sulphuret of antimony, §600.
တူာ–ဒူဘံ်ာ့–To cook rice in bamboos.–ဘခ့–Claws, as of a crab.
ပတူာဈား–ဖဓခ့ူမဖ်–Scorpions.
တဲ–ဘခ–ပဘခ–Cut, or hew smooth.–ါဓာ–To say, tell, (Maul.)
တဲါ–
ပတဲါ–ပဘခ–To trust in, (Tal.)
တဲဉ်–ဘ်ာ–To break, or cut apart; an affix, §232, 537.
အိဉ်လီာတဲဉ်–ဒဖာါ့ဘ်ာ–To be left behind.
တဲး–ဖဒ–To set on fire.
တဲးလိဉ်–ဓာ်ဒါံာ–To dispute, (Bur.) တိုက်။

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တဲ့–

တဲ့တီ–ခဒိုးခရး–ဝဒိုးခရး–The water melon, §600–ဗးငော်း–A variety of the plantain, or Banana.

တဲး–ပဒိုးဖး–To crack open,–ဝဒိုး–ခဒိုး–A particle, an expletive, §233, 716–ဘဒိုး–A small solitary wasp that builds in holes.

တဲးကး–ခဒိုးစော်–ဝဒိုးစော်–A particle, §555. (Tav.)

တဲးတဲး–ခဒိုးခဒိုး–Really, truly, §530:2.

တိ–ဇစု–To strike against, as with the side.

တိတဲ့–ဇဲးခဒိ–Large house Lizard.

ပတိ–ဖခစု–To learn, teach. (Tal.)

တိ်–ဘဖု–To strike, pound; copper or brass.

တိ်နှ်ဖိုးဃ်–ဘဖုဂျိဖော်းဘဝ–To observe.–ဘဝံ–a handle, §68; to bud, a bud.

သတိ်–ဘဝံ–Silk.

သတိ်အိုန်–ဘဝံဒမု–The mulberry tree, §600.

တိဒ်–ဘစ–To plan, determine,–ဒွါဒိုး–To exchange money from a larger to a smaller denomination.

တိုး–

တိုးသလ့–ဖွးဗစု်ခဖု–A tree producing a yellow gum, Garcinia cambogia, §535.

တိုန်–ဇစု–A numeral affix, §234, 520, 600.

နိုန်တိုန်ကျိုန်–ချဒိုးချစု–A buffalo bell made of wood,–ချုံချော်–A bell made of metal.

တိုး–ဘစု–To make lines, a line, a seam; a bridge, §6912:.

ကတိုး–ချဒိုး–To talk, a word.

ကတိုးကျိုး–ခဇးချော်း–Epilepsy, (Tal.)

တိုးဟျ်–ဟျာ်–A name given to several trees, one so called is a species of Grewia, §535, (Tav. Rang.) တိုးဟျ်

တီ–ဘု–To bear loads on the head, place upon, lay obstructions in the way, a particle, §517, 235,–ဇစး–Be upright, righteous–ဇး–The Palmyra palm, B. flabelliformis, (Ran.) တိ။ထီ။

အဲန်တီ–ဒဒိုးဇု–Betroth.

တိုန်–ဇုကျော်–A particle, §518.

တိုနဲဇီးသူ–ဝယိုးဝဈ–A flowering shrub of the genus Memecylon, §600.

တီ်–ဘာ့–ဝဝံး–To strike, §68.

အတီ်ပူး–ဒဘာ့ဖဈ–A particle, §524.

တ်တီ်တီ–ဖေဘွဝံု–An eruption of large sores.

တီ်မျ်–ဘာ့မဇ–ဝာ့–A generic name for the grasses. §450.

ကတီ်–ဘစ–A juncture, time or place of union.

အိန်ကတီ်–ဒစးဘစ–Stop.

ပတီ်ခဲ်–ဘမယိးတ့–A large tree.

တိုန်–ဃ့–To be thick.

တိုန်သူ–ဇစု်ဝဒါ–Name of a tribe of people, (Bur.) တောင်သူ။

တိုန်နိုန်အံး–ဇစွါးဒဂျံး–A small plant of the Palm family.

တီး–ဘာ့–To lay across, dam up.–ဇု– Num. affix, §18, 238, 488.–ဘု–A diminutive species of palm; a measure of length, two miles. Bur. တိုင်။

တီးလီး–ဒွံုါးပု–To prostrate–ဘစ့ါစ့–A large variety of plantains.

ကတီး–ကတဲ်ကတီး–ပါဒိုး–ပါဝံးပါဒိုး–Arrange, put in order.–ဘုဖျံး–A shield.

တီးဟျ်–A species of Grewia (Maul.) တီးဟျ်။

တြ်–ဘာ–The space in a crotch.

တြိဲ်–ဘံုး–To insert in a space between things; a numeral affix, §528.

တြိုး–ဇျံး–A cotton tree, Bombax insigne, (Wall.) or the related species B. malabaricum.

တြာ–

ကတြာ–ဂျိုး–To frighten, drive away.

တြာာ–

ပတြာာ–ခံးထိဉ်ပတြာာ–ဒွဒဈး–ဒွဒဈဒွါဝး–ဇော်းဘွဒွဒဈး–To praise.

တြူး–ဇရေး–To shake, as a tree; a repeated motion.

တြူ်–

ကတြူ်–ဘဖွချး–ဘဖွချစ–To be slack.–ဘဇ–ဘဒ–A numeral affix, §18, 139, 502, 536.

တြူဲ်–ရေဒး–Wipe or rub against an object; go on the margin or side of any thing.

တြူး–ရေဈး–The Chinese §554:9. (Bur.) တရုတ်။

တြူး–ဘရေဒး–ဘဟ့မဝံးရော–A plant of the arum tribe.

တြူ–ဂျိုး–A large animal of the Lacerta tribe.

တြူဉ်–

ကတြူဉ်ကတြိဉ်–ဗကွ့ဗဒ်–Glitter.

တြဲး–ပဒိုးရော့–A door.

တြိ–ဘဝံး–A chasm, valley.

တြိကလဲ်–တြိကလံ်–တြိကလဲ်–ဘစ့ဝစွ–Particle, §65.

တြိဲ်–ရေဝံး–To mock,–ရေဝံး–To push as with a shovel or spade.

တြိုး–ခွဝံး–A sheath,–ချဝံး–A ravine at the head of streams.

တြိ–ပဟ့–To obstruct. An affix, §239.

တြိ်–ဘစ–To be of sufficient capacity,–ဇဗစ–A fiddle.

ကတြိ်–ဂျိုး–To frighten, drive away.

တြိ်တဒိုး–ခရှဲ့ဇဝံး–An anchor(Tal.)

တြိ်သိ–ဘရွဲဘစာ–A tree resembling a species of Sterculia.

တြိုး–

သတြိုး–ပစ့–To compare.

တွါ–ဝဝ–Followers.

တွံ်–ဒွံ်–To drag.

တွဲ–ဒွိုး–ဇု–To pile up, a numeral affix, §240, 521, 579, (Tav.) ကိ။

တွဲလဘိ–ဒွိုးbစ့–Torches, §554:9.

တွံ်–မစ့ဂစ့–To resemble.

တွဲး–ဒွိုး–A particle, §241, 545.

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ထါ—ဝန်—To weave.—ဝန်ခဲံ—Poetry.—ဝါ—A span.—ဝဲ—To rake up, shovel up.
ထါခိန်—ဂဝံန်—The mouth. (Tav.) ထးခိန်။
ထီဉ်ထါ—ဝှဝန်—Disease in children, sore mouth.
ပထါ—ပဝါ—To skin.
ထး—ဝန်—Iron, §600; an affix, above, §242, 526.
ထးခိန်—ဂဝံန်—The mouth. (Maul.) ထါခိန်။
ထးကဝန်—ဒၢ့ခါစုၤ—Worm-like reptiles, including probably, species of both Anguina and Cœcilia.
ထဉ်—ဝန်—Mouth of a stream; a loom.
ထံ—ဝါၤ—Water; an affix, accurately.
ထံနၤ—ဏီၤဂါန်—ဂှ့ခဲံဃဲံ—Petroleum, §600.
ဂူ့ထံ—ဝဒဝါၤ—ဂဒဝါၤ—Water snakes.
ညဉ်ထံ—ဗယဝါၤ့—Eels, §616.
ထံဓိါတိၤ—မၤဝဲ့—Jujube tree, Zizyphus jujuba, (Tav.) မဒ်တိါ။
ထံဓိါတိၤဝါ—မၤဝဲ့ဒွၤ—A diœcious fruit tree, Otaheitean gooseberry.
ထံဝိါဖး—ဘါ်ဃဘ့ဏျါၤ—A plant, Melastoma malabathricum, §450. (Tav.) သူဏျၤ။
ထံသးခ္ဍါ—ဖန့ါခွိ—Species of Cæsalpinea, တံဉ်လါ်။
ဖိထံ—ဖစၢဂဝါၤ—ဖစၢဇၢ့—Generic name for several species of Ixora.
ထံဝိဉ်—ဇါၤဖဲံၤ—Sugar cane, §450.
ထံမံဉ်ဒီပူ—ဝါၤဇါၤပဝံၤ့ပန့—Waves.
ထံထံဆးဆး—ဝါၤဝါၤဧၢဧၢ—Accurately.
ထံဖွံဉ်—ဝခါ့—Bangles.
ထံလူါ—Bottle gourd, §600, (Maul.) ဒးထံတၢါ။
ထံး—ဝါန်—To hit, beat together as cymbals; a particle, §32, 242, 529; Num. affix, §243, 529.
အထူအထံး—ဒဝါၤဒါၤ—Ancestors.
လၢထံး—ါၤဝါၤ—Formerly, anciently, §243, 529.
ဂ်ါခိဉ်ထံး—ဝါခဲံဃဝါၤ—" " §677.
ထံဉ်—ဃ—To see.—ဝါၤ—A particle, §244, 530.
တထံဉ်တဖိ—ါဝါၤါဃါ—" §530:1.
တထံဉ်ဃိ—ဝါၤဃ့—Continually, §34.
ထၢ—ဒှ့ဝဈ့—To pick up.
ထၢဖြဉ်—ဝဈ့ဈဈ့—Gather together.
ကထၢ—ဝန့—Num. affix, §18, 138, 531:5.
ထၢဉ်—ဝံ့—A bag, wallet.—ဝယ့—Height, as of a man, §489:4.
ထု—ဈါၤ—To hew even, make straight or even—ဝန—To draw out the voice—ခဈဇဖ့—A trap, §441.
ထုကဖဉ်—ဇံၤဃၤ—To pray.
ထုး—ဝန—To pull, §561, 663:4; to play on the Jews-harp ဝါန—The adhesive juice of plants.
ထူ—ဝဈ—ဝါၤ—To roll up, Num. aff. §245, 532,—ဝန့—To kick, §68—ဝစ့—Gold (Tal.)
လီၤထူလီၤယိဉ်—ါ့ဇံၤါၤ့ဃ—Eternal, §34.
သထူ—ဝစ့—A creeper bearing a red plumb, Elœagnus conferta, §600.
ထူး—ဝါန—To rub off as with a rag, a repeated act; a wart.
ထူးတိၤ—ဒဝါနဒဝစၤ—To be rich.
ထူးပဲ့ဉ်—ထူးဝဉ်—ဝတံၤဖျံၤန—To spit.
ထူးဖျၤ—ဝတံၤဖျံၤ—Spittle.
ထူဉ်—ဝယ့—To be perpendicular. Num. affix, §18, 246,—ဘ့ၤ့—Lime, §600.
ထူဉ်ဖျဲး—ဂၤဖျံန—Be loose.
ထူဉ်ဖျိ—ဇစ့ဖဲ့—An opening.
ထ့—ဝဩ့—Braid as a mat or basket, §566, 603.
ထ့ကလဉ်—ဂၢ်ၤ့ဂၢ်ၤ့—An adverb, straight, §65.
ထ့သိဉ်ဒိ့ါ—Plant of the family Melastomaceæ and probably of the genus Osbeckia.
သထ့—ဘဩဝါၤ—A rich man (Bur.) သူဌေး။
ထ့ကူဉ်—ဝဩ့ခဒၤ—Name of the month, corresponding in part to January and February.
ထ့ဉ်—မဩ့—To be plump as a young child—ဝါန—Membrum virile.
သဉ်ကတူဉ်—Generic name for several species of Ficus (Ran.) သိးဝံဉ်။
ဆဲ—ဇၤ့—ဝဇစ့—A small garment worn by men around the hips,—ဂါၤ—A particle, §24, 247, 425, 568, 593.
ဆဲလဲဉ်—ဇါၤဇဲံၤခြဲ—How large? §24, 247.
ဆဲလဲဉ်ဆဲလဲဉ်—ဇါၤဇဲံၤခြဲၤဇါၤဇဲံၤခြဲ—How large, §24, 247.
ဆဲအံၤဆဲန္ဒၤ—ဂဩါၤဇါၤဂဩါၤဒဲံၤ—How large.
ဆဲအံၤ—ဂဩါၤဗဲံၤ—So large, this large.
ဆဲဆဲအံၤဂဩါၤဂဩါၤဗဲံၤ—So large, this large.
ဆဲန္ဉဉ်—ဂဩါၤဇဖ—" that "
ဆဲတဲန္ဉဉ်—ဂဩါၤဂဩါၤဇဖ—" " "
ဆဲအံၤသိး—ဂဩါၤဗဲံၤဝဲံၤ—As large as, as large as this.
ဆဲန္ဉဉ်သိး—ဂဩါၤဇဖၤဝဲံၤ—" " " " " " that.
ဆဲသိးဖြိး—ဂဩါၤဝဲံၤဇခြ—" " " an equal quantity with.
ဆဲသိးသိး—ဂဩါၤဝဲံၤဝဲံၤ—" " " an equal quantity.
ဆဲ———ဂဩါ———Only, (where the blank is supplied by a noun or pronoun.)
ဆဲ—ဖြိး—ဇဂဩါၤ—Only, §424.
ဆဲး—ဘါ်ၤ—To pull up, as a plant.
ထိ—မါ်ၤ—To box, strike with the fist, §68, 677—ဝစ့—A raft.
ထိသံးမ့ၤ—ဘစ့ဝါၤမဩါၤ—To pour off water from boiled rice.
ထိ—ဘဲံၤ—A fern, a species of Polypodium.
ကထိ—ဈစ့—A thousand.
ထိး—ဘဲံၤ—To touch; a hog; with other roots affixed, jungle cats.—ဈဲံၤ—to make a landing as a ship or boat.
ထိးပအၢဉ်—ဘဲံၤဖဒဲံၤ—Civit cat, probably Viverra rasse.
ထိးတိၤဖြိဖြိၤ—ဘဲံၤဘစ့ဖ့ဲံၤ—An animal of the weasel tribe.
ထိးတိၤဝါနှ်—ဘဲံၤဘစ့ဒွၤဂဲ—White-tipped-ear Paradoxure.

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ထိးဆံ့–ဒးbၤ့ဝၣ–Mesobema; an animal of the Ichneumon tribe.
ထိးဘိး–ဒါၣဒခၤ့–A paradoxure. The same word is applied to one or two other animals of the civit cat tribe.
ထိးဆိ–ဒါၣဒၤ့–Tiger cat, §552.
ထိးကလဲဉ–ဒၤ့ခါ့း–a worm, §616.
ပထိး–ဒါၣ–Beans, usually of the genus Phaseolus.
ပထိးခူဉ်လိး–ဒါၣခးၤ့ါ့–Ground nuts, §600 Arachis hypogea.
ပထိးသ့ဉ်–ဒါၣဝါ့–The horse raddish tree, Moringa pterygosperma. §535.
ပထိးသ့ဉ်ဖိထိုက်း––ဒါၣဝါ့ဃခၤဒါဒါၣဆံၣ––Leguminous tree, Agate grandiflora, §628.
ထိးဖိါပှၤ်အဓဲဉ်ဆံဉ်– ထိးဖိါပှၤ်အရူ–ဃိးဂၤ့–Plant, a species of Vitis.
ထိးဖိါပှၤ်အဓဲဉ်ကွဉ်–Plant, a species of Cissus.
ဖိထိးတိး–ဖဓၤဒါၣဒၤ့–Flowering plant of the family Orchidaceæ.
ထိဉ်–ဒါၣ–Excite, arouse; to measure lines,–ဒဖ့–dig small holes in which to plant rice.–ဒါၣ–Birds; a prefix, §248, 540, 550.
ထိဉ်ဖ–ဒါၣဖါၣ–House sparrow, §604.
ထိဉ်ဇးဖိဉ်–ဒါၣဖၣဝါၣ–Name given to two different birds; one a species of Crane, the other may perhaps be a Stork.
ထိဉ်ဝး–ဘၤ်ၣbၤ်ၣ–To cork, a cork.
ထိဉ်ဖိဉ်နဲး–ဓမ့ဂ့ဒိၣ–Plants belonging to the Euphorbia and Cactus families, §522, 535.
ထိ–ဒဓၤ–Be long, high; an affix §249, 527–ဓၤ–the Palmyra Palm, (Tav.) တါ။တိ။
ထိစိုး–nးဒဓၤ–Any one (Tal.) §250, 562.
ထိဘိ–ဃ့ဃဒ်–Continually, §34, 249, 544.
ထိဒိဉ်–ဖးဃဓၤ–A large species of deer, §552, တးဆိး။
ထိဉ်ထိဒိုဉ်–ဒါၣဒဓၤnါၣ–Birds with long bills, as snipes, §604.
ချိဉ်ထိဆူဉ်–ချံၣဒဓၤဖးၣ–Shells of the genus Pteroceras, §600.
ထိမာ်–ဒဓးမေး–The man next in authority under the chief.
ထိကဘျဉ်–ဝၤbဘျ–An ear plug made by rolling up something flat.
ကထိ–nၣဒ့–To have the nightmare.
ထိဉ်–ဒ့–To ascend; an affix, §28, 251, 527.
ထိဉ်ဖ–ဒ့ဖါၣ–Have children.
တါထိဉ်–ဖးဒ့–Cramps.
ထြၤဉ်–
ပထြၤဉ်–ပဒဈ–Plant with a monadelphious flower.
ထွါ–ဇၤ်ၣ–To wipe, a single act.
ထွဉ်–ဖွၣ–Push.
ထွံ–ဗွၤ–Float away, §640–ဖွါၤ–Wind thread on a quill; to twist it rubbing it under the hand.
သထွံ–ဖွါၣ–Have the feet entangled.
လူဉ်ထွံ–ါဈဖွါၤ– a shuttle.
ထွံဉ်–ဖွါၣ–Dogs.
ထွံဉ်ဖါကိါကိါ–ဒၤ့ဆၣဒါ–Insect belonging to the Phasma tribe.
ထွံဉ်ဖါကျံ–ဖွါၣမၤ့စဈး–Species of mason wasp, §601.
ထိဉ်ထွံဉ်ဓိးခဲ–ဒါၣါဖါၣ–Bird, §604.
ထွဲ–ဖွိါ–Walk, step, §169,–ဖွိၣ–the right side; rice roasted and then beaten in a mortar.
ထွဲအခံ–ဖွိါဒခါၤ့–a particle, §539.

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ဒါ–ဝၤ–To spread out.
ထီဒါ–ဒ့ဝၤ–To be at enmity.
ကဒါ–ဇဝၤ–ဝၤ––To turn over; a particle, §29, 141, 422. a numeral affix, §547.
သဒါ–ဘဝၤ–ဃbါၤ–Applied to offspring, the youngest.
ကဒါရိ–ခတ့ရၤ–Cinnamon, §535.
မၤကဒါ–ဒ့ချၤ–ခ့ချၤ–To turn over, push over.
ဒး–Generic name for several species of gourd.
လိၤဒး–ါၤ့ဝၣ–Sink.
ဒးထံတၤါ–ဒါၤါၤဂဒါၤဒ့ံ–A bottle gourd, §600. (Tav.) ထံလူါ။
ဒးဘိ–ဝၣbၤ့–A centipede, §616.
ဒးဘိဃိဉ်–ဘၤ့ဍၤ–A phosphorescent centipede.
ဒးဘိထံ–ဝၣbၤ့ဒါၤ–A species of Squilla, resembling S. mantis.
ပဒး–ဒၤဖါၣ–A tree of the genus Triumphetta.
ဒဉ်–ဃ–An affix §252, 546.
ဒဉ်ကသိဉ်–ဒဉ်ကဃဘဉ်–ဃခါဒၤ–An affix, §252:8, 546, 5.
ဒဉ်လဲဉ်–ဃါါၤ–Even.
ကဒဉ်ဃဘဉ်–ဇဃဓဈ–Affix, §421, 637.
သဒဉ်–ဃ–Affix, §370, 546: 6.
ဒံ–ဓၤ်ၤ–To dissipate, vanish away,–ဓၤ်ၤ–Plants of the genus Cucumis, cucumbers and muskmelons.
ဒံဍါ။ ဒံဆံဉ်။ ဒံကပျဉ်။ဒံတးအုးဖိဉ်။ဒံကဆိခဲ–ဓၤ်ၤဍာ.–ဓၤ်ၤဒမ့.–ဓၤ်ၤဗျိၤ–ဓၤ်ၤါဝံၤခၤ်ၣ့–ဓၤ်ၤဇဒ့ဓမ့ဈ––Different varieties of the cucumber.
ဒံမုဉ်–ဓၤ်ၤမၣဈ–The muskmelon.
ဒံမုဉ်ယိး–ဓၤ်ၤမၣဈဗံၤ–A species of Coccinea.
သဒံ–ဓၤ်ၤ–Gall, or gall bladder.–bၤ့–Scales, as of fish, or scabs.
ဒံး–ဓၤ်ဈ–Put ornaments in the ears; feathers; a particle, yet, still, §50, 253:1, 548.
ဒံး-ဒံး–ဓၤ့–ဓၤ့–Coresponding conjunctions, §53, 253:3, 553.
ဒ–bဒါ–A particle, §36, 253, 609.
ဒလဲဉ်–bဒါဘါၣါဒၣ.–bဝံၤါဒၣ–bဒါဘါၣါဓၤ့ါဒၣ–How? what?
ဒလဲဉ်ဒလဲဉ်–bဒၣဘါၣါဒၣ.–bဒါဘါၣါဒၣ–How, what.
ဒအံၤဒ်နူၤ–bဒါဒၤံၤbဒါဒဝံၤ “ “ whatever.
ဒအံၤ–bဒါဗဝံၤ–bဝံၤဗဝံၤ–Thus, in this way.
ဒနူဉ်–bဒါကဓၣ–bဝံၤကဓၣ– “ that “
ဒအံၤသိး–bဒါဗဝံၤဘဝံဈ–Such, like this.
ဒနူဉ်သိး–bဒါကဓၣဘဝံဈ– “ “ that.

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ဒ်ဒ်အံး—bံ်ဒ်bံ်ဒ်ဗံ်ဂ်—So, thus, §24, 253:4, 611:3.
ဒ်ဒ်နှုဉ်—bံ်ဒ်bံ်ဒ်ကဗ်— " " " "
ဒ်နူး - ဒ်နူး—bအ်ကဗ်—bအ်ကဗ်—As-so ; so-so ; thus-thus, §253:5, 609: 1.
ဒ် - သိး—bအ်—ဘံ်ဒ်—As ; in like manner, §253:6, 609:2.
ဒံးသိးဒိး—bအ်ဘဝံ်ဒဝဒ် " " §253:7, that, §253:10.
ဒံးသိး—bအ်ဘဝံ်ဒ်—That, in order that, §253:8, 609:3.
ဒံးသိးသိး—မစ္ဂ်ာမစ္ဂ်—မစ္ဂ်ဂစ္ဂ်—Alike, equal, §39, 633, 635.
ထိဉ်ဒံး—ဘဝံ်ဒဂ်ာ်ဒ်—Quills, §536.
ထိဉ်ဒံးဆ့—ဘဝံ်ဒဂ်ာ်ဒဌာ်—Wings.
နှ်ဒံး—ဝဟ္ဟ—nဘဂ်ာ်ဒ်—Ear ornaments.
ဒံးဌုး—ဂ်ာ်ဒဝဒ်—To rub, as in washing clothes.
ဒံးဌ်—ဂ်ာ်ဒဌ်—An act like that of a bird wiping its bill first on one side, and then on the other.
ဒံဉ်—ဂ်ာ်—Eggs ;—ဝ်ာ—The testicles.
ဒံဉ်ဖံး—ဝ်ာဖ်ာ်ဒ်—The scrotum.
ဒာ—ဝမ့်—To conceive; a wheel, to be domesticated—ဝံ်ဒ့—Numeral affix to nests, §18, 254, 557—ဘဒ—A drum beat at one end.
ဒာန္ဒုဉ်—ဝဒ်ဂဒ—To put in.
လွဉ်အာဒာ—lဒ်ဒ့ဒဝမ့—The wheel of a carriage.
မ့ဉ်ဆူဒာ—မ်ာဝံ်ဒ့—A lamp.
ဒါတယ်ဒူး—ဝံ်ဒ့ဗမ့—A small species of bee.
ဟဒါ—ဓဝဒ—ဓဝဂ—Be shut in, in privacy,—ခမံ်ဒဝဒ—ခံ်ဗံ်ဒ—an umbrella.
ဒါကူ—ဝံ်ဒ့ဇံ်ဒ့—Be bent over, as a tree.
ပ်ဒါသမ့—ထုဝမ့ဒ်မ့—A pregnant woman who has no husband.
ပ်ဒါသမ့ဆဖိ—ထုဝမ့ဒ်မ့ဒဖံ်ဒ်—A bastard.
ဒါမ့ါ—ဝံ်ဒ့မဒ—The Pleiades.
သ့ဉ်ပဒါ—ဘံ်ဒ့ဝံ်ဒဘံ်ဒ့—Suckers.
ဒါး—ဝဒ်—Rooms, §566 ; a particle, §261—ဘဒ—To ride.
ပဒါး—ဖဝဒ်—To load, as a ship.
ဒါဉ်—ဒ့ဝမ့—To draw water ; a tree with an echinated fruit, (Maul.) သဒဲးထံ။
ဒ့—ဝဒ့—ဝဟ—Be muddy.—ဝဒ—ဝဂ—Num. affix, §18, 255, 624.
ကဒ့—ဓဝဒ—ဝဟ—Shadow, or reflected image.—ဘံ်ဒ့မံ်—Humble bee, §604.
ကဒ့လီးတံ်ါ—lဒ့ဘ့်lဒ့ဝ်ာ်—Be stable ; throw a shadow လီးတံ်ါ။
ကဒ့ကဒ့—ခ့ဓဒခ့ဓဒ—Softly, §35.
သဒ့—ဝဒ—Fruit tree, Sandoricum indicum.
ဒ့း—ဝဒ်—To fight ; be a short distance apart ; be short, as a person ; a verbal prefix, §28, 256, 550.
ဉ်ဉဒ့းထိဉ်အသး—ခံ်ဝဘံ်ဒဘ့်ဒဘဝ်—Be covered as a walk.
ဒ့းဒုး—ဝဒ်ဝဒ်—Frequently, §35, 256, 550:3.
ဒုဉ်—အဒုဉ်အဒါ—ဝဘ—ဒဝဒ်ဒဘဝဒ—To avoid ; an enemy ; the fleshy part of a limb ; the core or germ of certain plants.
ဒုဉ်ဒွဉ်—ဝဒ်ဒွဝ်ာ်—ဝဂ်ဝဒ်ာ—To reproach.
ပဒုဉ်—ဝဘ—Have the germ shoot forth.
ဒူ—ဝဘဒ—ဝမ်ာ့—Be fierce.
အဒူအဃ်ါ—ဒဝဘဒဝမ်ာ့—Be fierce.—ဒ့lဒ—to reprove.—ဝံ်ာ့—a city, (Tal.)
ဒ်ဉ်ဒူ—ဇမ်ာ့—An edge ; a binding, rim,—ခ်ံ်ဝဒ့—wall of a city.—ဘဒ—ဘဒ—a num. affix, §18, 257, 534.
ဒူလဉ်—ဝဘlဒ—Name given to a field while clearing.
ဒူး—
ကဒူးကဒ္ဒဉ်—ဒ့bံ်ဒ့ဒ့lဒ—Mutter, grumble, complain.
ဝဒူး—ဆွ်ာဒ—Tree of the genus Barringtonia, (Maul.) ပတူး။
ဒူဉ်—ဇေ့—A family ; a partition.—ဝံ်ာ—Play on a ဒီးကူး ဖေ့ဏ.
ဒု—ဝ်ာဒ—Cut, lop off, castrate ; the navel ; a hollow in a range of mountains.
ပ်ာဒုဒံဉ်—ထုဖာဒုဂ်ာ—Eunuchs.
သးဒုဒ်ဒိး—သဘဂ်ာ့က့—To doubt.
ကဒု—ဓဝမ်ာ့—Be stunted.
ဒွး—ဝ်ာ်—Nip off the tops of plants.
ဒွဉ်—ဝ်ာ—A generic name for frogs.
ထိဉ်ဒွဉ်—ဘံ်ာဘဒ—The duck tribe.
ဒွဉ်ဒွိမံ်မာ—ဝ်ာဒဒ့်မ်ာမာ့ဖ်ာဝံ်ာ—A species of fern, (Tav.) ဒွမ့်မာ။
ဒွဉ်ဒွိမံ်မံ—A species of fern.
ဒွဉ်ညါ—ဖဓာဗာ—Plants of the genus Crinum ; name of the month corresponding in part to May.
ပဒွဉ်—ပဝ်ာ—To avoid, (Tal.)
စုပဒွဉ်—စဘံ်ဝ်ာ—To be light fingered.
ဒဲ—ဝ်ာ—To slap ;—ဝ်ာ—a booth.
ဒဲကလံး—ဝ်ာlဂ်ာ—A high booth, or tower.
ဒဲန္ဒုဂ်—ဝ်ာ်ကဍံ—A water bucket.
ကဒဲကဒဲ—ဓမ်ာ်ဓဝ်ာ—Each other, §23, 142, 423. (Tal.)
ပဒဲ—ပဝ်ာ—The chevrotain, §552.
ဒဲး—ဝ်ာ်—To pluck fruit ; a particle, §157, 435.
တဂ်ဒဲးတး—ဓမ်ာbာ်—Sin, and the punishment of sin.
ဒဲးကတာ—ဝ်ာ်ာ်ဓဝာ—High spring tribes.
သဒဲး—A generic name for several species of Loranthus, a parasite.
သဒဲးထံ—ဝမ့်ဘဂ်ာ—A tree with an echinated fruit (Tav.) ဒါဉ်။
ဒဲဉ်—ဝ်ာ်—A daughter in law, §10.
ဒ်—ဝံ်—To beat, §68—ဓဒ့—To compare, a comparison, §564:6—bံ်ဒ့—A numeral affix, §18, 258, 604—bဒ့—The midrib of a leaf.
ဒ်ဃံ—bဒ့ဒ့ဂ်ာ—The midrib of a leaf.
ဒ်ထိဉ်ထံ—ဓဒ၊ဘဒ့ဘဂ်ာ—Put water on the fire to boil.
ဒ်ကနှဉ်—ဇေ့ဂဃ—Listen.
ဒ်တကျိဉ်—ဝံ်ဓဘဝံ်—Knock, §511.
ဘဉ်ဒ်ဘဉ်ထံး—bဃဝံ်ာbဃဘဂ်ာ—Hit, impinge against.
ဒ်ကအိ—ဘံ်ာပဂဃ—Generic name for Owls.

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ဖိုး—ဝံ၌—Put forth leaves, foliate; to receive; prefix, §28, 259, 556, affix, denoting that the act is performed for amusement, for pleasure.—ဘဒေ—to ride.—ဝစ့်—as, like, a prefix, §560.

ဖိုးတကား—ဝံ၌ခေ—Giant monsters, man eaters.

ဖိုးကုန်—ဘုဝဒို့ဝဖု့—ဇုဝဒို့ဝဖု့—Tree of the genus Bignonia, B. indica, §535.

§535.

ခဲ့ဉ်ဖိုး—ဒဒိုဝံ၌—To approve.

သဖိုး—ဝံ၌ဘဒေ—Small posts of a house.

ဖြဉ်—ဝံ၌—To be great.

ဖြဉ်ကွိုး—ခွိုင်း—Instrument made of two rollers to clean cotton, 'native cotton gin.'

ပဖြဉ်—ဖုဝံ၌—Ruler, governor. §718.

ကဖြဉ်—ဘဒ—ဘဇ—Num. affix, §138, 143, 536, 596.

တာဖြဉ်ခြဉ်—ဇဝံ၌—The Rhinoceros, §552.

သးဖြဉ်—ဘဝံ၌—To be angry.

ဖြဉ်ဟျိ—ဝံ၌ဟိ့—Mental derangement when imaginary objects are supposed to be seen.

ဖြဉ်တုဉ်ခြဉ်ပွဲဒေ—ဝံ၌ဘဇေဆံ၌ဟွိဒေ—Be of age.

ဖြ—ဝ့—The vertex, gentle motion as with the hand or wings ဝစ့်—Vertex of the head—ဝစေ—A knife—ဘဒ့်—a particle, §33, 44, 65, 531, 638:3, 691:2.

သဖြ—ဝ့—A measure.

ဖြန္တေ—ဃိုးဒိုးဒေ—Every, every where, §367, 473.

ဖြလွှာ်—ဝ့ါးဒို့—The house Lizard, Gecko, §616—ဝ့ါးဒို့ဂ့်—A compass.

တဖြ—ပဝ့်— To intercept as the vision, to shield off.

တဖြဖြ—ဘဝစ့်ဇဖို့—An old wrapper, or a fragment of one.

သဖြဖြ—ဂ့ဝံ၌ဘဝစ့်—The ridge pole of a house.

ကဖြဝါ—A plant of the genus Croton, whose seed is purgative C. polyandrum. (Maul.)

ဖိုး—ဝဖြ—ဃ်—A connective particle, §13, 44, 46, 261, 516, 554.

ကဖြိုး—ဝစ်—Again, §46, 144, 558.

တဖြိုး—ဘဝံ၌—A box, like a betle box.

ဖြဉ်—ဇေ—To be shallow—ဝ့—To chop off, §68.

ဖြဉ်တွဉ်—ဝ့ဘဒေ—Wide, width, §489:4.

ဖြဉ်ဃီး—ဝ့ဟ့—Wide, width, §489:4.

သဖြဉ်—ဘဝ့—A generic name for Prawn.

ဆိုဉ်ဖြဉ်—ဘဝံဝ့—A generic name for King fishers.

ညဉ်ဖြဉ်မဲ်—A fish of the genus Lates, (Maul.) ညဉ်ဃူမဲ်။

ဖွါ—ဖွေ—To rub against an object.

ဖွး—ဖွ်—To enumerate, (Bur.) တွက်။

ဖြံ—

ကဖြံ—ဖွံ်—To push with the head, as hogs in rooting up the ground, or as young animals in sucking.

ဖြံး—ဖွံ်ဒ—To scrape up with the finger.

ကဖြံး—To scrape up with the finger.

ဖြံဉ်—

သဖြံဉ်—ဇံ်ဃ—A species of Ficus.

ခြဲ—ဒခ်—To shave off irregularities or angular edges, drawing the article between the knife and finger. To tell a story from the beginning.

သခြဲ—ဝဖြိုဒေ—A tree described as resembling the Oleaster.

ခြဲဉ်—ဖွိုဃ—To kindle, §550:1—ဖွဲ—ဖွိုဃ—A generic name for insects regarded as grasshoppers.

ခ

ခ့—ဂ—The second personal pronoun, §19, 262, 561.

ခ့ါ—ခ့ါဖြံးဖံ့ဖြိုး—ဂဃ—ဇဃဇာဇဃဂဃ—A generic name for demons.

ခ့ါစုဒေ—ဘဝံ၌ဂစေ—An extremity.

ထိဉ်ခ့ါကွဲဉ်ကွန်—ချုဃဗ့—A bird, §604.

ခ့ါကိဉ်ရုံ—ဘဓေါ်ဒေဖဒို့—The fire fly; a shrub frequent on the edge of mangrove swamps, much frequented by fire flies.

ခ့ါဒ့—ဂစ—The nose, (Tav.) နုးဒ့။

ခ့ါစဲးချဲး—ဇျိဘဃဂဲ့—An insect of the cricket family.

ဖြခ့ါ—bဒ်—A weed with a strong smell, of the family Compositæ.

နှ်—ဂဲ့—The ear.

နှ်ဖိုး—ဂဲ့ဝံ်—Ear ormament, §478—ဝbျ

နှ်ဟူ—ဂဲ့ဂဇ့်—To hear.

နှ်ပဒ်—ဂဃဘျိ—To understand.

နှ်ကါ—l့ဓေ—ဂ့ဓေ—The Guava, §600. (Tav.) မ်လ်ကါ။

တနှ်—ဂ့ဝဒို့—A harp, §600.

ပနှ်—ပဂဲ့—The buffaloe.

ပနှ်ခြဉ်မှဉ်—ပဂဲ့ဆုမံ်—A plant of the genus Pontedera, §628.

ချဉ်ပနှ်အုံဉ်—ချုံဝံ၌ဝံ်ပဝံ်—Shells of the genera Paludina, and Ampularia, §66, 600. (Tav.)

ချဉ်ပနှ်အုဉ်—Shells of the genera Paludina, and Ampularia, §66, 600. (Maul.)

ပနှ်ကိဉ်ဘု—A small plant of several species belonging to the genus Commelina (Ran.) ကဖိုး။

နှ်။ရူ်ကွ့ါနှ်ကွ့ါ—ဇခဘိ့ဂဖိုးဘိ့—To believe—ဂ်—တ့—A basket, about a bushel, §442, 517.—ဂ်—To enumerate, (Tal.)

နှ်သက့—l့ဂ့—Though, §48, 262, 655. (Tav.)

သနှ်က့— " " " (Maul.)

မ့်ါနှ်သက့—မဒိုl့ဂ့—Notwithstanding.

သနှ်—ဘဂ်—A tree with tetrandous flowers.

နှး—ဂဒ—To suffer, a sword, a particle, §39, 263, 485, 563.

တနှးကဖါ—ဇ့ါစခုံါ—A name given by some Karens to the Croton oil plant.

နှးဒ့—ဂစ—The nose. (Maul.) နှါဒ့။

တနှး—ဘစ့်—To strike with the elbow, §68.

သနှးစဉ်—ဖစါမာဘဒ့—A tree, a species of Unona, §628.

နှဉ်—

ကနှဉ်—ဇစ့်ဂဒ—To listen,—ဂဲ့—The edge of a knife, §697.—

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ɳɔ—an extraneous substance in the flesh.

နဉ်နဉ်—ɳɔ́ɳɔ́—qθɔ̀ ပθɔ̀—Coriander, §613, (Tav.) ဟိဖိခုံ။ Bur. နံနံ။

နဉ်ရုံဉ်—ɳɔqhɔ̀—A time piece, an hour.

နဉ်ပဆိုး—A weed, Ludwigia parviflora. Bur. နံပဆွတ်။

နၤ—ɳɔ—Night;—ɳɔɔ—one form of the second personal pronoun, singular number, §19, 262, 561.

နံ—

ကနံ—ɳɔ̀ɔ̀—Gizzard.

တနံ—ɔɳɔ́—Put rollers under a log or boat to move it on, rollers.

နံး—

ကနံး—ɔɳɔ́ɔ—Nipa Palm, §450.

သနံး—ɳɔɔ—Be crowded.

နံဉ်—ɳɔ̀ɔ—Year.—ɳɔ́ɔ—Woman's petticoat.

နံဉ်သိ—ɔɳɔ́ɔ—Sesamy plant, §596.

ကနံဉ်—ဖဒိုဉ်ရုံဉ်ɔ—Infold, fold into.

နံၤ—ɳɔ́—Laugh.—ɳɔ̀ɔ—Day.—ɳɔ̀ɔ—sɔɳɔ̀ɔ—Border, shore.

နၤ—ɳɔɔ̀—Smell.

နၤမူ—ɳɔɔ̀ɔɔ̀—Be odoriferous ; to kiss.

ခြိဉ်နၤသံပြီဒိၤ။—ချဝံɳɔɔ̀ ɔ̀ဉ်ဖဝံɔ—Shell, Clausilia insignis, §66, 600.

ခြိဉ်နၤသံဖးဖိဉ်—ချဝံɳɔɔ̀ ɔ̀ဉ်ဖɔɔဝံɔ—Cyclostoma sectilabrum, §66, 600.

ကနၤ—ɔɔɔ̀ɔ—Be destitute of the sexual appetite.

နၤ်—

ကနၤ်ကနဲဉ်—ɔɳɔɔ̀ɔɳɔ̀ɒ—Rise in irregularities.

နၤဉ်—nဝံɔ—An angle, or external corner, (usually.)

သနၤဉ်—nဝံɔ—Space contained in an angle, or internal corner, (usually.)

နၤၤ—nဝံɔ̀—Horns.—ɳɔɔ̀—Overcome, §624, Bur. နိုင်။ a particle, §264. (Tav.)

လၤ်နၤၤ—lဝ̀ nဝံɔ̀—Coral, the Corticiferous polypifera, §600.

သးကနၤၤ—ɔɾlဒိၤ—Sensation of nausea.

နူၤ်—nဒ—The breast.

နူၤ်ဖိဉ်ဖိဉ်—nဒɔဝံɾ—Nipples.

နူၤ်ထံ—nဒɔ̀ɔ̀ɒ—Milk.

နူဉ်—nɖɒ—To enter.

နူၤ—ɔဝံɒ—nθɔ—Particle, §31, 50, 264, 609:1, 716.

ဖဲနူၤ—ɔθɔ̀ ɔဝံɒ—There, yonder, §716.

လၤနူၤ—lɾɔဝံɒ— " "

ဒ်အံၤဒ်နူၤ—bဩၤɔ̀ɔ̀ bဩၤɔဝံɒ—Whatever, §716.

မနူၤ—nθɔ—nθɔlɒ—nθɔbnθɔ—What, §40, 573:1.

ဘဉ်မနူၤ—bɔnθɔ—Why, §40, 573:2.

နူး—သနူး—ɔnဒɔ—Bundle of branches after being taken from the tree.

နူၤ်—nဖွ—A palace, (Maul.)

နူဉ်—nဒɒ—The brain.

နူး—နိုဉ်ကံဉ်—ခါံɔnဝံɒ—Larva of Musquetoes.

ခြိဉ်ကနူးသိ—ɔnဒɾɔ̀ɔ̀—Conch shell. At Maulmain, the Oyster, §600. ကမ်ိ။

သနူဉ်—ɔnဒɒ—Flowering tree, Mesua pedunculata, §535.

နူၤ—

ကနူၤ—nɾɔ̀—Edge, border, the back of a knife.

နူ—

သနူ—ɔnဩɔ—Landing place.—nဩ̀—a tree, species of Inga, §535.

နူၤ်—nဩ—Obtain ; a verbal affix, §265, 267, 713:6.—nဒ̀ɔ—a comparative affix, §15, 265:5, 570. Forms adverbs, §36, 265:4, 567:5.

နူဉ်—nθɾ—ɜဝံɒ—An affix, §31, 46, 264, 266, 574.

အနူဉ်ဖိး—A particle, §50, 266.

နူၤ—

သနူၤ—ɵθ̀ nဩ̀—To lean against, trust in.

နဲ—nဝဩ̀ɒ—A form of the second personal pronoun, §19, 262, 561—nဩ̀ɒ—A particle, §267—ပွဩ̀ɒ—To thread alternately as in tying down a bamboo floor—nဒ̀—threads that divide the warp.

ပနဲ—ပnဒ̀ɔ—A candle.

ကနဲ—nဩ̀ɒ—A honey bee.

နဲၤ်—

နဲၤ်ရုၤ်—The Shan term for the person next in authority below the chief.

နဲဒ်—bဒ̀ɾ—A particle, §41, 149, 268, 610.

သနဲဒ်—ɔnဒ̀ɾ—" §41, 688

နဲး—nၤqhɒ—The pine apple, §600.

ထိဉ်ဖိဉ်နဲး—ɔɵɾɔ̀ɔ̀ɾ—Plants of the genus Euphorbia, §522, 535.

နဲဉ်—nဒ̀ɾ—To show—nဩ̀.—nဒ̀—nဒ̀ɾ—bဒ̀ɾ—A particle, §41, 269, 569, 608, 600.

ဒုးနဲဉ်—ɵɾɾnဒ̀ɾ—To show, §636.

သနဲဉ်—ɔnဒ̀ɾ—A particle, §371, 610.

နဲၤ—nဩ̀ɒ—To be quieted, as a child after crying—nဒ̀ɾ—A particle, §40, 270.

နိ—nθɔ̀—Be stunted, spoken of children—nဩ̀ɒ—ပွဩ̀ɒ—A particle, §271, 476, 568.

ကနိ—nθɒ—To wrestle.

နိၤ်—nဖွ—A palace, (Tav.) နူၤ်။

နိဉ်—nဝံɾ—The bill of a bird—nဝံɾပဩ̀ɒ—The centre point of the upper lip.

နိဉ်ကံဉ်—ခါံɾnဝံɒ—The larva of musquitoes, §600. (Tav.)

ကံဉ်နိဉ်— " " (Maul.)

သနိဉ်ပွၤ်—nɾɔဝံɾɵθ̀ɔɾ—The white backed wood pecker.

နိဉ်နိဉ်ရုဉ်—nθɾɵɔɾ—The needle-leafed Asparagus ; Asparagus accrosus.

နိး—nဝံɾ—To obstruct.

ကနိး—ɔɾɔ̀ɔ̀ɒ—To tremble, applied to living beings.

နိဉ်—nθɒ—A lake, or pond.

နိဉ်ခိဉ်—nθɒɵ̀ɔ̀ɾ—To strike on the head in falling.

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ခိုး–

ခိုးဘိ–ကးဉစ့–A plant of the genus Phrynium.

ခိုန်–က့–To be extensive have area, §31, 272, 566; an herbaceous plant producing an oily seed; name of a month ကဇ–a tree of the family Apocynaceæ.

ခိုလဲဉ်–ဇံးဒါးဒါးဒြ–How large, or how wide? §272.

ခိုလဲဉ်ခိုလဲဉ်–ဇံးဒါးဒါးဒြဇံးဒါးဒါးဒြ–How large, or how wide, §272.

ခိုအံးခိုန္ဒး–က့ဒံးက့ဒံး–How large.

ခိုအံး–က့ဗံး–So large, this large.

ခိုခိုအံး–က့က့ဗံး–So large, this large.

ခိုန္ဒဉ်–က့ကဇ–So " that "

ခိုခိုန္ဒဉ်–က့က့ကဇ–So " that "

ခိုအံးသိး–က့ဗံးဝံး–As large as, as large as this.

ခိုန္ဒဉ်သိး–က့ကဇဝံး– " " " " " " that.

ခိုသိးဖိး–က့ဝံးခဒိ– " " " an equal quantity with.

ခိုသိးသိး–က့ဝံးဝံး– " " an equal quantity.

ခို––က့–––– " " " where the blank is supplied by a noun.

ခိုတဂး–က့ဂ–ဂ့ဂ–No one, §272.

ခိုတဒ–က့ဝး–ဂ့ဝး– " "

ခိုတပ္ဒး–က့စဒ့–ဂ့စဒ့–No where "

ခိုခိ–A vessel, (Ran.) လိခိ။

ကခို–ခက့–The cross beams of a boat that keep its sides extended.–က့–Young animals approaching maturity.

ပခို–ပကဇ့ချိ့–The small lime.

ခို်–ဂ့–To be real, true; prefix of gender, §12, 273, 564, the person, often with reference to size–ဂဒ့–Comparative affix, §265. (Maul.)–ဒ့ဉာ့–to interpose.

ခို်ခို်–ဂ့ဂ့–ဗဇဂံဒ–Really, truly, §35.

ခို်စ–ဂ့ဒဒ်–Real.

ခို်ဝ–ဂ့ဝခ–" "

ခို်ခ–ဂ့ခဇ့–The living person while awake.

ခို်ဝါဖဒ်–ဘူံးဒ်ဘူး–A plant of the natural family Zingiberaceæ.

ချဉ်ခို်အဲရိ်ခဉ်ဘိဉ်–ချုံးမင်္ဂကဝံး–A generic name for Patella formed shells.

ခိုး–

ခိုးအဲဉ်–ဧငဝံ့–The Chiton.

ခိုဉ်–ဂ့ To observe, call to mind.

ခိုဉ်ဒိးမံးဒိး–ဂ့ဒဗမင်္ဂဒဗ–A generic name for grass and weeds.–ဂဝံ့–a formative prefix, marking the instrument, §60, 274, 572–ဂဒ့– verbal affix, §29, 274.

ပခိုဉ်–ဂဒ့–A mark.

ခို်–က့–To divide, share out, §462.

တခို်–ါက့–ဂ့ဂ့–Some, §23, 275, 565.

ကခို်–ခဧဇ–Even, fine as cloth.–ဧမ–to put forth the spadix for fruit;–က့–to be of the age of puberty, spoken of females.

ကခို်ဒ–ခဧဇဧဇ–Even.

မုဉ်ကခို်–မမက့–An unmarried female of the age of puberty.

ပခို်–ပဧဒ–To be spotted, as with an eruption.

သခို်–ဇ့–Stakes that divide a stream for the purpose of catching fish.

ခို်ဃီ–မခိ–A species of the Indigo plant.

ခွန်–

ကခွန်–ါ့–To sprawl, §63.

ခွဒ–

ကခွဒ–ဂ့–To be oblique, not straight or upright.

ခွဲ–ဂ့ါ–The numeral seven; the name of a month.

ကခွဲ–ဖခ–To be bent down, as grass by the wind.

ဖိခွဲကထ–ဖဇာဂ့ါဇာ–The double Marigold, §628, (Tav.) ဖိထူ။

ခွဲ–

တခွဲ–ဘဂ့ါ–A bugle, trumpet, (Tal.)

ခွဲ်–

ပခွဲ်–ဂ့ါ–The Jack tree, §600. Bur. ဓိုးနဲ။

ခွဲဉ်–ဂခ–A generic name for yams.

ခွဲဉ်ဗီးပဒ–ဂခဇဗ့ဒ–Sweet potatoes.

ခွဲဉ်သ့ဉ်–ဂခဘံ့–The Tapioca tree, §628.

ပ

ပ–ပ–The first personal pronoun, plural number, §19, 276, 575, a formative particle, §276, 575:1.

ပ်–ဖ–A father, §10.

ပ်သ့းယ်–A species of Vateria. (Bur.) ပနိ်သစ်ယဝ။

ကပ်စု–ခံးဇဃမ့ါးဒြ–The mole cricket.

ပ်ချာဉ်–ဖဧချုံ့–Species of Curcuma.

ပ်စ်သး–ဖဘဒဘဝ–A flowering plant of the Lily family, and perhaps of the genus Eurycles.

ပဉ်–ဒဇမ့ါ–To place, §676,–ဝခ–a verbal affix, §28, 277:1 683.

ပဉ်စဂ–ဝခ–A verbal affix, §28, 277:1, 683.

ပဉ်–သး–မ–ဝ–See §277, 683:2.

ပဉ်ကတိ်–ဖဧခဇစ–Over and above, §53, 277, 516:7, 583, (Tav.)

ပဉ်လိဒဲတဲဉ်–ဒဇါ့ဘါ–To leave behind.

ပဉ်တ့်–ဒဇမ့ါဘစ–To place.

ကပဉ်–ဘါမ့်–ဖဒ–Over.

ပး–ပ–A formative prefix, (Tal.) §554:6, to bale water out of a boat, Bur. ပကိ။

ပးကူ်–ပ–ခုံ့–Do good.

ပးကဲ–ပ–ခဒ–To regard.

သပး–ဝပ–A plant of the natural family Graminaceæ.

ပဉ်–

ပဉ်သလဉ်–ပျပခ–Flat.

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ပဉ်ဒွါ–ပၢ်ပွ–A–plant from which Arrow root and Sago are made at Mergui, Tacca pinnatifida.

ပဉ်ရသး–ပၢ်ဂၤ–ဘဒွစါး–Large tree of the genus Laurus.

ပၤ–

ကပၤ–ဂ့ၤဖၤ–The side.

တါကပၤလိၤ–ဖ့ဖၤါစ့–The side of a mountain.

တ့ၢပၤ–ဖ့ၢဝၤဝစ့–The sides of a Karen house, at right angles with the fire place.

ပံ–ပၢ်ၤ–A pipe.

ပံမး–ဒွ့–An axe with the head made to move on its handle.

ပံလိ–A weed, a species of Jussieua. ကအိဉ်ဖိၤ–Species of Corchorus. Bur. ဖိလော။

ပံၢ်–ဖၢ်–To pinch–ဖ့်–The white ant in the imago, or winged state, §600.

ပံၢ်ဆိဆဉ်–ဖ့်ဇ့ဖ့–Small species eaten by fowls, not by men, like the other.

ပံၢ်သဆး–ဖၢ်ဝခၤ–ဖၢ်စခ–Generic name for several species of Cassia, §535.

ပံၢ်သဒိး–စွ့ခဝိ–Species of grass, Elusine indica, §600, (Tav.)

ပံၢ်သဘွဲ– " " (Maul.)

ပံၢ်သလိ–ဝၢ်က့–Species of willow tree, §355, (Tav.)

ပံၢ်သလိ– " (Maul.)

ပံၢ်လၢဉ်–ဖၢ်ပါ့်–A worm, a species of Teredo, §613. Bur. ပလုတ်။

ပံၢ်ခြ–ချ့်ဆစ့–The Cicada in its pupa state.

ပံဉ်–ဂ့ါၤ–To be covetous.

တပံဉ်–ခဖၢ်ၤ–Clay, or mud.

လိၤပံဉ်–ါ့ဖၢ်ၤ–To go out, as fire.

ပံဉ်လု–ဖၢ်ပါ့်–The Teredo, see ပံၢ်လၢဉ်။

ပံး–စၢ်ဒ–To chirp.

ပံၤ–

ပံၤယိၤ–ပဗ့–The Burmese, (Maul.)

တပံၤ–ဖဒ့–Edge, applied to mats, garments and the like.

ပၢ–ပဒ့–Rule, govern, §624, (Tal.)

ပၢ်–ဖ့်–Reach unto, arrive, a particle, §44, 279, 595.–ဝပံဒ–Short posts near the long posts of a house to rest the floor on.

ပၢ်စဃဉ်–ဝပံဒဘွဒိ့–Inclined supports to brace up the posts.

ကျပၢ်သး–ဖဒ့ဘဒဒချ–Space in the road.

ထံးဆိဉ်ပၢ်–စၢ်ၢစ့ဖျပံဒ–A spring.

ကပၢ်–ဖ့ၢဃ–A tree of the genus Artocarpus.

ပၢး–

တပၢး–စပဉ်ဒဘွ့–Name applied to the spathe of flowers of the Palm family.

ပၢၤ–ဒ့ဒ–To watch, guard–ဖဒ့–a weight, half of a rupee, –ဒၤ–To be level.

ကၢ်ပၢၤဒိဉ်–ဖဒဝဖဒ့–Level land.

ခြဉ်ပၢၤခံ–ချံပ်ဝၤခဘ့်–Generic name for flat spired shells, as Planorbis, §600.

ကပၢၤ–ခံဘွ်ၢ်–Perspiration–ဖံ့–A generic name for several trees, a part of which belong to the genus Nephilum, and a part probably to the genus Schleichera.

သပၢၤ–ဖဒ့–A pot, such as is used for cooking in, §600.

သပၢၤထံ–စၢ်ၢဖဒ့–A water pot.

ပူ–ပဒ–The call of a deer, or tiger.

ပူ်–ဖ–A younger brother or sister.

တပူ်–ဧဖ့–A drum beat on both ends.

ပူဉ်–ခွဒိၤ–To creep–ဖဒ–To whip cotton with a bow–ဖဒၤ–To brush off dust with a cloth.

ပူဉ်ဖံ–မၤမၢ်ၤ–Lay down an infant to sleep.

ကပူဉ်–ဖံၤ–To be soft, or elastic.

ကပူဉ်လူး–ဖဒါးဒ–Soft.

ပူး–ပဝ့–To pile, (Bur.) ; a story, (Tal.) §579.

တပူးဉါ–စဒ့ပဝ့ဟ–A considerable quantity, indefinite, §579:3.

တပူး–ါဝ့်ပဒၢ–Gimlet, or auger.

တပူးတပး–ဧပစ့ဧပဒ–Disorderly.

ပူး်–ဂခၤ–Rub with a file or stone, to saw ; grind with a hand mill.–ဒအ့ဂါၤ–Carefully, §280, 449:3, 713:4.

တပူး်–ဧဖခၤ–A spade.

တပူး်ခိဉ်လွ်လိၤ–စွ်ံခ့ါဒါဧါ–Plant of the genus Justicia.

ခြဉ်တပူး်–One of the names of Unio Tavoyensis, ခြဉ်လးဝါ ခွါ။

ပူဉ်–ပဒ–A large Karen basket, usually a fixture in the house. အာဉ်။

ပူၤ–ဖစ့–To pass.–ဖဒ့–In, §45, 281, 439, 484, 589.

ပူၤဝဲၤ–ဖခဖအိၤ–Particle, §281, 591.

ပူၤဝဲမူၤ– " "

ပူၤလဲဉ်–ဘစ့–Particle, §281, 543, (Tav.)

ပူၤလိၢ်–ဖဒ့ါဒ့–A hole, a sore.

တပ့ၤ–ဧပါၤ–Slender species of bamboo, found on water courses.

ပူၤဖျဲး–ဖစ့ဖျါဒ–Be free, delivered from.

ပ့ၢ်–ဖ့်–Generic name for several species of Coix.

ပ့ၢ်သမဉ်–ဒွၢ်ၢမဒိ–Species of Millet.

ပ့ၢ်ဒိၤ–ဝပံ့–Musquitoe curtains, §449.

ပ့ၢ်သးနၢ်–ဖဒ့ိဝဒကၤ–Fasten a garment above the bosom, §55.

ပ့ဉ်–ပဒၢ်–ဖဒၢ်–Palm of the genus Corypha, whose leaves are used for writing on, §609.

ပ့ၤ–

သးပ့ၤနိဉ်–သူဉ်ပ့ၤနိဉ်သးပ့ၤနိဉ်–ဝဒကွ–ဝဒ့ဖျၢ်ဒဝဒကွ–To forget, §460.

မိသပ့ၤ–မၢ်ၢမ–မၢ်ၢဖျဒိ့–Sleep.

သးသပ့ၤ–ဝဒဝဲ့–Be unconscious of external things.

ကပ့ၤဖိပ့ၤ–ဖစၢဖဘိ့–A name given to several trees of the genus Bauhinia.

ဖ–ပဒိၤ–To fight, as a hog with tusks; to dip up with the hand; a numeral, affix, §18, 282, 578.

ဖတရှ–ပဒိ့ရေ့–A gateway, (Tal.)

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ဝဒ်—ဖျိုး—To cut, §68.

ဝး—ဖဒ်—To open out, as a passage through grass, or hair.

ဒ—မရှေဖဝံ်—A small gong.

ဒိ်—ဖခွ်—To crack as a bamboo; bubble.

ဒိ်တံဒ်—ဗမှိုမျိုးပျိုး—The Cicada that often flies into the house at evening.

တဒိ်—ဖခွ်—A generic term for several different plants, some of which belong to Saccharum, and others to Arunda, the reed.

ဒဒ်—ဖဝံ်း—To strike, tap, as a gong; to be broken as teeth from age, §677, to follow; a generic name for many plants of the ginger tribe; a num. affix, §448—bθှ်—Set up. Affix of gender, §11, 177, 283, 459:2—nဒိ်—To forge, §548.

ဒဒ်ဟျုဉ်။ဒဒ်လီမှန်—ဘမံ်ုစθး—A name common to two or three species of Hedychium.

ဒဒ်ဟျုဉ်ဃဒ်—ဖဝံ်ဖျိုးဖျး—Indian shot, Canna indica.

ထိန်ဒိန်ခါ်—စဝံ်စတံ်ှ—A name given to several birds, characterised by a frequent perpendicular motion of the tail.

ဒဒ်ထားန်—bθှ်စ၌ှ—To set up, as bamboos, or a ladder, §540.

ကဒိဒ်—ဖဝံ်း—A thing occupying an interval between two others.

ကဒိဒ်စု—ဖဝံ်းစား—A measure from the elbow to the wrist.

ဒိန်—

တဒိန်—ဧပဝံ်ှ်—To bank up, as a paddy field,—ဖခွ်—peel the bark off a tree.

ဒိး—ဖθှ်—To twist together.

တဒိး—ဖဝံ်း—The name of several things enclosing, or surrounding others, as the alburnum of wood, the sarcocarpus of fruits, or a fold for animals.

ကဒိး—ဓဖဝံ်း—A plant of several species belonging to the genus Commelina, §67, (Tav. Maul.) ပနှင်ကိဒ်ဘူ။

ဒ—

ဒကျိ—ပθှ်ကျွှ်—Have angular sides, as a crystal, §600.

ဒဝး—ပθဝဘျး—The salt water Muscle, Mytilis, §600; applied also by some to shells of the genus Pecten, scallop shells.

တဒ—ဒဝံ်ှဒဝံ်း—To gather the dirt from a thing, as leaves out of paddy with the hands—lပθး—lθပθး—Waves.

ဒိ်—ဖဒ်—To pick, as the dirt out of cotton, a bikethah, a hundred rupees,—ဖθ—To read, (Tal.)—ဗဒ်—To swim.

ဒိ်ဃင်လိး—nθှ်ဗဒ်ှ်—To repent.

သွဉ်ဒိ်ပျဉ်—A tree of the family Anacardiaceæ.

ဒး—ပဝံ်ှ—To open, Bur. ဖွင့်။

ဒိန်—

ဒိန်လဲန်—ပျွါဒိှ—The sea, Bur. ပင်လယ်။

ဒိန်လဲန်ဒိန်ဒ—The Hermit crab, that takes possession of empty shells.

ထိန်ကံန်ဒိန်လဲန်—ဓဒိှ်ဗဒ်ဈးပျွါဒိှ—Generic name for Gulls.

ဒိး—

ကဒိး—ဟှ်—Light, to give light.—ဆှ်—generic name for spiders, §604.

ကဒိးတားသူ—ဆှ်ဖျံး—A species of Mygale, §604.

ကဒိးထံ—စံ်ားပဒ်—The water skipper, probably a species of Hydrometra.

ဒိးကူး—ဖဖှ်ဈး—A musical instrument, composed of many small gongs.

ဒိးဒွါ—ဖθှ်ဝွး—A pipe.

ဒိး—စံ်ားဖθှ်—A bamboo water pot.

ပှ်—ဒဒ်—To be old.

သးပှ်—သူဉ်ကွသးပှ်—ဘးဒဒ်—ဘယွဈိးဘးဒဒ်—An elder.

ကစ်ပှ်—ကှဇဖဒ်—Self.

ထိန်ပှ်—ကၤစဝံ်းဈိှ်ဒွး—A bird, a species of wood pecker, §604.

ပှ်လ်ကျိ—မိှ်ုlဇွး—The country, with inhabitants.

ပှ်မှ်ကန္နး—nဈ့်မကဈ့်ဟး—The country, without inhabitants, forest.

သပှ်သပှ်—ဒဒ်—Seriously, §37, 372, 504.

သပှ်တား်။ သပှ်တား်တား်။ သပှ်။ သပှ်ပှ်—ဝဒဒ်—Strenuously, diligently, §37, 372, 514.

သပှ်ခိန်—ဒဒ်ခဝံ်ှ—Shelf in a Karen house, near the roof.

ဖိပှ်—ဖဇားမဈ်ုး—Weed producing Camphor, a species of Blumia.

ပှန်—ဒး—ဘlခိှ—Tin, §600, 646; a net thrown with the hand.

ပှန်သူ—ဒးဘဈ့်—Lead, §600.

ထိန်ပှန်—စဝံ်ှဒး—Peacock.

ထိန်ပှန်ဘူ—bၤစဝံ်ှဒး—bၤဇဘကွ—Wild rice.

ထိန်ပှန်ဆိန်—စဝံ်ှဒးဇခိှ—Plant of the genus Vitis.

ပှး—ဏ—A person; a personal pronoun nom. case, §13, 276, 284, 729, with a num. auxiliary, an indefinite adjective pronoun, §146:3—ပဈ—First person plural after the verb, §575:3.

အခွအပှး—ဒဆ်ား—ဒဒး—ဒသိး—ဒဒး—A servant, §672.

သပှး—A particle, §372.

ပှ်—ဏ်ား—To dissolve—ဇွ—To strain, as water.

ပှ်ဒ—ဒွ်ားlး—The intestines.

ပှ်း—ဒျွဏ—To wash or clean the head—ဒွ်—An interrogative particle, §286, 424, 475.

ပှး—

သပှး—ဒဝံ်ှဒဝံ်း—To shake as a bottle with water, a basket with its contents in a stream, or a gargle in the throat.

ဖွးဒွိး—To buy, a price,—ဒွိှ်—To utter sounds as a bird; call as a name.

သကံ်ဖွး—A grass of the genus Andropogon.

ဖွးသန်—ဒွိှ်ဝသ—Small bells.

သဖွးမျဉ်—ဒွိှ်ဒမဈ—Soot.

ဖွ်—ဒွ်—To braid the upper part of a basket.

ဖွဒ်—ဏျိး—To be semi-fluid.

ထူးဖွဒ်—စဝံ်ှဟျိှ—To squirt, spit.

ဖွး—ဒွိး—To be full, complete; a correlative particle, §24, 285, 475, 476.

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ပဲၤလဲဉ်–ဇၢ်ၦးၦါခွိ၊–How much?
ပဲၤလဲဉ်ပဲၤလဲဉ်–ဇၢ်ၦးၦါခွိ၊ဇၢ်ၦးၦါခွိ၊–How much.
ပဲၤအံၤပဲၤနူး–ဃျိၤဒၢ်ၤဃျိၤဒံၤ–How much.
ပဲၤအံၤ–ဃျိၤဃံၤ–So much; this much.
ပဲၤပဲၤအံၤ–ဃျိၤဃျိၤဃံၤ–So much; this much.
ပဲၤနှဉ်–ဃျိၤကဖၣ–So " that "
ပဲၤပဲၤနှဉ်–ဃျိၤဃျိၤကဖၣ–So " that "
ပဲၤအံၤသိး–ဃျိၤဃံၤဝံၥ–As much as; as much as this.
ပဲၤနှဉ်သိး–ဃျိၤကဖၣဝံၥ– " " that.
ပဲၤသိးဖိး–ဃျိၤဝံၥဇခိ–As much as; an equal quantity with.
ပဲၤသိးသိး–ဃျိၤဝံၥဝံၥ– " an equal quantity.
ပဲၤနူးအံၤ–ါၤဒဃျိၤကဖၣ– " (time) as, i. e. while.
ဖြိ–ဒဲ–The name of a tribe of Karens, §703.
ဖြိဖြိၤ–ဇဲၤ့ဒဲ–An enigma, riddle.
ဖြၤ–ဒဇး–To be possessed of super-human powers.
ထိဉ်ဖြၤပွဲ်–ဇဲၤ့ဒၤဃျိခိ–The peacock pheasant, §604.
ဖြိ–ဖဲၤ–To beat as a drum.
ဖြိကဖြိ–ဟံၤါၤ–A species of Jambosa.
တဖြိဆိ–ဒဇၣ–At once, §509. (Tav.)
ဖြံၤ–ဇၢဖဲၥ–To leap, as a beast on his prey.
သဖြၤ–ဒဲၤ–Brush, rubbish;-ဝဲၤ့-horizontal poles for creepers to run on.
ထိဉ်သဖြၤ–ဇဲၤ့ဒၤ့–Bird, probably a species of Lanius.
ဖြၢ–ပၢၤ–To scatter.
ဖြဉ်–
ဖြဉ်လဲဉ်–မချါခွိ၊–Particle, §12, 287, 621.
ဖြ–ါ့ၢ်ၤ–Be small, minute.
ဖြိကခိ–ါ့ၢ်ၤပ့ၢ်၊–Very small.
အဖြိအဖြိး–ဒပျၢ်ၤဒပဲၢ်ၤ–Small things.
ဖြၤ–ပ့ၣ့–Compete with.
ဖြၤး–ပချဲ၊ဖ–Several trees of the genera Citrus and Limonia, §600, (Tav.) သဉ်သွံ။
ဖြၤးခိ–ပချဲ၊ဖဘၢ်ၤ–Proper citron, Citrus medica.
ဖြၤးမံၤ–Species of Limonia.
ဖြိ–ဒဲဴ၊–Have an eruption of small pustules.
ဖြိၢ်–
ကဖြိၢ်–ဇျိၤဒဇ–Be dazzling.
ဖြိး–ပ့ၣ–Fine dust, or any thing resembling it, as the pollen of flowers, or the pubescence of fruits.–ဟ့ဖ–Be brown.
သဖြိးကလာ်–ပ့ၣဖခါၤ–Particle, §426.
ဖြဉ်–
ဖိတဖြဉ်–ဖဓၢပချဲ၊ဘ–Single marygold.
ဖြ–ပ့ၤ့–A sand.
ဖြဉ်။ဖြဉ်–ဈဖဲၤ–Plant, cultivated by the Karens, described as of the family Umbelliferæ.
ဗျိ–ဟ့ၤ–Widen out the sides of a boat by exposing it to flames.
ဗျၢ်–ဗျဲ–ဖွဒိၤဗျဲ–Dismiss, an arrow, a cubit.
ညဉ်ဗျၢ်–ဓၤဟ့ၤ–Species of Carp, or a related genus.
ဗျၢ်ခဲဉ်–ဗျဲဃိၤ–Wash the face.
ဗျဉ်လဲဉ်–မချါခွိ၊–Particle, §287, 621.
ဗျၤ–
ကဗျၤ–ဇ၎ာ့ဈၤ–Plant of the genus Paratropia.
ဗုံဉ်–ဗျုံၤ–Bore with a gimlet, or similar instrument; generic name for Flying squirrels.
ဗုံၤ–ဗျုံၤ–A rope–ဘဒဗျိ့–ဘဒမခိ၊–သူဗုံၤသးဖုး–ဘဒမခိ၊ဘဒဗျိ့–to fear.
ကိဉ်ဗုံၤ–ဂၢဗျုံၤ–A bridle.
ဗျၢၤ–
လၢဗျၢၤ–ါဒဗျံ့–Particle, §34.
ကဗျၢၤ–ဒဇၤ–Be depressed in the centre.–ဆ့ဒ့–a swamp.
ဗျၢ်–ဗျၫ–Be insane.
ဗျၢ်ထိး–ဗျၫဧဝံၥ–Have the Epilepsy.
ဗျဉ်–
တဗျဉ်–ဘဗျဉ်တဗျဉ်–တဗျဉ်တဗျိၤ–ဖခၤ–Flirt or shake, as a garment, to get the dust off, flap, as a bird its wings, §68:8.
ဗျၤ–ဂဝံၥဗျုံၤ–The lips,–ဗျၫ–Hades,–ါဒ့–name of a month, corresponding in part to December.
ဗျူၢ်–ဓ့ဇ့–Have furrows or grooves.
ဗျူဉ်–ဓ့–Chop off.
ဗျူး–ဟ့ဒ–To insert into the flesh, to accuse.
ဗျာ–ဗျိၤ–The tongue–ါ့ဇဝံၥမဝံၤ–Fall off as unripe fruit.
ဗျာသူ–ဘံၤဘၫ့ဗျိၤ–Melastoma (Maul.) ထံဖိၢ်ဖး။
ဘဲ့–ဟ့ဒၤ–To give place, make way, permit, §288, 580.
ဘဲ့ၢ်–အဘဲ့ၢ်အဘိဉ်–ဗျခိ–ဒဘံၤဒဗျခိ–A disciple.
ဘဲ့ၢ်စိၢ်–ဇဝံၤဇ၎့–Hall in a Karen house.
ဘဲ့ဉ်–ဗျိၤ–Species of Lizard, probably the viviparous Lizard, §616.
ကသံဉ်ဘဲ့ၢ်ဖးဖိဉ်။ဖိကွံၢ်–A shrub, Agyneja coccinea.
ဘဲၤ–ဟ့ခိ၊–To train as a creeper, to apply the finger as in washing the mouth with it–ဗျခိၤ–The horizontal lathe in a trellis.
ဘဲၤဖိဉ်–ဖျိၤခဝံၥ–A plant of the ginger tribe, (Maul.) ခဲးသဇိဉ်။
ဘျိ–ါဝံၤbစ့–To be young, not yet of the age of puberty.
ဘျိၢ်–ဗျဒ့–To sprout, put forth shoots, §553; the spine.
ဘျိဉ်–ဗျဝံၤ–To assume, regard as; fruit to form; a creeper with an edible fruit, probably of the genus Willoughbia.
ဘျိဉ်လဲအသး–ဒ့ါခိၤဒဘၥ–Take the place and assume the character of another.
ဘျၤ–ဗျစ့–Peg a tree to ascend it, the ladder thus made.
ကဘျၤလိ–Purslain, Portulaca oleracea.
ဘျိ–ဟ့ဒ့–To be open space, as a plain, the sea; a plain, §566.
ဘျိၢ်–ဗျုံဘ့–To muse while half asleep on the things heard while awake; to be in a reverie.

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ဗျိုး–
သဗျိုး–ဗျုဇ့်–To remit, as a fever.

ဇ

ဖါ–ဖာ–An affix of the male gender, §11, 289, 585; a tree, a species of Artocarpus A. echinata, §535.
ဖါတော်–မော့–An uncle, §10.
ဖါလော်–Below, §45. (Maul.) ဖိလော်။
ဖး–ဖြ–To divide, split, cast lots, blossom; a formative particle, §64, 469, 584, 610.
ဇီးမှုလီးဖး–ပုံဖြပုံစိုး–To be divided, scattered.
သွဉ်နုံးဖးသိ–ဖြကံးဖြဘျ့–To appoint a day.
ဖးဖြ–ဖံဖြဟျ့–To reach the middle, the middle.
တါဖးဖြ–ဇ့ဖံဖြဟျ့–The atmosphere.
တးဖး–ဇ့ဖြ–The goat antelope, §552.
သဖးကလော်–ပဲ့ဆါး–A particle, suddenly, unexpectedly, §65.
ဖးဒ့–ဝိုးဖြ–Be divided, branch off.
သွဉ်ဖးထိ–ဘံုဖြဇဝ့–A generic name for Mangrove trees.
ဖဉ်–ဖဲ့–A Kyoung, or monastery. (Tal.)
တဖဉ်–ါဖြ–An affix of number, §7, 222, 650, 651.
ထုကဖဉ်–ဇံဖြ–To pray.
ဖဉ်ဆါ–ဖျိုဆူ–Ashes.
ဖဉ်ကပူး–ဖျိုဆူးဖြဒု့–Fire place, hearth.
ဖဉ်ဝ်လဲ်–ဖျဝဲ့်ဖြဇံဖ်–Large part of a Karen room divided by the fire place.
ဖဉ်ဝ်ဖိ–ဖျဝဲ့်ဖဲ့်ဖ်–Small part of a Karen room divided by the fire place.
ဖဉ်ကွဉ်–ဖျိုဆူးဆွး–The border of the fire place, fender.
ဖံ–ဖျံး–A grand mother, §10–ဖျံဖ–Pus. Bur. ပြည်း။
ဖံပျ်–ဖျံးဒွဲ့–An old bulbous root.
ဖံဒိးကးအဆူဉ်–ဒ့ဇဝါစဖ့–The Crane-fly, Father long-legs, (Maul.) ပစိးထိစု။
ဖံဘဉ်–ဒးဂ–ဒးဂ–The shoulder.
ဖံး–ဖျံဖ–The skin; breadth of the hand when folded; num. affix to hands' full.
ဖံးသိး–ဖျံဖဘံဖ–To associate.
ဖံဉ်–
သဖံဉ်–ဖဒ့–The Hog's plumb, a tree bearing an astringent fruit, §535.
ဖံးခိဉ်–ဖျံဖခံဖ–On, §45, 290, 587.
ခိဉ်ဖံး–ခ့ဖျံဖ–Shoes.
ဖၢ–ဗျဖ–ဖဒ့–Throw, as fuel, into the fire; a numeral adverb, §29, 291, 447, 588,–ဖံဟ့–To be distended.
ဟၢဖၢ–ဝဖဖံဟ့–The abdomen.
ဖၢမ့်–ဘံဟ့–ဘံဟ့ဘဖ–While, during, §34, 292, 614.
ကဖၢလၢ–ဖျံၤဖံၤ–To be inflated.
ဖၢလော်–Below, §45. (Maul.) ဖိလော်။
ဖၢဉ်–ဖဒ့–To put on a turban, §55.
ခိဉ်ဖၢဉ်–ခဲံဖဒ့–A turban, §525.
ခိဉ်ဖၢဉ်ကံဉ်–ခဲံဖဒ့ဏံဖ–A woman's turban.
ဖၢဉ်သွံ–ဒဲံဖ–Pimples.
ဖု–ဖဒၢ–A grand father, §10–ဝဇ့–A numeral affix, §18, 293, 559.
ဖုသံနိဉ်–ဂ့ဒဝဖ–To awake from sleep.
ဖုပ်ါ–ဖဏဒဲ့–An old man.
ဖုဒါ–ဖဏဇ–The flattened bamboos of which partitions are made.
ကဖု–ဖဒၢ–The stomach.
ဖုဆံဉ်–ဖဒ့ဇခိ့–A tree the leaves of which are used with tumeric to dye green, a species of Acacia. ဖိဆံဉ်။
ဖူး–ဒဍ–To be startled, to start.
ဘဉ်ဖူး–ဘ့ဒဍ–By accident, accidentally, §294:1, 507.
–ဘ့ခဝံး–A particle, lest, §294, 2, 449:3.
ဖူဉ်–ဖဲံ့–To be short, §624:2,—ပ္ဍ–To carry a person on the back.
ဖူဉ်ထံဉ်ဖုဉ်ဏိ–ဖဲံ့ဘါဖဲံ့ဘဝၢ–To be long and short, divided into factions.
ဖူ–ဖဏ–A log, the beam of a harrow; a num. affix, §18, 295, 462, 590.
ဖူပ်ါ–ဖဏဒဲ့–An old man ဖုပ်ါ။
ဖူး–
ဖူးလဲး–ဖဈါခိဖ–To stroke with the hand, rub off dirt.
ဖူဉ်–ဘံ့–To be rough.
ကဖူဉ်–ဘံ့–To be uneven.
ဖှ–ဖျိၢ–Chaff, husks.
ဖှသွဲးခိဉ်–ဖျိၢသွိဖဘံ့–The place where chaff lies.
ဖှဉ်–ပ္ဍ–To pull, as a string.
ဖဲ–ဖခြ–Beads–ဘဇ့–A particle, §31, 296, 425, 480, 533, 612
ဖဲ–ဘဇ့–At, (prefixed to words denoting place.)
ဖဲ–ဘဇ့–When, (prefixed to sentences.)
ဖဲလဲဉ်–ဘဇ့ါခြ.–Where?
ဖဲလဲဉ်ပူးလဲဉ်–ဘဇ့ါဇစဖ့စဖ့ါခြ–Where?
ဖဲလဲဉ်ခိုလဲဉ်–ဘဇ့ါဇဆၢဆၢါခြ– "
ဖဲလဲဉ်ဖဲလဲဉ်–ဘဇ့ါခြဘဇ့ါခြ–Where.
အကတိၵ်ဖဲလဲဉ်–ဒဘဇဒအ့ါခြ–What time, when?
အဆၢအကတိၵ်ဖဲလဲဉ်–ဒဇျာဒဘဇဒအ့ါခြ–What time, when?
အဆၢအကတိၵ်ဖဲလဲဉ်ဖဲလဲဉ်—ဒဇျာဒဘဇဒအ့ါခြဒအ့ါခြ——What time, when.
ဖဲလဲဉ်စုဖဲလဲဉ်စု–ဃ့ါဇဖံဇဃ့ါဇဖံဇ–What time, when.
ဖဲလဲဉ်ပူးလဲဉ်ဖဲလဲဉ်ပူးလဲဉ်–ဒအ့ါခြဒအ့ါခြ–Where.
ဖဲလဲဉ်ခိလဲဉ်ဖဲလဲဉ်ခိလဲဉ်–ဒအ့ါဇဆၢဆၢါခြ– "
ဖဲအံး–ဘဇ့ဃံး–Here.
ဖဲနှဉ်–ဘဇ့ဂဇ–There.
အကတိၵ်ဖဲအံး–ဒဘဇဘဇ့ဃံး–At this time, then.
အကတိၵ်ဖဲနှဉ်–ဒဘဇဘဇ့ဂဇ– " that " "
အလိၵ်ဖဲအံး–ဒါဉ်ဘဇ့ဃံး–At this place, here.

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အလိၢ်ဖဲန္ဉ်–ဒါ့ဉ်ဧၢ့ဂဲ့ဃ–At that place, there.
ဖဲအံၤတပူၤ–ဧၢ့ဃံၤါ့ဝဧ့–At this place, here.
ဖဲန္ဉ်တပူၤ–ဧၢ့ဂဲ့ဃါ့ဝဧ့– " that " there.
ဖဲန္ဉၤ–ဧၢ့ဒံၤ–Yonder, there, §716.
ဖဲန္ဉၤ–ဂၤဝဧၢ–Any thing. §296:3. b.
ဖဲန္ဉၤ–ဖဲန္ဉၤ–ဧၢ့ဒံၤ–ဧၢ့ဒံၤ–Any where, §716.
ဖဲန္ဉၤ–bံၤ–However, whatever, §612.
ဖဲလဲဉ်ဂၤလဲဉ်။ဖဲလဲဉ်ဂၤလဲဉ်–ါဂၤဂၤါ့ဒ်ိ–Which?
" " " –ဒအိ့ဂၤဂၤါ့ဒ်ိ–" "
ဖဲလဲဉ်ဂၤလဲဉ်။ဖဲလဲဉ်ဂၤလဲဉ်–ါဂၤဂၤါ့ဒ်ိ–Which.
ဖဲဒဉ်–ဧၢ့ဝဲ–As, whatever, (preceding a clause.)
" –ဓဂိၢ်ဝဲ–" " " "
" –ဂိၢ်ဝဲ– " " " "
–ဖဲအ–ဧၢ့ဒ–As much as, whatever, (following a verb.)
" –ဓဂိၢ်ဒ–" " " " "
" –ဂိၢ်ဒ– " " " " "
ဖဲဒဉ်ပှၤ–တဂၤ–ဧၢ့ဝဲယု–ဂ့ဲဂၤ–Whoever, whosoever.
" " –ဓဂိၢ်ဝဲယု– " " "
" " –ဂိၢ်ဝဲယု– " " "
ဖဲဒဉ်ပှၤ–တဂၤဂၤ–ဧၢ့ဝဲယု–ါဂၤဂၤ– "
" " –ဓဂိၢ်ဝဲယု– " "
" " –ဂိၢ်ဝဲယု– " "
ဖဲဒဉ်–တဖဉ်–ဧၢ့ဝဲ–ါဖၤ–As many as.
" " –ဓဂိၢ်ဝဲ–" " " "
" " –ဂိၢ်ဝဲ– " " " "
ဖဲဒဉ်–တရ–ဧၢ့ဝဲ–Whichever, whatever.
" " –ဓဂိၢ်ဝဲ– " "
" " –ဂိၢ်ဝဲ– " "
ဖဲဒဉ်–တမံၤ–ဧၢ့ဝဲ–ဂ့ဲမ့ဲ့–Whatever.
" " –ဓဂိၢ်ဝဲ–" "
" " –ဂိၢ်ဝဲ– " "
ဝဲ–ဖျိၤ–To cut, clear land.
သဖဲၤ–ဖျိၤ–Generic name for several plants of the families Asclepiadaceæ or Apocynaceæ.
ညဉ်ဖဲၤလုဉ်–A species of cat fish.
ဖြ–ဖဝံၤ–The young of any animal; a particle, §62, 297, 594, 729:3.
တူဉ်ဖြ–ဧ့ဳ်ဂဝံၤ့–To be childless.
ဖြဒဲဉ်–မၤ့–A nephew.
တဂိၢ်ဖြတဂိၢ်လံၤ–ဃဖဝံၤဃါ်ၤ–Animals, things in general.
ဖြနဲကဲဉ်–ဖဝံၤဝံၤဃိၤ–Very small. (Tav. Ran.)
ဖြဆိဉ်–ဖၤ့ဃ့ဲ့–A tree, a species of Acacia, the fruit of which is used as a detergent for the head, ဖုဆိဉ်။
ကဖြ–ဖဂိၢ်–To blister.
ဖြး–ဖဝံၤ–To be in harmony, embrace–မၢ–Numeral affix, §18, 298, 628.
ဖြဉ်–ဖဝံၤ–
ဖြဉ်ဃဲ–ဖဝံၤစွါၤ–Orphan.
ဖြဉ်သဉ်ခွါ–ဖဝံၤသခွၢ–A young man.
ဖြ–ဖစုၢ်–To cook rice, dye thread–ဖစၢ–To flower, a flower, ဖၤ့–A crib, granery; a particle, §45, 46, 299, 586.
ဖြမ့ါမၢ–A species of Fern, (Maul.) ခွဉ်ဖြမဲ်မၢ။
လၢါဖြထူဉ်–ါဖွံဖၤ့ဘ့ဲ့–A chalcedony, carnelian, or agate, §600.
ဖြခြဉ်–ဖၤ့ခဝံၤ–Above, §45, 46, 299, 586.
ဖြလဉ်–ဖၤ့ါၤ–Below, " "
လၢနှဉ်အဖြခြဉ်–ါ့ဃဝဲယၤဖၤ့ခဝံၤ–Besides, §45, 46, 299, 586.
လၢအံၤအဖြခြဉ်–ါ့ဃဝံၤဒဖၤ့ခဝံၤ– " " "
ကဖြ–ဖစၢ.–To be light, buoyant, float.
ဖြဉ်–ဖစ့ဲ့–To seize, take hold of.
ဖ္ဒါ–
တဖ္ဒါ–ဒါ့–To be diverging, as the radii of a circle.
ဖ္ဒဉ်–ဒၤ–To separate.
ဖ္ဒံ–ဗ္ဒါၤ–To sow–ဗ္ဒါၤ–To be light, not heavy.
တါဖ္ဒံ–ဇၤ့ခဒိၤ့–White blotches on the skin.
ဖ္ဒံး–
ထိဉ်ဖ္ဒံး–ဧဝံၤဗ္ဒါၤ–A small bird, §604.
ဖ္ဒံဉ်–
ထံဖ္ဒံဉ်–ဧဒိၤ့–Bangles, §498:2.
သဖ္ဒံဉ်–ဗ္ဒါၤ–To fall down, as small things.
တါသဖ္ဒံဉ်–ဇ့ဇၤ့ဗ္ဒါၤ–Gentle showers.
ဖ္ဓ–
တဖ္ဓ–ဒဈ–To be disheveled, as the hair.
ဖ္ဓ–ဂဇ–ဂဇ–To anoint.
ဖ္ဓသကွိ။ကကံဒ်ံ–A brake, Pteris amplexicaulis.
ဖ္ဓး–ဒဇ–To draw a thing through the hand to rub off the dirt, or as a branch to strip off the leaves.
ဖ္ဒ–ဗ္ဒဒိၤ့–A hard timber tree, §535, Acacia xylocarpa, of some writers; Inga xylocarpa of others.
ဗ္ဒဉ်–
တဗ္ဒဉ်–ဧဏ္ဍ–To glance against, hit indirectly.
ဗ္ဒ–ဃဒိၤ–To try with the finger, as the edge of a knife.
ဗ္ဒး–ဗ္ဒါၤ–To rip open, §68.
ဗ္ဒဉ်–ဗ္ဒါၤ–To scatter or drop rice in the holes prepared for it.
ဗ္ဒ–ဆူဈ့–To be whole, unbroken as rice.
ဗ္ဒး–ဒဝံၤ–To ram in, with a rod or stick.
ဗ္ဒဉ်–ါဒၢ–To pour out water, water plants, num. affix to piles, (Maul.)
အိဉ်ဗ္ဒဉ်ရဗ္ဒဉ်–ဒဖၦဝံၤ့ဒဖၦဈ့–To assemble together.
တွဗ္ဒဉ်–ဇ့ဝဝံၤဈ့–To pile up together, §579, (Tav.)
တၢဗ္ဒဉ်– " " (Maul.)
ဗ္ဒဉ်ဆါ–ဒဝံၤဒၢ.–ဒဝံၤဇ့ဇဝံၤ–Prickly heat.
ထၢဗ္ဒဉ်–ါဒၢဈ့–To assemble things together.
ထံဗ္ဒဉ်အလိၢ်–ဘံၢ်ဧဝ့ဲ့ဆ့ဒါ့ဲ့–The sink in a Karen house.
ဗ္ဒ–ဒၤ့–To tear–ဒဈ–A ring worm.
ဗ္ဒယိၤ–ါ့ဝ့ဲ့–A disease of the skin, when it peals off in scales.

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ဒြဝါ–bၤဒွၤ–Fine cloth.
ဒြဉ်–sၤ–To be poor, in adversity, to suffer.
ဥါ–ပှာ–sၤ–A market.
ဏျါ–ဏျဖၤ–Visible.
ဏျး–ဏျၤ–To peck, as a wood-pecker, strike as a musquitoe or serpent in biting, to make a similar motion; chop, §68, 660:2.
ထိဉ်ဏျးဟိဉ်–ɔဝ်ံၤခဈဖဝ်ံၤ–A bird, §604.
ဏျဉ်–ဏျၤ–ခဝ်ံၤ–A numeral affix to tides, §300, 527:5, 598. (Tav.) ဒိဉ်။
ဏျံ–ဃစဈကၤ–The Arctonix, §552.
ထိဉ်ဏျံ။ထိဉ်ဏျးဟိဉ်–ɔဝ်ံၤခဈဖဝ်ံၤ–A bird, §604.
ဏျံး–ဏျာံၤ–To be behind hand.
ဏျာ–ဏျာ့–A wasp or hornet, §604.
လၢါဏျာဒၢ–lံဏျာ့ဝဝ်ံ–Conglomerate, §600.
ဏျာဉ်–ဏျဝ်ံ–Numeral affix, §18, 301, 600.
ဏျာဉ်သလၢဉ်–ဃစါဒၤဈၤ–To be round.
ဏျၤ–ဏျၢ–To jump off, as a blade from the handle.
ဏျ–ဏျဳ–Twist, rolling under the hand,–ဏျာ–To whip with a small instrument.
ဏျဖျိ–ဏျာၤဏျဝ်ံ–To wag, §68, 8.
ဓျး–
ထွဉ်ဓျး–ဂၤဏျာၤ–To be free.
ဓျဉ်–ဏျဒၤ–To be quick.
အိဉ်ဓျဉ်–ဒဈၤဏျဒၤ–To be born.
ဖြ–ဖံ–Make a hole through, a hole, a particle, §44, 302, 595, 589–sဈ–Fruit just formed.
ဝဉ်ဖြ–ဒွၤဏျဈ–lဒၤဏျဈ–Go through.
ဖြး–ဏျဝ်ံၤ–To shoot forth as a ball from a gun, or water from a spring.
ဆုဖြးကိဉ်–ဒ့ၤlဒ်–To use obscene language in pleasantry.
ဖြ–ဏျ့–To marry.
ဖြဉ်–ဏျ့–To sheath, as a sword, to clothe with shoes, stockings, pantaloons, caps and the like.
စုဖြဉ်–စဈၤဏျ့–A thimble.
ခိဉ်ဖြဉ်–ခ့ဏျ့–Stockings.
တၢ်ဖြဉ်ခံ–ဃဏျ့ခဒ့–Pantaloons.
ဒိဉ်ဖြဉ်–ခဝ်ံၤဏျ့–A cap.
ကဖြဉ်–ဈဏျဈၤ–Holy Basil, Ocimum sanctum.

ɔɔ

ɔၤ–bၤ–To worship;–ɔbၤ–an animal resembling a small porcupine,–ဖ့–Rake up, as dirt in a pile.
ɔဈး–bs–Put forth a spadix, with ထိၤ-lၤ affixed, to turn down as in descending from a mountain top, or the turning down of a stem of plantains; a particle, §32, 303, 543:3, 602.
–ဍ့–Reel, as thread.
လၢɔဈးနှဉ်–ဆူɔဈးနှဉ်–lဃbsကဈ–Yonder, §602.
လၢɔဈးဒိ–lဃဝ်ါခဈၤ–On the other side.
ɔဉ်–bs–To hit; a particle, §40, 304, 603.
ɔဉ်–bs–Must, §603:1:2:3, may, §603:4.
တ–ɔဉ်ဆဉ်–bsဒ့ါၤ–May not, "
ɔဉ်–bs–Equivalent to a preposition, §603, 5, 6, 7, 8.
တ–ɔဉ်–l–bs–A negative particle, §603:9.
ɔဉ်တɔဉ်–ɔဉ်လၢ–bslbs.–bslဃ–Perhaps, §603:11.
တဂၤɔဉ်တဂၤ–lဂၤbslဂၤ–One after one " 12.
ɔဉ်ဆဉ်–lဲကၢ့–Though, §48, 655.
ɔဉ်ဒဈး–bsဝဿ–Proper, suitable, §603:13.
သးɔဉ်–ɔဿbs–Be pleased with, fall in love with.
ɔဉ်–သး–bs–ɔဿ–To wish for, desire, choose.
သɔဉ်–bsဓဝ်ံဿ–The mustard plant, §450.
သɔဉ်ဒိဉ်–bsဈbq–The radish, turnip, or cabbage.
ထိဉ်သသဉ်–ɔဝ်ံဖဲ–The night hawk, or Goatsucker, §604.
ထိဉ်သɔဉ်ဓိါ–ɔဝ်ံဖဲဂဝ်ံ–A whirlwind.
ထံ–bဒိ့–To wind around,–hjဒိ့–to be steep.
သထံ–bဒိ့–A part of a Karen loom.
သထံဘူဉ်–bါbဓs–To be confused, intangled, confusedly.
ထံါ–bါ့–Opium, (Bur.) ဘိန်။
ထံဉ်–bါs–To hide, cover up–bါ့–Shut the eyes.
ထိဉ်ထံဉ်ဘွ–ɔဝ်ံbါ့bါq–A bird, Phœnicornis flammeus.
ထိဉ်ထံဉ်ဘွအကုါ–ɔဝ်ံbါ့bါqဒဝစ့–Probably a species of Pterocles.
ɔၤ–bါs–To cover–bဈ့–To cook, as potatoes in the ashes–ဖံါ့–A fish trap.
လိɔၤ–lၤဘါၤ–New moon.
ကɔၤ–ကɔၤလၢ–ဓပဖ့ဓပဝ်ံs–Be swelled up with the Dropsy.
ɔၤဒ–
တɔၤဒ–ဖံၤbဝ်ံs–A particle, So much, as much as, §223, 593, 605. (Tal.)
ɔၤဉ်–bq–To hollow out, break into–ဖ့–A plant, of several species, genus Coix, or Job's tears, §450.
ဈဉ်ɔၤထံ–ချဝ်ံဖ့–A shell, streptaxis Petii,–ချဝ်ံဘqဖဝ်ံs–a species of Neritina.
ɔၤဉ်စၢၤ–bါ့ဒဈ့–Between, §45, 614.
ɔၤဉ်ဘိ–ɔၤbq–A generic name for tadpoles, §600, 613.
ဘူ–bq–The rice plant.
ချိဘူ–ချဝ်ံɔဒၤခဝ်ံၤ–A shell, Helix gabata, §66.
ဘူခွ–bqခဒိၤ–Indian corn, §450.
ဘူစဃူ–ဈjဂါs–ဈဝ်ံɔဝ်ံjဈိ့ဝဒိ့–A particle, §37, 603, 9.
ချိဉ်ဘူဖိ–ချဝ်ံɔဒၤခဝ်ံၤ–A shell, Helix retorsa.
ဆဉ်ဘူဖိ–sၤbqဖဝ်ံ့–The milky way.
ဘူး–bဒs–To put in, as the hand.
ကဘူး–bဒၤ–To be soft, §56.
ဘူဉ်–bq–To nourish, confined to animals at Tavoy.
ကဘူဉ်–bဒၤ–To be soft, or friable.

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လၢၢ်ကဘူဉ်–lံ့ bu–A friable stone, §600.
ဘူ–bɤu–To be thin, §489:4.
ဘူး–bɤɤ–To be near; a particle, §15, 305, 608.
သဘူး–bɤɤ–Plant of the natural family Compositæ.
ဘူဉ်–bɤu–to dare, a particle, §306, 606.
ဘူဉ်–အဘူဉ်အတိၢ်–bံu–ɤbံuɤɔ့–Merit, reward, fate.
ဘွ–bɛu–To roll, as cotton on a distaff–bံɤpuံɤ–To pluck, as a single fruit.
သဘွ–bɔ̄u–ɔɤɤbɔ̄u–A bean of several species of Phaseolus, §600.
ဘွၢ်–ɔu–Bang, leaves of the hemp plant, Canabis sativa Bur. ဘင်း။
ဘွၢ်လၣးလး–bɔ̄ɤlɤɔɤlɤ–Copperas, §600, Bur. တိလဇာ။
ဘုဉ်–bɔ̄u–To put off clothes–bɔ̄u–bɔ̄u–to be flat; a num. affix, §18, 307, 576, 600, 604, 616.
ဘုဉ်ဘဉ်–ɔɤɔမ်ɤ–Things flat, as boards or plates, §576.
ဘဲ–bɔ̄ɤ–Be withered and fall; the cotton plant.
ဘဲဘုၣး–bɔ̄ɤbuɤɤ–Cleaned cotton.
ညဉ်ဘဲဘူ–ɔɤbɔ̄ɤbɛu–The ribbon fish, §616.
ဘဲဆံဉ်–bɔ̄ɤɛɔ̄u–Hibiscus subdariffa, 'The Roselle plant, or Red Sorrel of the W. Indies.'
ဘဲဆံဉ်မံၤ–bɔ̄ɤɛɔ̄uɔ̄ɤ–Hibiscus moschatus, (Roxb.)
ဘဲမံၤ–bɔ̄ɤɔ̄ɤ–This name is sometimes given to a species of Thespia.
ဘဲဃိ–bɔ̄ɤɔ̄u–ɲɤɛoɔ̄ɤ–The silk-cotton tree.
ဘဲး–
ကဘဲးကဘဲး–ɔɔ̄ɛɔ̄–ɔɔ̄ɤɔɔ̄ɤ–A particle, §35.
ညဉ်ဘဲးဝ်ၢ်–ɔɤɤɤɔɤɛɔ̄–A fish described as of the tribe Salmoninæ.
ဘိ–bɛu–The name of various things long and cylindrical, as plants with a single stem, the petiole of leaves, and the peduncle of flowers; a numeral affix, §18, 308, 616.
တဘိယူၢ်ဃီ–lɔ̄ɤɔɔu–Continually, §34, 308.
ဘိး–bံɤ–To bend, excite; to smear, as the point of an arrow with poison; a particle, §309, 611, 691–nံɤɔɤ ɔ̄ɤ–The cheek.
ဖိကဘိး–ɕɛɤbɛɤ–A fragrant herb of the Mint tribe.
ဘိဉ်–bɛu–To bind up; a numeral affix, §18, 310, 613,–ɔ̄ံ–A bud.
ဖိဉ်ဘိဉ်–ɔɔ̄ံbɛu–The knot of hair on a man's head.
ကဘိဉ်–bɔ̄ɔ–Things like rotton wood ready to crumble to pieces.
နှဉ်ဘိဉ်လဉ်–nɔbɛɔlɔ–The sensitive plant, also Desmodium gyroides.
ဘိ–bu–To be yellow–ɕu–A spear–ɔ̄ɔ–A numeral affix, §18, 311, 530, (Tav. Ran.)
တဘိဃီ–ɕɔ̄ɔu–At once, §34.
ဆါဘိ–ɛɔbu–The jaundice.
ရှဉ်ဘိ–ɕɔ̄ံbu–A shell, Bulimus atricallosus, §600.
ဘိကလူ–ɔɔ̄ɛɔoɤɔɛɔɛɔɔɔ̄ɤ–A lady bird beetle, §604.
ထိဉ်ဘိသဖီ–ɔɔ̄ɔbɔ̄ɕɔ̄ɔ–The mango bird, §604.
ထိဉ်ဘိသလိး–ɔɔ̄ɔɕɔ̄ɔɔ̄ɤɔɤ–A bird of the genus Ixos, §64.
ဘိစ်ဃိဉ်–ɔɔ̄ɔɛɤ–The Hoopoe bird.
တၤဘိကိဉ်–ɔဒ်bu–Large black squirrel with yellow breast and belly, probably Sciurus bicolor.
ထိဉ်ဘိဒိဉ်–ɔɔ̄ɔbuခɔ̄ɔ–ɔɔ̄ɔlɔɔɔ်ၤ–Yellow headed weaver bird, §604.
ဘိသလူ–bɛɤɔlံɔ့–Wild palm, Phœnix palustris, §600. (Tav.)
ဘိသန္ဒ (Ran.) ဘိကလဲး– " " (Maul.)
ဘိဘဉ်–bɔ̄ubɤ–Name given to several beans, usually of the genus Dolichus, as defined by Roxburgh. §600,
ဘိဘဉ်ကဘိ–bɔ̄ubɤɕbɔ̄u–Flowering plant Clitoria ternata, §628, the same name is also given to the Sword bean.
ဘိစုံးဒြး။ဘိစုံးဒြး–ɔlɔɤ–Plant, a species of Cissus.
ဖိဘိ–ɕɛɤbɔ̄u–Yellow flowered species of Celosia, commonly called Amaranthus.
ဘိထၤ–ɔɔɤɔ̄u–Name given to plants of different genera, one a species of Urena.
ဘိမှၢ်–bɔ̄uɛɤ–bɔ̄uɛɤ–A kingdom.
ဘိစခဲ–ɕuɔ̄ɔ̄u–A harpoon.
ဘိဝၤစဲပြိဒိၤ–ɕɔ̄ɔ̄u–Species of Rourea, a flowering shrub.
ကဘိ–ɕɔbu–A ship.–bu–ɕɤɤɔɤၢ်ၤ–ten millions.
ဘိတဉ်ဝဲဝ်–bɔ̄ubɤɔɔၢ်ၤ–Cyamoposis psoraloides, a native bean.
ဘိဉ်–bɛɤ–Be in prosperity, in good condition,–bɔ̄ɔ̄u–unsheath as a sword,–bɔ̄ɤɤ–shed horns.
ဘိဉ်သဘိဉ်–ɔ̄ɔၢ်–Tiger, §680.
ဘျါ–nɔ̄ɔ̄ɤ–Be domesticated.
ဘျံး–ɔ̄ɔ̄ɤ–Mucus, as of the eye.
အိဉ်ဘျံး–ɤɛɤɔ̄ɔ̄ɤ–To rest.
တၢ်ဘျံးအသး–ɔ̄ɔ̄ɤɤɔɤ–Be weary, §593.
ဘျာဉ်–
သဉ်ဘျာဉ်ဘဲ–Plant of the genus Hedyotis.
ထိဉ်ဘျာဉ်ဘဲ–ɔɔ̄ɔɕɔ̄ɔɔ̄ɤ–A bird, §604.
ထိဉ်ဘျာဉ်–ɔɔ̄ɔɕɔ̄ɤu–Described as resembling a partridge or grouse.
ဘျုဉ်–ɤɔɤ–Vapor.
ဘဲ့–bɔ̄ɔ̄ɤ–Weight of eight grains, an anna, the Kyens, a tribe of men in Burmah.
ဘဲ့သလိး–bɔ̄ɔ̄ɤɔlံɤ–bɛɔ̄ɔlံɤ–A bean, Psophocarpus tetragonolobus, §600.
ဘဲ့သံခူဉ်–bɔ̄ɔ̄ɤɔɔ̄ɔ̄ɔ̄ɤ–Bean, a species of Canavalia, cultivated, §600.
ဘဲ့သံခူဉ်မံၤ–bɔ̄ɔ̄ɤɔɔ̄ɔ̄ɔɤɔ̄ɔ̄–Canavalia virosa, a wild species
ထံသဘဲ့–ɔɔ̄ɔɕɔɤɤ–Froth.
ဘဲ့ဉ်–ɕɔ̄ɔ–To scatter, sprinkle from the fingers.
ရူဉ်ဘဲ့ဉ်–ɤɔɔ̄ɔ̄ɔ–To dig and pile up.
ဘျိး–ɔ̄ံɤ–To vomit.
ဘျိ–bɔ̄u–To repair.
ဘျိဉ်–lɔ̄ɤ–To be silent.

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ဘိုဉ်ကလဉ်–ါၤမၤ်ပာ်ာ်–Particle, silently, §65.
ဘျါ–ါၤ–To be healed–ါၤ–To be fresh, not salt–ဇျာ–A generic name for Bats.
ဘျါအခွဉ်–ဇျာဒါ–Salt-petre or gunpowder, §671.
ဘျး–ါၤာ်–To hang up, as on a line.
ဘျဉ်–ါၤ–To split off splints, §68.
ကဘျဉ်–ပာပာ်–To be flat.
တၢ်ဘျဉ်။တၢ်ဟုဉ်တၢ်ဘျဉ်–ဒၤဂၤာဒၤါၤ––A thief, a robber, §614.
သဘျဉ်လဉ်–The piper betle leaf, (Balu Id.) သဘျၤဉ်လဉ်။
ဘျံး–ါၤာ်–To put off, detach from, as a knapsack from the back, or thread from the reel, to exfoliate.
ကဘျံး–ါၤာ်–ဝၢ့–Thing exfoliated; a particle, §18, 140, 145, 531:5.
ကတိၤကဘျံးကဘျဉ်–ချိ့ါၤာ်ချိၤါၤ–Speak falsely.
သဉ်ကဘျံး–ဘံ့ါၤဇ–A tree of the Legume tribe.
သဘျံး–ဘဒံၤ–Rush on a person or thing with an intent to seize.
ဘျာ–bၤ့–To immerse–ါစု–To be straight.
တဘျာ–ဘၢါၤ–A small spade stuck into the handle.
ဘျာဉ်–ါၤမ့–To gore, to dip up as water; a num. aff. §18, 312, 618–ပဝံ့–ဒွံၤ–A numeral affix to piles, §579:1. 719–ဇျဝံ့–a knoll, white ants hill, and the like.
လိၤဘျာဉ်–ါၤ့bၤ့–To sink, as the feet in mud.
ဘျုး–ဖါစု–To throw, as a stone from a sling,–ါၤာ်–fuel into fire, to attach one's self to a person or thing.
အဘျုးအဖြိဉ်–ဒbၢ်ဒဖဝံ့–Favor, kindness, advantage.
တဘျုး–ဂါၤာ်–Several, §224, 313, 515.
ဘျုဉ်–
တဘျုဉ်–bဝံ့–Socket of a spade, the eye of an axe.
သဘျုဉ်–ဖၤ–The piper betle plant, §604.
သဘျုဉ်ဖိ–Ocimum sanctum, ကဖြိဉ်။
ဘျူး–
သဘျူး–ါၤဒၢ်–To peel off, to skin.
ဘျူ–ဇျိၤ–To be slippery; smooth, clean, as the head.
သဘျူ–ဂဒၤဧဇျဒ်–To be unincumbered, without appendages, unmarried.
ဘျူဉ်–bဒိၤ–To be tender, as things cooked–ဘံၤဖဝံ့ဃဆွၤ–a weed, Achyranthes triandra, ရှဉ်ဂၤး။
ဘျူဉ်ဘြိဉ်ဖိၤ–ဈၤါဘံ့ါၤ့–The swallow, §604.
ဘျဲး–ါၤ်ာ်–Pulverize.
ဘျဲးအိဉ်–ါၤ်ဒိၤဒ့–Be satisfied with food.
ဘျဉ်–အဘျဉ်အစ်ါ်–ါၤ်ဒ်–ဒါၤ်ဒဒဒ်–Remain over and above.
ဘြိဉ်–ါစု–To swim, as fish on fleeing away—ါၤစု–be young as a tree.
သဉ်ဘြိဉ်ဘျူ–ဃါၤ်ဃါၤ်ာ်–Hibiscus esculentus, the Okra of America.
ဘြိ–ါၤ့–To cut, intercept, a numeral adverb, §29, 34, 314, 617.
တဘြိတဘြိ။တဘြိဘြိ–ခၣ့ါၤ့ခၣ့ါၤ့–Sometimes, occasionally.
ဘဉ်တဘြိဘြိ–bၤါၤ့ါၤ့–Sometimes; occasionally.
တုၤန္ဒုၤတဘြိ–ဘစုၤကဃၤါၤ့–Then.
အါဘြိ–ဒၤါၤ့–Many times.
ဘြိဉ်–ါၤစဃ–Be blind,–ဇဝံၤဇမ့–ါၤ့–Hall in a Karen house; a zayat, (Maul.)
ကသံဉ်ဘြိဉ်မဲဉ်–ဘံ့ဇၢမဘိၤ–Small tree growing on tide waters, probably a species of Excœcaria.

မ

မ–မၢ–A particle, §33, 315, 627.
မငါတနံဉ်–မ့ဂၤ–မ့ဂၤမဏဂံၢ–Last year, §478. (Tav. Ran.)
မဂံၢ်တနံဉ်။မဟိ–မၢဂံၢ–မဝံဂၤ– " " " (Maul.)
မဂၢ်–မဝံဂဲ–An aunt, §10.
မတၢ–ဖစၢ–ပစၢါၢ–Interrogative pronoun, §23, 316,597.
မတၢလဲဉ်–ဖစၢါဂၤါခိ့ာ–Who?
မတၢလဲဉ်မတၢလဲဉ်။မတၢမတၢ––ဖစၢါဂၤါခိ့ာဖစၢါဂၤါခိ့ာ.–ဖစၢါဂၤဖစၢါဂၤ–Who.
မတၢလဲဉ်။ဘဉ်မတၢလဲဉ်–bၤဂစၢါခိ့ာ–Why? (Maul.)
ဘဉ်မတၢလဲဉ်ဘဉ်မတၢလဲဉ်–bၤဂစၢါခိ့ာbၤဂစၢါခိ့ာ–Why, (Maul.)
မတၢတဂၤ–ထုါဂၤ–A certain one.
မန္ဒုၤ–ဂစၢ.–ဂဒၤ–ဂစၢါၢ–Interrogative pronoun, or adverb.
မန္ဒုၤလဲဉ်–ဂစၢါခိ့ာ–What?
မန္ဒုၤလဲဉ်မန္ဒုၤလဲဉ်။မန္ဒုၤမန္ဒုၤ–ဂစၢါခိ့ာဂစၢါခိ့ာ–What.
မန္ဒုၤလဲဉ်။ဘဉ်မန္ဒုၤလဲဉ်–bၤဂစၢါခိ့ာ–Why?
ဘဉ်မန္ဒုၤလဲဉ်ဘဉ်မန္ဒုၤလဲဉ်–bၤဂစၢါခိ့ာbၤဂစၢါခိ့ာ–Why.
မ့ၢ်မန္ဒုၤလဲဉ်။–မခိဒၤဂဒၤါမၤ်ာ့ါခိ့ာ–What.
မန္ဒုၤတဂၤလဲဉ်–ဂစၢါဂၤါခိ့ာ–Who? which?
မန္ဒုၤတဒုလဲဉ်–ဂစၢါဝၢါခိ့ာ–Which?
မန္ဒုၤတမံၤလဲဉ်–ဂစၢါမၤ်ာ့ါခိ့ာ–Which? what?
မါ–မၢ–A wife, §10.
သံဉ်မါ–ဘံ့မၢ–A concubine.
မါသမံး–မၢဒမၤ်ာ–မၢ့ဝမၤ်ာ–Sea, (Tal.)
မါနှါ–ဘံ့ဒၣဖဒ့ဝံ့–A tree, Terminalia, belerica.
ကမါ–ဓမၢ–A tank (Tal.); an Oyster, §600, (Tal. Tav.)
တမါတမါ–ဘမၢဘမၢ–Spontaneously, §523, (Tal.)
သမါတွဉ်–ဒစၤ–A bard, chorister.
ကမါခဉ်–ဓမၢဆ့–An undetermined species of Melia.
ကမါခဉ်ကဘိ–ဓမၢဆဓbၤ့––Neem tree, Melia azadiracta, (Linn.)
ကမါခဉ်ဩြိဖိၤ–ဓမၢဆဖဝံ့–Pride of China, or wild Neem tree, Melia azedarach.
မ့ၢ်–
ဟၤါမ့ၢ်–ါၤ့မဲ–To be lost.
ကမ့ၢ်–မဲ–A debt, (Tal.)
မ့ၢ်လ့ၢ်ကါ–The Guava, (Maul.) Bur. မ့ါလကာ။ နှ့ၢ်ကါ။
မဉ်–မၤ–A son in law.
မဉ်လိဉ်–မ့ါဒၤ–Order direct, (Maul.) မၤလိဉ်။

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မင်အိုး—မ၊ဇာ်၊—Cardamoms, §450.
မင်ပစိ—မ၊ဈာ်၊—The arnotta tree, Bixa orellana. (Tav.)
မင်ကဲ— " " " " (Maul.)
မင်ကူး—မ၊ဇေး—မ့ဲဈး—Mangosteen tree.
မင်ထိ—မ၊ဇဝိုး—Castor-oil plant. (Tav.) ခံဉ်တံဒ်။
မင်ကျာ—မ၊ချာ်၊—Plant producing the Shan black dye, Diospyrus mollis.
မင်ဖျုဉ်—မ၊ဖျုး၊—Canna indica, ဖိဉ်ဖျုဉ်ယဉ်။
မးကြိုး—မ၊ခွံ၊—Plant, a small species of Commelina.
တမဉ်—ဘမ၊—Blacksmith.
မး—မး—မ၊—An adverbial particle, §318:6, 622.
မး—မ၊—ဖိ၊—ဒ်—မဒ်—Equivalent to the verb to be, when connecting the subject and predicate, §318:1, 630:1.
ဒ်—ဖိုး—မဒ်—လး—Because, §318:3.
ဒ်—တကွ်၊—မဒ်—Precative particle, §318:4.
ဒ်—သုတ—တဂု၊—မဒ်—ဘစု့—l ဃ်၊—Prohibitive particle, §318:5.
ဒ်ဒ်နှဉ်။ဒ်ဒ်နှဉ်ဖိုး—မဒ်bဒ်၊ကဖ၊လး—Therefore, 318:7.
မးလဲဉ်—မဈံ.—မ၊ဈံ—မ၊ဈံ—Emphatic particle, §430, 620.
မးဓ်၊—မ၊l မဒ်—Balloon vine, or heart seed, Cardiospermum §600.
မးတိ၊—မ၊ဘ့ဲ—Jujube tree, (Maul.) ထံမိ၊တိ၊။
မဉ်—
ကမဉ်—မ၊—To transgress.
တ၊သ ရူးတ၊ကမဉ်—ဇ၊သးဇ၊မ၊—Transgression.
သမဉ်—မ၊.—ဘမ၊—Alligator, or crocodile, §616.
မ၊—မ၊.—ဒ့မ၊—Make, do, work.
မ၊ကဖိုး—မ၊ဝဖး—Again, §46, 144.
မ၊ဘူ—မ၊bဒ့—To harvest, §58.
မ၊အ၊—မ၊ဒဈ့—Do evil, §59.
မ၊လိဒ်—မ့၊ခ၊—Order, direct. (Tav.) မဉ်လိဒ်။
တ၊မ၊အသး—ဇ၊မ၊ဒ သး—It happened, §319:5.
မ၊သးဒ်—မ၊သးbဒ်၊—Like, §319:6.
မ၊သးဒ်နှဉ်။မ၊သးဒ်နှဉ်ဖိုး။မ၊အသးဒ်နှဉ်ဖိုး။—မ၊ဒ သးbဒ်၊ကဖ၊လး—Therefore.
မ၊အသးဒ်နှဉ်ဆိုး—မ၊ဒ သးbဒ်၊ကဖ၊ဘဝံး—Therefore.
ကမ၊—မ၊—Tree bearing a yellow flower.
မံ—မ်၊၊—To sleep,—မ်၊့—to be ripe.
မံနိုး—မ်၊၊ကူ့—Lie down, (Maul.)
မံလိ၊— " " (Tav.)
မံသပုး—မ်၊၊မ၊—မ်၊၊ဘဏ္ဍာ့—Be sound asleep.
မံဇိ၊—မ်၊၊မ့ဲ—To dream, §703.
လိ်၊မံ—l ဲ့မ်၊၊—A bed.
မံသူဉ်မံသး—သူဉ်မံ သးမံ—မ်၊့ ဘမ့မ်၊့ ဘး—ဘမ့မ်၊့ ဘးမ်၊့—To be contented, satisfied.
သမံကွ်၊—ဘမ်၊့ခွ၊—A name given to two or three plants, one of which is a creeper from the bark of which the Burmans make their paste board.
သမံသူး—ဘံမ့ဝ၊l ၊—A tree with leaves like a monocotyledon, but not one.
ကမံး—ခမ်၊း—A plant of the ginger family, and perhaps of the genus Zingiber.
မံဉ်—
ကိဉ်မံဉ်—မ်၊း—Yeast.
မံ၊—မ်၊့—မ့ဲ၊့—To be wild, uncultivated, a name; numeral affix, §18, 320, 624.
မံ၊ပ်ာ်—မ်၊့ဒဲ—A father, or mother in law.
မံ၊လဉ်ကျ၊—မ့ဲ၊့l ချာ—The country.
သမံ၊—မ်၊၊—A generic name for trees of the genus Eugenia (Maul.) သမ့၊။
သဉ်မံ၊ယိ၊—မ်၊့ဗဖ၊—A cat.
သဉ်မံ၊ညီ၊— " " (Maul.)
မာ—ဒ့မဈ့—To send, cause to do, a particle, §28, 321, 625, 556—မဈ့—A thousand rupees,—မံ့—A picket, made to catch animals.
ကမာကမဉ်—ဘဖ၊မ်၊ဘဖ၊မ၊—To wonder, be astonished.
သမာ—မဖ့bဂံး—To deny.
မာ၊—
ကမာ၊—ဒ့မ့၊—To chew, as betle, in the mouth.
တ၊ကမာ၊အိဉ်—ဘံ့ဖ်ံး—ဖq၊ပ—Betle, including all its parts, §490: 5.
မု—
တမု—l မ၊—Affix of number, §7, 225, 652.
မု၊—မq.—မqမ့ါ၊—The sun; creeping plants; a particle, §33, 315, 627.
မု၊ဆုဉ်ဇိဉ်တနုံ၊—ဇ၊ဖ့ဘ့ဝဖး l ဂံ၊—The morrow, next day.
မု၊ဂံ၊တနုံဉ်—Last year, (Maul.) မငါတနုံဉ်။
မု၊ဟါမိ၊ပ်၊—ဗဒ့မqဂပ—One of the Cicadas heard singing at evening.
မု၊ဃါ—မဈးဒ၊—A nat, a term of respectful salutation, §695.
ချိဉ်မု၊ဃါဖိစုမဉ်—ချံ့ဖ်ံ၊ဝံးခ၊ဒစမ့ဂံ့-A shell, of the genus Solen, §600.
ဖိမု၊ဃါ—ဖဖ၊မဈးဒ၊—A fragrant orchideous flower.
ဘိမု၊—bဲ့မq့—bဲ့မq—A kingdom.
မု၊လ၊—ဗဝံl ဲ့—To hope.
ကမု၊လ၊—" " expect.
ဘဉ်တမု၊—bပ့ဒး—To have a cold.
ဖိမု၊မ၊—A species of fern, (Maul.) ဒုဉ်ဖြဲမဲ်မ၊။
မုဉ်—မq၊—အိဉ်မုဉ်ဆိုးဟ၊—ဒဖ့မqဖqဖဲ့မq၊—To be comfortable, happy.
မုဉ်—မ့ပ—Particle, marking the feminine gender, §11, 322, 626.
မုဉ်ကိ၊လံ၊—မ့ပခ၊l ဒ်—မ့ပခဝံးl ဒ်—Satan, §585:2.
မုဉ်ပ်၊—မ့ပဒဲ—Woman of mature age.
မုဉ်ခွ၊—မ့ပခွ၊—Hermaphrodite.
သွဉ်မုဉ်—ဘံ့မq—Fuel.
မုဉ်တဲးလဲး—bဒ်ပ—Goat, §552, (Tav.) မဲ်တဲးလဲး။
ချိဉ်မုဉ်ပ်၊—ချံဝံးဖqဝံး—Large land shell, Cyclostoma pernobilis, (Maul.) ချိဉ်တးတိဉ်။

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နိုဂ်မုဉ်ကိုသွဉ်—ခဝံး—Bengal Quince, (Tav.)
မူ—မးဂ့်—To live.
မူဒိဉ်—မးးခဝံး—Heaven.
မူစၢး—ဖးဂ့်ခွ့်—A balustrade.
သမူ—မးဂ့်—Live,—ဖးဒးး—တ္ဂါသမူတ္ဂါပယၢ—ဖးဒးးဖးဖးဂ့်—A charm.
မူဂ်—
ကမူဂ်—ဝဲ—Level off, wipe off.
မူး—မးး—Marriage feast, (Tal.)
သမူး—ဘမးး—Measles, (Tal)—ခံးဖးခဝံး—Horse Mango, Mangifera fœtida, ၎600. Bur. လဖွတ်။
သဘၢမူး—ဖးဂ့်မးး—The soot that gathers on cooking pots.
မူဉ်—မးၤ—Dust or powder.
ကမူၤသွဲ—ဓမစ့်ဘ်ၢ—A large tree that gives its name to the north branch of the Tenasserim, regarded by the Karens as a species of Lagerstrœmia.
မူၤ—မးဂ့်—To be sick from eating poisonous things, to be intoxicated,—မစ့်—To guide ဒိၤ။
မူၤလိ်ၢ—ဖးဂ့်ါ့—A sore.
မ့—ဒးး—If, (Maul.)
မ့မ့်—ဒးးမဒိ—If be, but, ၎323, 713:3.
မ့မ့်ဒ်နှဉ်ဒိး—ဒးးမဒိbိၢကစ့ဃး—ဒးးမဒိbံၢ်—If it be thus, therefore.
မ့တမ့်ဘဉ်—ဒးးါမဒိbး—If it not be, but.
မ့်—မဒိ—ပ္မဒိ—Equivalent to the verb to be, like ဝ်, ၎323, 630—ဒးး—If.
မ့်—ဒိး—မဒိ—ဃး—Because, ၎630.
မ့်လိၤ—ဒိး။မ့်လၢ—ဒိး—မးါ့—ဃး—Because, ၎630.
မ့်ဒ်နှဉ်ဒိး—မဒိbိၢကစ့ဃး—Therefore.
တမ့်ထဲ—မဒိကိၢကစ့ဒးါး—Not merely that.
မ့်ဆူဉ်—ဒးးဖစ့—Strongly, ၎36, 323.
မ့်ထံ—ဒးးဘိၢ—Accurately, ၎36, 323.
မ့ဉ်—မံၤ—Nails, hoof.
မ့ဉ်ဖူ—မးး—Fire.
မ့ဉ်ဖူကဖး—မးးဒးဂ့်—Coals of fire.
ချိဉ်သမ့ဉ်—ချံဝ်ချံးကၢ—Shells of the smaller species of Cyclostoma, ၎66, 600.
ဖိမ့ဉ်ညူး—ဖစ့်ဗစၢမ်ါ—A plant of the ginger family and probably of the genus Alpinia, ဖိလါခူး။ Some Karens apply the same name to the Burman. ဆိဖိးတောက်။ Gloriosa superba.
မ့ၤ—မးါ—Cooked rice.—ဒးး—If, (Tav.)
မ့ၤမ့်—ဒးးမဒိ—If be, but, (Tav.)
မ့သူ—မနိၤဘစ့ဃ—A setting pole.
ချိဉ်မ့ၤတိၤ—ချံဝ်မးါဘစ့ဂ့်—The name of several shells, principally of the genus Melania, ၎66, 600.
ချိဉ်မ့ၤတိၤဖိဉ်လဲဉ်—ချံဝ်မးါဘစ့ဂ့်bံၢ်—Shells of the genus Turitella, Screws.
ကမ့ၤလိ—မးးါ့—Plants of several species of Amaranthus, ၎554:9.
သမ့ၤ—မံၤ—Name given to several trees of the genus Eugenia, (Tav.) သမံၤ။
မ့ၤထိ်ါပ်ဉ်—မးါၤသိး—Cooked rice beaten into a glutinous body.
မ့ၤခွဉ်သိ—မးါဝဲနိ့ဘ်ံဝ်ဇျးါ—Rice water, congee.
မဲ—မးး—To vegetate, a tooth.
မဲကဲ—A name given to creepers of the genera Entada and Mucuna, ၎600, (Tav.) ဒိကဲ။
မဲကဲနိုဂ်—bံၢ်ဇးါ—A creeper remarkable for its large pod, Entada Pusœtha.
မဲကဲဖိ—ဖးဒးးဖဝံးဘစ့—A species of Mucuna, Cowage.
ကမဲ—မးါ—A widower, or widower; be in widowhood.
သဉ်မဲဒီး—မံၤ့ဗစၢ—A cat.
သဉ်မဲဒီးဖိဉ်ကျိဉ်—မးါ့ဗစံၤခွးဟ့—A tree with alternate leaves bearing a small berry.
မဲဂ်—မးါ—A tail.
မဲဉ်—မးါ—The eye, face.
မဲဉ်ညါ—မးါဟ့ၢ—Before, ၎45, 46, 324, 629.
လၢနှဉ်အမဲဉ်ညါ—ါ့ကစ့ဒမးါဟ့ၢ—Besides, ၎324, 629.
လၢအံၤအမဲဉ်ညါ—ါ့ဗစံၤဒမးါဟ့ၢ— “
မဲဉ်ဒီးသူ—မးါခၢံးဘဂ့်—To be dizzy, or faint.
မဲဉ်တူဂ်ဖိဉ်—မးါဘစ့ခဝံး—Forehead.
မဲဉ်လိၤသပ္ပါ—မးါါ့ဒဲ—To have the countenance fall.
မဲဉ်တဲးလဲး—bါ့—A goat, (Maul.) ၎552. မုဉ်တဲးလဲး။
ကမဲဉ်—မးါ—A knot in wood, and the like.
မဲး—မးါး—Sand, ၎638.
မဲးလိ်ၢလိၤ—ဂ့ဘစ့—Bamboos in the roof to which the thatch is fastened. (Tav.)
ကရုမဲး—ဓရုမနိၤ—A tree that produces Sandal wood.
မဲးသလိဉ်—ဖျိၤခဝံး—A plant of the ginger tribe, (Tav.) ပျဲးဖိဉ်။
မဲဉ်—မနိ့—A mole, or natural mark.
မဲၤ—
မဲၤလ်ၢကၢ်—ဇ့ဂ့ု—The constellation of the cross.
ကမဲၤ—မနိ့—To hold a concert of different parts, as birds.
သဉ်မဲၤသိ။နိုဂ်မဲၤသိ—ဘံၤ့ဆ့ဘံၢ့—A weed of two species, Sida acuta, and S. stipulata.
ဖိ—မဝံ—A kind, ၎549. Bur.
ဖိမကး—The willow tree, (Ran.) Bur. ပ်ဂ်ိသလိ။
ကဖိ—ဝံၤမဝံး—To inflame and swell up, as from the bite of an insect.
ညဉ်ဖိ—ဗၤမဝံၢ—A fish, described as of the Carp family.
ဖိဂ်—မဝံ—A mother, an affix of gender, ၎11, 326, 631:2.
ဖိဂ်ဖ္ဂ်—မဝံၢဒဲ—မဝံဒဲ—မၢဒဲ—The primary, from which derivatives proceed, the body, main or principal thing.
ထိဉ်ဖိဂ်ဖူ—ဖိးဝဉ်ဃးအကုဂ်—ဘ့ဝစၢ—A bird, Cuculus orientalis, ၎604.
ဖိဂ်ဂ်ာလွံၤ—ဍွံၤဃ—Black pepper, ၎600. (Tav.)
ဖိဂ်ဂ်ာဖိ— “ “ (Maul.)
ဖိဂ်ဟဲသဉ်—ဖးဂဩးဘ—Chillies, capsicum, ၎583.
ထံဖိဂ်ဖ္ဂ်—ဘံၢဖဲ့ံမံၤ—The whirling water beetle, (Maul.) ဖိဂ်

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ထွဲဒိုး။
ဒိဒိါဘိ—ဖဝံးမျှ bhu—Globba Careyana, ဆိဝံဒိါဘိ။
တါတားါဒိါဟ်—ဘံးရင်းစဒို့—Dence worm.
ဒိဒ်—မဝံး—Rise up; a segar.
ကဒိဒ်—မဝံး—Knot, bulb, protuberance.
ဒိး—မဇး—ဗဒိုး—Tinder, (Maul.)
သဒိး—ဘမဝံး—Particle, §41, 372, 689.
သဒိးလဲဉ်—ဘမဝံးါဒိ့—“ “
တါကဒိးအိဉ်—ဘံးဟ်ါး—Betle, including all its parts, §632.
သဝံသဒိး—ဒ့စးဇမဝံး—ဇမဝံးစဂံးခ့ဇး—Question, examine, (Tal.)
ဒိဉ်—မဝံ—To wish, a particle, §327, 631:2.
တဉ်ဒိဉ်တဉ်မး—bးမဇ့bးမး—Grieve.
ဒိး—မဇ့—To lead, drag; a gong.
ဒိ—မျှ—A lick, a small box resembling a pill box—မဝံး—မဇ့—bit, mouthful of food.
ဒိလိ—ဖဇ့ဂး—a large still pot.
ဒိကိဒ်—မဇခဝံး—Short time, §634.
ဒိစိါ—မဇခဝံး—Recent, §548.
ကဒိ—မျှ—The spleen.
ဒိဒိဉ်—bိbိး—Particle, §40, 328, 608, 614.
ညဉ်ငါဒိ—ဗးခမ့—Generic name for sharks of the genus Squalus.
ညဉ်ငါဒိပနှါ—ဗးခမ့ပဂြ—Generic name for hammer-headed sharks of the genus Zygana.
ဒိကဲ—A large creeper of the genus Entada, (Maul.) ခဲကဲ။
ဒိါ—မဇ့—To chew partially.
ဒိါကိဒ်—မခါခဝံး—A short time, §527:3.
ဒိါသိ—ဘဇ့—Messengers, (Tav. Ar.)
ဒိါလ့ါဒိး—ဘံးဖဲ့မဗ—ဘံးမခးမခ—A Name common to various kinds of water beetles.
ဒိါလ့ါဒိးဖးဒိဉ်—ဘံးဖဲ့မခ့ဖခံး—Large water beetles, the Dytiscidæ.
ဒိါလ့ါဒိးပြိဒိး—ဘံးဖဲ့မခ့ဖံး—Whirling water Beetles, the Girini, or whirlwigs.
ဒိါလ့ါဒိးဆွါ—ဘံးဗဂြ—A name given by some to the water skipper, ကဒိးထံး။
ဒိါရီ—A tree of the family Elæocarpeæ.
ဒိဉ်—မဝံး—Suck—bိး—A particle, §40, 328.
သဒိဉ်—မ့—To succeed in obtaining, as in hunting.
ဒိး—မျှ—To bark, a particle, see ဒ်—မဇါ—wild areca tree.
သဉ်ဒိးကျွး—မ့ချဒ့—The tamarind tree, Tamarindus indica.
မ့ါ—မ့း—A narrow spade, for planting.
တကါမ့ါ—ဂ့—To straddle, expand.
မ့ါ—
ကမ့ါ—ခမ့ဂြ—Small insects, of the genus Thrips.
မံ့—မဂံး—To do or say at random.
ဇူသံနိုဉ်မံ့ဇူသံနိုဉ်ဗျိါ—ဂးဇ့ဂးဂးမ့ဟ်ါ—Wake up wild.
မံ့း—
နိုါမံ့းဒိါ—ခခးဆိး—Generic name for several species of Leea, §600, (Tav.)
မံ့းဒိါ—Generic name for several species of Leea, §600, (Maul.)
ကမံ့း—bံးဘဝံး—Small fragments, dust.
တမံ့း—မ့ဟ်း—A stranger, §511.
ဓူး—
ဓူးနုပဉ်—ဇဝံ့မ့ပဒ့—A tree of the natural family Apocynaceæ, producing a species of lance wood, Bur. ဓုကိန္နာဝပန်။
ဓုါ—မကံးဘိ့ါ—A precious stone.
ဓူး—
တဓူး—ဘဓ့း—A robber, §522.
ဓ္ဍဉ်—
လးါဓ္ဍဉ်—l့ံbမ့—A soft rock, slate clay containing magnesia, called by some chloritic slate, §600. Bur. မြေခဲ။
ဓ္ဍိဉ်—ဓ္ဍံဝံး—Cannon.
ဓ္ဍိး—
တဓ္ဍိး—ဓ္ဍဇ့—An elephant's trunk, the lateral branches of certain creeping plants.

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ယ—ဖ—First personal pronoun, singular number, §329, 636.
ယါ—မဇ့—Num. affix, applied to cuds of betle and the like, to make such cuds, §330.
ယါ—ဗဒ်—Formative particle, in terms connected with the rigging of a ship,—l်—followed by ဒိ, both, alternately, §173, 452.
ယါထူဉ်—ဗဒ်ခမ့—Mast.
ယါလဉ်—ဗဒ်ါမ—Sail.
ယါဓ္ဍး—ဗဒ်ဇ္ဍါး—Ropes connected with the sail.
ယါထူဉ်ဗ္ဍး—ဗဒ်ခမ့ဇ္ဍါး—Stays of a mast.
ယါဒိယါဒိ—l်ခဇါl်ခဇါ—Both sides, alternately, §173, 452.
ယါဒိဒိယါဒိဒိ— “ “ “
ယဉ်—ဗဖ—To tear, the wild plantain, §450, 600.
ကယဉ်—ဒ့ဝံ့ဒ့ဂ—ဂး—Defend, protect,—ဘမ့—draw out a thread towards a person, in spinning.
ကယဉ်ကယဉ်—Particle, §35.
ဖျိဉ်ယဉ်—ချံ့ဂမျှ ဘိ့ဖ့ဝံ့—Cyclostoma sectilabrum.
ယဉ်ဗ္ဍး—ဗဖဇ္ဍး—Musa glauca.
ယဉ်စံ—ဘံးါဖဇဖ—Species of Smilax.
ယး—
တယး—ဘမ့—To guess.
ယဉ်—ဖbဒိ့—Native wrapper.
ယး—ဗ့—To stretch forth the hand, as when about to strike—ဗမး—A pronoun, §329, 636.
ကယး—ဗး—A hundred.
သယး—lး—Tree producing a very sour fruit.
ယိဉ်—ဗံ့ဖ—Be long, in time.

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ယိမ်ယိမ်–ဗျာဲဗျာဲ–Particle, §34, 639.
တယိမ်တဖြိ–lဗျာဲlမဖ–Not long, a short time, §34, 639:2.
ပယိမ်–ဖဗျာဲ–Accuse, blame, §582.
ယိုး–ဗျို့–Be distant, num. affix, §330, 644.
ယာ–
ကယာ–ကယားကယဲ–ဓဗျာ့–ဓဗျာ့ဓဗဇာ–To ornament, ornaments.
ပယာ–ပဗျာ–Dividing ridge of a range of mountains.
ယာ်–
တယာ်–lဗာ့–Possess weight.
ယာဉ်–ဓဓံ–Particle, §41, 332, 512, 514.
ယား–ဗးာ့–To regret.
ယူ်–စဖို့–Descend, as from a house or ship, disembark. §660, 713:3,–ဇျုံး–To give a name–ဗဒ–A generic name for rats and mice, §552.
ယူ်သူဉ်–ဗဒဘာ့–A mouse,–ဓဓာဝံ့–The pole star.
သးသယူ်–ဘ်ဗဒ–Feel a desire for the society of persons from whom we are separated.
တ်ယူ်အိုဉ်–ဇ်ဗဒဓဗျို့–A disease ; a species of erysipelas.
တးယူ်–ဘရုဉ်–A species of axis deer, §552.
သယူ်–ဗဒဗျာ့–To be desolate.
ယူ်ခုဖြ–ဗဒခဓ့်ဈာ–A fern.
ယူဉ်–ဗဇး–To be dim sighted.
ယူး–ဂဗာ့–A verbal affix, §333, 465.
ယူ်–ဗဇ–To swallow–ဗွျိ–ဗဖွ–Numeral affix to names, §334, 648.
တ်ယူ်လျိ–ဇ်ဗဇျလး–Eclipse of the moon, §647.
တ်ယူ်မှ်–ဇ်ဗဇဖဇ– " sun.
ကိဉ်ယူ်–ခွံးဗဇ–The gullet.
ယူဉ်–ဗဒး–To stretch forth the hands towards an object–ဗဒး–A period, specially the appointed period of man's life, §454,–ဗဇး–num. affix, §335, 640.
ယူး–
ယူးယိဉ်–ဝဒးဗွ–To respect.
ယူဉ်–ဗဒှ်–A hare, or rabbit, Bur. ယုန်။
ယူး–ဗဒး–To fly,–ဗဇး–to dive.
ဆဉ်ယူး–ဒ္ဗဗဒး–A shooting star.
ထိဉ်ယူးတါဖိဉ်–ဘဝ်ဗဖံ့ဒွးဝဝ်ဗ–A bird, §604.
ကယူးဖဉ်–ဓဗဈးဖဒ်–The long armed ape, §552.
ယွး–
ယွးမူ်လိး–ဗအ့ဗာဂဗ–One of the Cicades, heard singing at eve, (Maul.) မူ်တါဖြိ်ပ်ှ်။
ယဲ–ဗဝါ–A pronoun, §329, 636.
ကယဲ–ဗဖ–A small tree of the palm family–ဓဒ–Numeral affix to small skeins of thread, (Maul.) ကွဉ်။
ယဲ်–ဗဖ–The numeral five.
ကယဲ်–ဓဗဖ–All, every, §146, 425.
ကယဲ်ဖိး–A small species of Garcinia, သဉ်ခြိးန္ဆဉ်။
ယဲ်–ဗျိ–To cut, mince.
ယဲး–ဗအ်–A small strip of thread, or bark, or bamboo.
ယိ်–
ကယိ်–ဗဝံ–A generic name for trees of the Cathocarpus section, of the genus Cassia. §335.
ယိဉ်–ဗဝံ–To be deep.
အထူအယိဉ်–ဒဇဝံဒဇွဗ–Eternal.
တယိဉ်–lဗဝံ–A snare for catching fowls,–ဗဝံ–To stretch forth the neck, as a fowl.
ယိး–ဗဝံ်–To carry loads on a stick across the shoulder ; a numeral affix, §336, 646.
တယိး–ဘဝံ့ဂျံ်ဗ–To stretch up the body, or shake one's self.
ဆဉ်ယိးမါ–The constellation of Orion.
ထိဉ်ယိးကွါ–ဇဝံ်ဒဇ့–A crane, or stork, §604.
ယိဉ်–
ဘဉ်ယိဉ်–ဒ္ဗမဗဝံ်ဗ–Be apprehensive.
ယိး–ဘအ့–The Shan tribe.
ယိးဟိဉ်–ဗဇး–ဗဝံဗဇး–The scaly Ant-eater, §616,
ကယိးသး–ဗာံးဘ်–A large timber tree with rosaceous flowers.
ပယိး–ဒဇ့–A fabulous being, a dragon.
ယီ–
သယီ–ဗ့ါဘ့–Tumeric, §450.
ယီ်–ဗဖို့–To tread, trample.
ယီ်တံ်–ဗဖို့ဇဖို့–Tread, press down.
ယီ်ဒ့–ဗဒွဝဲ့–The loins.
ယီ်တကိး–ဒဒးဧဂါး–A girdle.
ယီ်ဖိဉ်ပျံး–ခဈ့ဗဒွ–A woman's girdle.
ယိး–
ယိးဖး–ဗဇးဖဇ–Brother in law.
ယိဉ်–ဒ္ဗဇဗ–Particle, §722.
တယိဉ်–lဗဇး–Noose to catch fowls. Bur. တယောင်။
ယီး–ဗဇး–Be fair as the weather ; the dry season, §527.
ကယီးကီ–ဗျာဲဗဒဗ–Particle, §34, 639.
ကယီးကယီး–ဗဗ်ဗဗ်ဗ– " §35.
ပံးယီး–ပဗှ့–The Burmans, (Maul.)
ပယီး–ပဗှ့– " (Tav.)
ယွး–ဗွး–To flow ; Jehovah.
ယွ်–ဗွျိ–A weight, a grain.
ယွဲ–ပဗျိး–To persecute, §575, (Tal.) ပညဲ။
ယွဲ်–ဗဒ့–Shrew mice, §552, (Tav.) တလွးထ့။
နှါသံယွဲ်– " " (Maul.)
တ်ယွဲ်–ဇlခဓျိါ့–ဇlခဓဒ့–A promontory.
ယွဲ်ဖိဉ်–ဗွျိဓဝံး–Plant, Pavetta tomentosa, §535.

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ရါ—
ကရါ—ရေ၂—To open out things that diverge from a centre, as a fan,—ခရာ—Net or fish trap, that floats with the tide.
တရါ—ရေ၂—Conical excresences that grow from the roots of trees in ground that is overflowed.
ရၢ်—
ကရၢ်—ဘၢ့—Plough, or harrow.
ရၢ်—
သရၢ်—ဒရေ၊—Large earthen bowl, bason.
လရၢ်—lရေ၊—ဢရေ၊—Hell, Bur. ငရဲ။
ရး—တရးမူး—lမၢၤဘၢ်—Species of Diospyrus growing on tide waters.
ရၢ်—
သရၢ်—ဒရေ၂—A teacher.
ရၤ—ပှၤ—To melt.—ဖၢၤဘၢ်—To exult over a person in dispute.
ရံ—
ရံခိၢ်—ဝံၤခံၤ—Shelf, at the side of a house.
တရံ—Creeping plant, found on tide waters.
ရံၢ်—
သရံၢ်—ဒရေ၂—Large jar,—ဘရေ၂—Fetters.
ရံၢ်—ဂၢၤ—To grind, as by rubbing between two stones.
တၢ်ရံၢ်—ဒၢဂၢ်ၤဖျၢ်ၤ—Various articles, rubbed together for a condiment.
ရံး—ရၢံၤ—Roll, as a wheel or hoop, to spin round, as tops and other things flat and circular.
တရံး—ရေၢံၤ—ဖစၢ့—Around, surround.
ဖိရံးဒံၢ်—ဖစၢဝၢ်ဓၢ်ၤ—Plant, a species of Kempferia.
ရၢ—
ကရၢ—ခရၢ့—ဘဂၢ်—ဘံၤ—Fence, enclosure, §147, 468—ဝစ္စ—numeral affix, §18, 147, 559.
ပရၢ—ဗရၢ့—News, §658.
ရၢၢ်—ဗၢ်ၤ—Coarse mat bags.
ရူ—ဂၢ့—A mane, fin, serrated leaf, and the like.
ရူၢ်—
ဖိရူၢ်ကုၢ်—qၤဘခၢ်ၤ—Plant, a species of Croton, Bur. ဟတ်သကိုင်း။
ရူ—
ကရူ—ခရုံ့—Frame to sustain the piper betle plant
ရူၢ်—ရုံ့—A forge.
ရူၢ်—ရုံ—To pull down, as a building.
ရှ—ဖၢ်ၤဘံၤ—To associate.
ကရှ—ရှိရစ္စ—To be bare as an animal of hair, or a tree of leaves—sၤ—To scream out from fear.
ရှၤ—
သရှၤ—ဂျိ့—Saurian reptile, §616—ဂၢ်ၤ—Margin, shore.
ရှၢ်—
ရှၢ်ပနူၤ—Plants of the genus Sida, သဉ်ခဲၤသိ။
ရဲ—
တရဲ—ရေၢၤ—To file, rasp, or saw—ခရၢ်ၤ—Elephant driver's hook.
ပရဲ—ရၢ်ၤခစ္စ—The water melon.
ရဲၢ်—
ရဲၢ်သံ—ရၢ်ဘၢ်ၤ—Charm to produce love.
ရဲး—
ကရဲး—ခရှိၤ—Narrow ravine.
ရဲၢ်—ခၢ်ၤ—To scatter, pour out.
ရိၢ်—ရစ္စ—To unite substances that will melt or dissolve together.
ရိၢ်—
ရိၢ်သနှ—ရုံၤဘဂျိၤ—To steer.
သရိၢ်—ဘရုံၤ—Zayat, (Tal.)
ရိၢ်—
ကရိၢ်စိၢ်—Tree, Heritiera littoralis, Bur. ကနစို။
ရိၢ်—ရစ—Coarse basket.
ကရိၢ်—ခှဲ—Shed for paddy, to give the signification of obscure language.
မရိၢ်—မရစ္စ—Small pox, (Tal.)
မရိၢ်ခိ—မရစ္စခစၢ့—Small pox.
မရိၢ်ထံ—မရစ္စဘၢ်ၤ—Chicken pox.
ရှ—
ကရှ—ခရှိၤ—A windlass.
ရှဲၤ—ရှိၤ—ဘစၢ့—To arrange in order—ရှိၤ—Ten rupees.

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လါ—lၤ—A color, blue; and applied also to some shades of green—lၤ—The moon.
တလါ—ရlၤ—A box, §568, 600.
လါဖံး—ဒၢbၤ့ဂံၤ့—A bison, §552.
ထိဉ်လါအဲး—ဘံၤlၤဖံၤ—A bird, resembling the blue rock thrush.
လၢ်—lၢ်—Verbal affix, §654.
လၢ်လၢ်—lၢ်lၢ်—A particle, §339, 653 Bur. လါလါ။
လၢ်နါ—lၢ်ဂၢ့—Though, §656 (Tav.)
လၢ်နီ— " " " (Maul.)
လၢ်ကဲဉ်ဆိး—lၢ်ခၢ်ၤခၤ—A particle, §433.
အလုၢ်အလၢ်—ဒlၢဒlၢ်—ဒစၢ်ၤ—A custom.
လၢ်—lၤ—To chip out, the under part, a particle, §32, 430, 657.
လၢလၢ်ခိ—lၢlၤlခစၢ—Below, §657.
လၢလၢ်အံၤ—lၢlၤဗံၤ— "
လၢလၢ်နှဉ်—lၢlၤဂစၤ— "
ကလၢ်—lၤ—To boil, to be noisy—ခlၤ—A particle.

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တလင်–ဓမ့်–A fish trap.
လး–ါ်–To be wonderful, a particle, §658; a plant of the Yam family.
လိၤလး–ါ့ါ်–A wonder, a miracle.
လးကလဲဉ်–ါ်ခါ်ာ–A particle, §658.
တလးမူး–ဝါ်ဟခာ်–A bride, or bridegroom.
ကလး–ါ်–ါ–Ten thousand.
ကလးကိၢ်–ဟဈ့ဝဒိ–Then.
ရှိဉ်လးဝၢ်–ဆွံာဒါ့ါ်–A generic name for bivalve river shells of the genera Unio, Anadon, and Cyrena, (Tav.) ရှိဉ် တံ်း
လးဆါ–ါ်ဂၤ–A nettle.
လးဖး–ါ်ဟာ်–Tea.
တလးသၤ–ဘါ်ဂာ့–A plant of the Labiatæ or mint tribe.
လဉ်–ါာ–A leaf, a flag.
လဉ်ခဲး–ါာခဘိ်–Thatch, denees.
သလဉ်–ပ္ဟါ့–To open, spread out, §68:8.
လၤ–ါၤ–Great-great grandchild.
မှဉ်လၤ–ဓဂၤါၤ–To enjoy.
လၤကဒိၤ–ဒါၤဒဟ့–Reputation, honor, glory.
အဃိအလၤ–ဒဍ့်ာဒါၤ–Beauty.
ကလၤ–ဘါၤ–To be bright so as to show objects by reflection, or by being transparent–ါၤ–A fabulous spirit.
လံ–ဗဒ်–An affix of past time, §342, 641, 662.
လံၢ်–ါ့ၢ်–Locus impudicus.
နိဉ်ကွၢ်လံၢ်–A grass, Andropogon aciculatus.
လံာ်–ါ့ၤ–To string around the neck as beads; a generic name for birds of the Eagle and Hawk tribe, §604 a book, ဏ့ါၤ–To string, pierce.
နိၢ်လံာ်ပၢၢ်–ဇ့ဖဝံာမ့ိဟ့ါာ်–Shrub producing an edible berry.
လံာ်ဒိဉ်မ့ဉ်–ါ့ၤစဒာမ့ါာ–A plant, §600, Species of Zizyphus.
ကလံာ်–ဒ့ါ့ၢ်ၤ–To invite, entice.
တလံာ်–ဏ့ၤ–ဝါ့ၢ်ၤ–To slip, slide.
ပလံာ်–ပါ့ၢ်ၤ–To twist, writhe, and go free.
လံာ်လူဉ်–ါ့ာါဒၤ–A particle, §68:8.
လံာ်မိၢ်စၢၢ်–ဓဒဒာာဝစ့–Creeper, Bauhinia anguina.
လံး–
ကလံး–ါ့ာ–Uncover, excoriate.
လံဉ်–ါ့ာ–Generic name for Squirrels.
လံဉ်လူဉ်–ါ့ာါ့ဝ့–To roll.
လံာ်လၢဉ်–ါ့ာါဝံၤ– “ §68:8.
လံဉ်ဓိ–The Orange, Bur. လိမ်မော်း (Maul.) ရွှဝံဝ်း
ခဲၤကလံဉ်–ဂခဲဘမ့ါၢ်–To dance.
လံၤ–ါ့ၢ်ၤ–Grand child.
လိၢ်လံၤ–ါ့ၢ်ၤ–ါ့ဲ့ါ့ၢ်ၤ–To be old.
လံၤလံၤ–ါ့ၢ်ါ့ၢ်ၤ–Particle, §343, 566:2, 661, 631:1.
လံၤလူၤ–ဓါ့ၢ်ဟါဓၤ–Unsteady, §68:8.
ကလံၤ–ါ့ၢ်ၤ–The wind.
ကလံၤအသး–ါ့ဒဘာ–Change the clothes.
ကလံၤထံး–ါ့ၢ်ဘာံာ–မ့ဖဟၤ–South, §627.
ကလံၤစိး–ါ့ၢ်ခဘံၢ်–မ့ဒဘံၢ့်–North, “
ကလံၤကလူၤ–ဓါ့ၢ်ဟါဓၤ–Unsteady, §68:8.
သလံၤ–ဖုဘာ–Swollen glands,–ါ့ၢ်ၤ–a leech.
လၢ–ဗမ့်–To be complete,–ါခ–Particle, §13, 31, 33, 44, 45, 52, 344, 444, 448, 554, 663.
လၢဝိၤ–ါခ့ဟဖ့ဝ့–A quiver.
တလၢ–ဘါခ့–To pass, go beyond, (Tal.)
သလၢ–ါဝံ့ါ့–A cup, or bowl, such as are made of metal.
လၢၢ်–ါဝံ့–A stone, §600.
ကူၤလၢၢ်–ပမ့ါဝံ့–Nodules of clay.
ကလၢၢ်–ါ့–To feel, with the hand.
လၢဉ်–ါဓၤ–To be ended, finished; a particle, §345, 664,–ါခၤ–The world, (Tal.)
လၢဉ်အခၢးအတနှါ–ါဓၤဒဆခ့ဒဂ့–Exhaust every effort.
လၢဉ်–ါစ့–To found, set down as posts,–ါဝံ့–a maggot.
ကလၢဉ်ကလူး–ဏ့ါ့ဏ့ါ့–The rolling of globules, §68:8.
သလၢဉ်–ဓခဖခ့–A pit fall.
သလၢဉ်ပှၤ–ဂအိစပွၤဒမ့ါ့–A species of convolvulus resembling the sweet potatoe.
လၢၤ–ါခ့–To be warm, a particle, §54, 346, 665.
တလၢၤ–ဝါခ့–ဗဝံာ–The Taleings, §646.
လူ–
ကလူ–ဖဝံ့–To exaggerate.
လူၢ်–ါခ–To sacrifice; to nourish, (spoken of human beings, Tav.)
အလူၢ်အလၢ်–ဒဘာဒရှာ–A custom.
ကလူၢ်–အကလူၢ်ကထိ–ါခ–ဒါခဒဘာ–A sound, a word.
လူဉ်–လူဉ်ကိ–ဘါခ့–Exceed moderation, as in eating, (Tav.)
ကလူဉ်–ဇ့ါၤ–ဓစ့–A tribe, kind.
သးကလူဉ်ကထိၤ–ဘာါခ့ိ်ဘာ့ာ–ဘာဓခ့ိဓစ့–To be excited by desire.
လူး–ါစ–To cover with clothes.
လူးတကုဉ်–ါစဟဖၤ–Purple.
ဓိဉ်သလူး–ခဝံာါခၤ–ခဝံာဘါခၤ–A scull cap, a crown.
လူဉ်–ဒ့ါခ–To bathe, §603:15. To exceed bounds (Maul.)–ါခာ–Thread.
လူဉ်ခွံ–ဇ့ါဘာ–A species of Pandanus.
လူဉ်သွဉ်ခါပတဉ်–ါဘာခ့ါဖၤ–To go beyond the law, transgress.
လူၤ–ဗဒ့ၤ–A term applied to several fibrous vegetable substances.
လူ–ါဓၢ–To pour,–ါစ့ါ့–be purged.
–ဏ့ါၤ–To bore as with an awl,–ါဓၢ–to bore with a red hot iron.
လူဘြိး–ါစ့ါ့ဝံာ–The cholera.
ကလူၤ–ဂါ့–A thick species of ratan with a large leaf.
လူၢ်–ါ့–A pumpkin of several species, §600.
လူၢ်နိၢ်–Cucurbita Pepo, Roxb. (Tav.)

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လူ်ဘိ—Cucurbita Pepo, (Maul.)
တ်လူ်—ဖါခ—The rib of a mountain.
တလူ်မြိန်—ဘါခးမေါ်း—A magician.
လူန်—ါခး—To put off, as a jacket.-ခွါး-with the negative, to be of no utility, §624:1.
လူး—ဒူဂခး—Snatch and pull away.
ကလူး—ဘာဖါမာ—Algæ. Messenger, (Tal.)
လူး—ါစု်—To follow,—ါဝ်ု်—to shave.
ထံလူးဃး—ါမဂခဖွ—Water goglet.
လူးဘဲ—ါစု်bဒိး—Clean the seed from cotton.
ညှ်လူးမြိန်—ဗျါဝ်ု်ခဝ်ပ—ဗျကူဂါမဃ—Porpoise.
လွ်—ါဘါ—To light, give light,—မာဘဖွ်—to frighten, try. Particle, §347,—ါခ်ု်—Precipice.
လွ်ပမြိ—ပစစု်—To try, tempt.
ထိုန်သလွ်—ဂျဘဝ်ပဓခ်ု်—Red headed Wood-pecker, §604.
လွ််—ဝ်ါး—To spin,—ါဘ—Shell, a cowry, §600.
လွ််လိး—ါခ်ါစု်—Go backwards and forwards, §68:8.
ကလွ််—ါကါခ်—Scatter, spread, §68:8,—ါဘ—Kidney.
လွ်ဉ်—ါခ်ု်—Lick, taste; a cart, §645,—ဓခ်ု်—a splinter, num. affix, §348, 434.
သလွ်ဉ်—ဆ်ု်—ဆ်ု်—Roll, as any thing cylindrical or globular,—စွာ—Roll backwards and forwards, as in setting a razor.
သလွ်ဉ်ဒီး—ါဘဝခး—Tree of the genus Adenanthera.
လွ်း—ါ်ု်—Wear away by rubbing.
ကလွ်းဖိး—ဝးစွး—Scandent species of bamboo, with a very small cavity.
လွ်းတက္ဂး—ါဘ်ုစဘး—ဆ်ုပဂဘ်ု—Particle, §38, 496, 656, 668.
လွ်းတု်လွ်းတိး—ါ်ုဘခါ်ုဘဗါး—To the end, fully.
ခြိဉ်ပလွ်း—ဆ်ုံးပါဘိး—Shells of the genera Helix, and Vitrina, §66, 600.
သလွ်း—ဘခ်ုခခးဖဝ်ပ—Name of a month, January in part.
—ါ်ိး—Water leech.
သူလွ်း—Name given by some to one of the Cidades, ကီးဝွး.
လဲ—ဒူါခိး—To exchange,—ါခိ—Substantial part of a thing,—ါ်ု—wages.
အဘူးအလဲ—ခါ်ိးခါ်ု.—ခါဘ်ုခါခိ—Wages, §568.
ကလဲ—ခါခိ—Sail through the air.
သလဲ—ဝါခ်—Strip up the clothes,—ဝါခိ—The pomegranate, §600.
ဖိးလဲအသး—ဝဝ်ဒူါဘ်ုခဝဒ—Become a hireling.
လဲ်—ါခ်—To be wide.
လဲ်လိ်လဲ်လ်—ါခ်ါဝါစု—See-saw motion, §68:8.
ကလဲ်ကလိ်—ါါခ်ါါစု— " " go in a zig-zag manner.
လဲန်—ါဘါ—Run out, as from a vessel with holes in the bottom.
ကလဲန်—ါခါ—To lengthen; a particle, §65, 664.
လဲး—ါဘဒ—To scorch.
လဲးခွ်—Borax, Bur. လကိဈားး
ကလဲး—ါခိါ—The stream behind an island, not the main channel, §68:10.
လဲန်—ါခ်ဒ—A particle of interrogation, §31, 40, 350, 667.
ကလဲန်—ခါခ်ဒ—A particle, §427, 227.
မးလဲန်—မခ်ဒ— " §620.
လဲ—ါဘါ—To go;—ါခိ—to mix together a dry substance and a liquid.
ထိုန်လဲ—ဘဝ်ပါခိ—Bird, the darter, §604.
လိ—ဒူါဝ်ု—To spread out as grain to dry, to leave the felled trees to dry, §660—ါစု်—a burial place,—ါဝ်ပ—a verbal affix, §351, 638, 670.
ကလိးသလိ—ဝါခး—A particle, §373.
တလိ—bစု်—Carry, or send a message.
မးန်ုမးလိန်—မာစဘ်မာါဝ်ပ—မာါစဘ်မာဝစု်—To learn, study.
လိ်—ဒူါဖွ—To borrow.
လိ်ကွဲးလိ်ကွဲ—ါခးဇွါ—ါဝ်ုးဇွါ—To play.
တလိ်—ဂါဝ်—A go between, §511.
လိ်—ါဝ်ု—Teach to speak, as a new language, to make efforts for this purpose; §519, 650, to handle, to devour as a demon; a particle, §352, 669,—ဝူါဝ်ု—Numeral affix, §18, 352, 551, 616.
ကလိ်—ါဝ်ု—To wallow, a wallowing place.
သလိ်—ဝါခး—Verbal prefix, §46, 373, 690.
လိး—ါဝ်—To pay a fine, or debt.
လိးကိ—ါစု်ဇစု်—Have a covetous attachment to one's possessions.
ကလိး—ဖါဝ်—A demon, (Tal.) §419, appease by a present, (Tal.) §696:2—စါဝ်—a measure, the sixteenth of a bushel.
လိန်—ါဝ်ပ—To take a form, conceive—ါစူ—A lump, numeral affix, §353, 617, 671—ါဝ်ပ—A palm, §604.
လိ—ါစု်—To be straight, to split into straight portions, §68, the surface of any body; an affix, §45, 354, 674—ါခွ—A prefix, §354:1, 673—ါဝ်—A great grand child.
လိသး—ဖဂစ—The itch, §227.
လိ—ဒူါစာ—To deceive,—ါ်ု—Thunder.
သးလိ—ါစု်ဇစု်—Covet, desire.
လိလိန်—ခါခ်ပ—A particle, §430, 432 (Tav.)
လိခြိ—ဇွါ.—ဇွါဘဗ်ု—A vessel, usually of crockery ware, §604.
တလိ—ဟ့စ—To be empty.
ကလိကလိ—ဟ့စဟ့စ—A particle, §35, 581.
ပလိ—ပါ်ု—A bottle.
သလိ—ဘါ်ု—A membrane—ဖါစု်—A tree, §535 wild sandal wood.
ညှ်လိခြိ်ဟ့်—ဗျဂါ်ုဘဝ်ပမာဒဘ်—A fish of the carp family, ညှ်တခြိ.
လိ်—ါ့—A place—ါစ—Straw.

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ဒ်လိ်ဒ်လိ်–bအ်ါ၌်၌်–A particle, §432, 659.
တလိ်ဒ်လိ်တလိ်ဒ်လိ်–ဖံဖံ–" §34, 447, 497.
လိ်ဒ်လံး–၌်ါး–To be old.
လိ်ဒ်မံ–၌်မံါး–A bed.
လိ်ဒ်ဆုဉ်နိုး–၌်ဒအိါက့–A chair, §600.
လိ်ဒ်ဟ့ဉ်–၌ုထျိ၁–Sweet flag, §628.
ပလိ်ဒ်–ပါစ–Be careful, take heed.
လိ်ဒ်ဖး–ဖ၁ါဂ်–Covetousness, Bur. လောဘ။

လိ်ဒ်–
ကလိ်ဒ်ကလဒ်–စပံါ၁စပအ၁–Affix to verbs of speaking, to speak like a Foreigner, §68:8.
ကလိ်ဒ်လိ်ဒ်ကလိ်ဒ်လိ်ဒ်–ဝံါဒ့ပအိုဒ့–Dun frequently, 'be always harping on the same subject.'

လိုး–
ကလိုး–ချ့–To be depressed in the centre, sag.

လိဉ်–A particle, §356.

လိ်–၌့–To descend, a particle, §357, 660–ါစါ–a closing affix.
သးလိ်–သ၌့–To pity, after anger usually.
ကလိ်–ဖစါမ၁–A serpent of the Python tribe,–၌့–to be blasted, die after bearing fruit, as the bamboo–၌့–ဝံါ့–a numeral, 100,000.
ထိဉ်လိ်ဘဲဒ်–စပံ၁၌့စဘိ–Name given by different Karens to different small birds, by some to the house sparrow, by others to the yellow headed weaver bird.

လွ–
ကလွ–ခွ၌–Obliquely, crookedly.

လွံ–
ပလွံ–စဒွိါ–To twist, as a strand of thread.

လွံ်–၌်–The numeral four; a generic term for doves.
ထိဉ်လွံ်ကလုဉ်–ပ၁့ဂ္ဂအ၁–Probably the three-toed quail.

လွဲ–ဒွိါ–ါအ၁–To coax, allure.

လွဉ်–
သဉ်လွဉ်–ဝါ့ဒွိါ့–ဝါ့ဒွိါ–The olive Bur. သံလွင်။

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ဝါ–ဒွ–To be white.
လ၁်ဝါ–၌ုံဒွ–Alabaster, §600.
ထိဉ်ဓိဉ်ဝါ–ဂ့ခံ၁ဒွ–Chalk, or magnesia.
ဝါလ၁်ထံ–ဝါ၊ဏ်ါဘ၁–စံပ၁ါအ၊ဒွ–The white heron, or paddy bird, §604,–ဖစါဘ့ဖအို့–a flowering shrub of the genus Mussœnda.
သဝါ–ခံဒွါး–The sweating stage of intermittant fever.
ဓိဒ်ဓိဝါ–ဇ၁ဌ၁–Pandanus odorotissimus, (Maul.) ဆးဆွဉ်။

ဝ်–ဖအ်–To paddle, flap–ဝ်–a particle, §357, 487.
ဒ်ဉ်ဝ်–မအ်ဖအ်–A paddle.
သန့ဒ်ဉ်ဝ်–ဝဏ်ါမအ်ဖအ်–A rudder.

ကဝ်–၌်–Described as the Pancreas.
ပဝ်–ဇ္ဈ–Large tree of genus Garcinia.

ဝဉ်–ဆွ၊–To scratch, rake, paw,–ဝ်–a tribe of men living in Siam, a part of whom formerly lived in Tavoy.
ကဝဉ်–ဝ၊–To scratch away a clear place.–ဆွ၊–Generic name for several trees of different genera and species, §600.
လ၁ဝဉ်ဒိ–၊ခဘ၂ခစ၁–၊ခဝ်၂ခစ၁–On that side, or on the other side, §32.

ဝး–ဝ၊–ဝ၂–To shake; around;–ဝ၊–every, §357, 676.
ဝးဝး–ဝ၊ဝ၊–Around, §676.

ဝဉ်–ဒွ၂–To go under and pass through, to twist up the hair passing the end under and through to from a knot,–ဝ၂–a generic name for Bamboos.
ဝဉ်နွဉ်ဂံဉ်–ဒွ၂ကဍ၊ဂ်ါ၊–Go in, or through side ways.
ဝဉ်ဒိ–ချစ့–A trap which spears the animals it catches.

ဝ၊–ဝ၊–A husband;–ဝံါ့–an upright pole for creepers to run on.

ဝံ–ဒွါ၂–To carry loads on the back, §650; num. aff. §358, ဝံါ၊–a small species of bamboo rat,–ဖစ၂–a prophet, §527:3,–သ၂–a weight of four grains, half an anna–ဒွါ၊–a hillock, as an ant hill, a grave, and the like.
ဝံသးကာဉ်–ဒွါ၂သ၂ဇ့–Be idle, lit. carry idleness.
ဝံသးနူး–ဒွါ၂သ၂ဇ–Be patient, lit. carry meekness.
ဝံသးဖိဉ်–ဒွါ၂သ၂ဒ့–Be angry, lit. carry anger.

ပဝံ–စဍ၊စဍ၊–To have a limb asleep.
သဝံ–တ့၊အိ့–To go around spirally.

ဝံါ်–ဝံါ–To fan.
ဝံါ်ပ၊ဆါ–ဉ့ဖုဇ၊–To afford medical aid, whether a practising physician, or not.
ဓိဝံါ်ဒ်ဉ်–ဖစ၊ဝံါဇါ၂–Species of Kempferia, ဓိရံးဒ်ဉ်။

ဝံဒ်–ဝံါ၊–To twist, a numeral affix to things twisted up, as a bunch of beads–ခအ၂–a generic name for several species of ficus, such as usually produce fruit in bunches, §535.
သိးဝံဒ်–" (Maul.)
ပဝံဒ်–ဝံါ၊–To twist, or be twisted as the thread on a screw; to twist or stretch one's self.
ဒ်ဉ်ဝ်ဒ်ခံ–ဝဏ်ါဝံါ၊–A rudder.
သန့လဉ်–ဝဏ်ါ၂–" the part in the water.

ဝံး–
သဝံး–ဘဝံါ၂–To suck.
သဝံး–တ့၊အိ့–Name applied to various things that move in, or resemble concentric circles; as a whirlwind, whirlpool,–ဘဝံါ၂–apex of a univalve shell,–ဝအ့–the marks on the balls of the fingers.

ဝံဉ်–ဒွါ၂–To be agreeable, as food,–bဝံ၂–a prefix, §28, 359, 611:2,–ဝံါ၂–to bend down, as the limb of a tree.
သဝံဉ်–ဇ၁ဘဝံါ၂–" as a tree in a perpendicular position.
သွဉ်ဃိဉ်ဝံဉ်သိ–Name given to imported liquorice, and also

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to an indigenous Leguminous plant, whose bark tastes like Liquorice.

ဝံး—ဂစု့—To finish; a particle, §25, 304:11, 360, 469.

သဉ်ဝံးအသး—သဝံးဒသ်—To be hungry.

အိဉ်ဝံး—ဒဈဝံ—Be without food.

သဉ်ဝံးသံ—ဒဈဝံဘံဂ—Die of hunger.

သဉ်ဝံးလိးဖိ—ဝံါ်ဂ့ဝံး—Famine.

တါ်သဉ်ဝံးလိးဖိ—ဖေသ်ဝံါ်ဂ့ဝံး—Famine.

ဝး—

တဝး—ပကိါ်—Lair, den of beasts,—ဒါ်ဒချိး—when applied to human beings, home.

ဝ့—ဝါ်—Inflame, ulcerate; an inflamed tumor.

ဝ့ဒး—ဝါ်ဝး—Inflamed tumor that does not ulcerate.

ဝ့ဂုါ်ထုဉ်—ဝါ်ဝဒဘါ်—" " that ulcerates in several places.

ကသံဉ်ဝ့—ဘံ၁သ်ဝ့—Tree, a species of Laurus.

ဝ့ကလါ်—ခဝံါခါ်—Plant of the gourd tribe, Trichosanthes anguina, တကိဂုါ။

ဝ့ါ်—ဝံါ့—အခူအဝ့ါ်—ဒဝံါ့ဒစါ့—City.

ဝ့း—ဝဒိ—Stretch forth, throw back as the hand.

ဝ့ဖိး—ဝါ်ဂ့ဝ့—To and fro.

ဝ့ဝ့ဖိးဖိ—ဝါ်ဂ့ဝါ်ဂ့ဝ့—To and fro, §361, 638, 682.

ဝဲ—ဝါ်—A third personal pronoun, §19, 362, 681, 703, 713:5.

ဝဲါ်—ဝဒိ—The season of fruit to be passed, §449—ဝါ်—an elder brother or sister.

ဝဲါ်ကိ—ဝါ်ဒါ်—The first born.

ဝဲါ်ပၢါ်—ဝဲ့ဖၢံ—Lemon grass, §600, (Tav.) ဟိဉ်ဖိးတဖိါ။

ကဝဲါ်—ဒ့ဝါ်—Fish with a hand net formed like a bag.

ဝဲဉ်—ဝါိး—To parch.

ဝဲး—ဝါိး—Rake, scratch up as a hen; throw water into the mouth as a Karen when drinking at a stream, a particle, §37, 363.

ဝဲဉ်—ဒွါ်—Concumbere.

ဝဲဉ်ကသိး—ဖေဝါ်—A disease, a species of leprosy.

ထူးဝဲဉ်—စဝံးဟ့ါးဒ—To spit.

ပဝဲဉ်—ပဝဒိ—The cuttle fish, Bur. ပဝဲ။

ဝဲး—ဝဒိး—Business.

စုကဝဲး—စဈဝဝဒိး—ဂဝံးဖေ့ဂဝံးဒွါ်း—Arms.

ဖ—ဝါ့—A coil, numeral affix to coils, §364, 684,—ပဇး—A generation, §472.

သဖ—ဓဝါ့—To measure the circumference of a thing, as a tree. —ဂဝါ့—A village.

ဖိါ်—

ဖိဉ်—ဘဓ—Capacity to receive, as a basket—ဝဲ—To see an object indirectly, obtain a glance of it,—ဒွဓဈ—A particle, 328, 365, 722.

ဖိး—ဝ့—To encircle.

ကဖိး—ဝ့—To move in a circle, to surround as when persons gather around an object, a numeral affix to plots of ground.

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သ—ဘ—A formative particle, §65, 276.

သါ—သ—To breathe, breath.

သါဖိဉ်—ဒခိ—A particle, §47, 375.

သါဖိဉ်—ဖေမံ—သမံ—" §376.

ကသါ—သ—The heat of the sun, or a fire.

တသါ—ဘ—A particle, §226, 692.

သး—သ—The heart; to be acrid; to itch, a particle, §337, 631:2, 674.

သးနါ်ပ့ါ်—သကၢခံ—သကၢဒဲ—The breast.

သးပူးထိး—သဖၣ့စဝံ—Pit of the stomach.

သးကံါ်ပူး—သဖၣ့—သချ—The middle.

သးဝံဉ်—သဒွဂံ—မၢမံၢ—To sing praises, sing to sleep,—ဒခိ ဂဲ—to welcome, §55.

တါ်လိးသး—ဖေပ—The itch.

သးဘိ—သစဝ့—A term of endearment.

သးသ့ဉ်—သဘံ—A witness, Bur. သက်သေ။

သဉ်—သ—Fruit, to bear fruit; to expose to the influence of the fire, as in warming one's self, or toasting bread.

သဉ်ဘူလါ—ဓခၢါ—The house fly, §604.

သဉ်အၢဉ်အိး—ဓခ့ခိ—A beetle, §604.

သဉ်ဘျိဉ်ဘျ—သဟ့ါ်ဟ့ါ်—Okra, §600. Hibiscus esculentus.

သဉ်ခွမိဉ်—ခခိ့ခစ့—Fruit tree, Averhoa carambola.

သံ—ဘံါ—To die.

စၢသံ—စ၎ဟ့ါ်—To tye in a knot.

သံသး—ဘံါသ—A particle, §378, 591, 694.

သံကျိ—ဘံါချံါ—To perform music.

သံကွါ်—ဒ့စ—To question, (Maul.)

သံဂိါ်—ဒ့စ့—" (Tav. Ran.) §490:5.

သံကစဲ်—ဘံါ့—ဘံါ့ဖ်ါ—Green, raw.

သံတယ့ဉ်—ဂ့ဘံါဖၢ—The sensitive plant, §628.

သံဖိါ်ခွ—ဝခိ့ဝါ—Millipede, 616.

စုသံဖိဉ်သံ—စဈဘံါသ့ဘံါ—Paralysis.

သံဃိဉ်—ဘံါ်ခဝံ—A Nat, §695.

သံဖိါ်ဖိး—ဘံါ်မ—Generic name for caterpillars.

သံဖိါ်ဖိးအဒၢ—ဘံါ်မၢဒဓဝံါ့—Crysalis.

သံဂိါ်ခွါ—ဗခိ့ဗခိ—Large species of Cicada. §604.

သံး—ဘံါ်—Dry up, as a collection of water, substance, spirits, a rice weevil, §616—ဘံါ—Weight, the fourth of a rupee, §499:4.

တဉ်သံး—ဃဘံါ်—Swelling, arising it is supposed from the hair of a caterpillar.

သံးနှဉ်—ဘံါ်ဂဒ—ဘံါ့ဂဒ—A gun, §554:9, 703, Bur. သေနတ်။

သံးခွါ်—စါ်ဖ်ဖါ—Catechu.

ပသံး—ဘံါ်—A ring,—ဘံါ့—to muzzle.

ချိဉ်ပသံး—ချဝံးစဈဘံါ်—Shell of the genus Conus, §600

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နှိၵ်သိး—ဘံၵၼဝံး—A syringe.

သံဉ်—ဝၢ်း—To braid, a comb, the gills of a fish, an old field. —စၼး—a handful, a numeral affix, §479.

သံဉ်ရူး—ၶူဘွဲၶူဖိုး-ဘိၵ်—Be modest, well behaved.

ကသံဉ်—ဝၢ်း—Medicine, tobacco, (Tav.)

တသံဉ်— " " (Maul.)

ကသံဉ်ထံးတသံဉ်ထံ—ဝၢ်းဘၵ်း—Ink.

သၢ—ဝၼ့်—Numeral three ; a month, March, an affix, §149, 379.

ပသၢ—ဝၼ့်ခဝံးဝး—Onions.

သၢဉ်—ဝဝ်.—ဧဝ်—Particle, §41, 149, 379, 512, 687.

သူ—ၼဝၢ်း—Second personal pronoun, plural number, §262, 561.

သူ—ဝးး—To cover up, or hide, as with brush,—ဒဝံၶ့—to be nearly rotten, as fruit when not eatable,—ဘဈ့—a prohibitive particle, §380, 543.

သုမံ—မၤမၢ်ၶ့—Ripen fruit by covering it up in a hole, with fuel and fire.

သုး—ဝၼ်—To move, remove, spoken of short distances; soldier,—ဝးၼ်—a basket, such as fowls are kept in.

သူဉ်—ဒးး—To be cowardly,—ဂးး—ဂၤး—to anoint the head.

လဲၤသူဉ်—ါဘိၤဟးး—Go and return the same day.

ကသူဉ်—ဝးး—A current of air, have a current of air, have the strength of a spirit escape.

သူ—ဝးၢ—To dry, be impervious to rain, make close a bottle with a cork—ဇ့ၢ်—the name of one or more species of Melanorrhœa,—ဝၼ့်—to be black.

သူတဃ့—ဝးၢဟဝံၤ—Particle, §496.

ဖိဉ်သူ—ခဝံးဝးၢ—Hair of the head.

ပသူဖိဉ်—ဖုဝၼ့်ခဝံး—Worldly people, §663:3.

ထိဉ်သူ—ဘဝံးဝးး—A bird, one of the Hornbills, Buceros ruficollis.

ထိဉ်သူလါ—ဘဝံးဝၼ့်ါ—A bird one of the fly catchers, §604.

တၤသူ—ဖၢၢဘ့်—A bear, §552.

သူထူး—ၵးၢါဒိ့်—A plant, a species of Costus.

ကသူ—ဝၼ့်—A curry, or stew. (Tav.)

တသူ— " " (Maul.)

ကိးပသူ—ဓဝံးဒး—Call loudly.

သူး—ဒးး—To polish by cutting from the person,—ဝၤ—the land leech, §606.

သူဉ်—ဝဇူ—To plant, to build, §586, the liver; a louse,—ၵၤဂဝံၤ ဓးး—a porcupine, §552,—မၢ—Hail.

သွ—ဝါး—To be skilled, able; a verbal affix, §33, 381, 697.

သွဖံးသွမၤ—ဝါးဖၢံးဝါးမၤ—Able to work or to do,—ဝၢံး—to wash, as the hands.

သွစိ—ဝၢံးဗး—To wash, cleanse.

သွအိဉ်—ဝါၤဒွ—A chesnut tree, §535.

သွထိးဖါ—ဝါၤဘဝံးဒွ—An oak tree, "

သွဝါ—ဝါၤါံးဘး—A name common to two species of Oak, Quercus fenestra, and Q. acuminata.

သွလီၢ်—ဝဒိၤါဓ—The Laos people.

မ့ၢ်သွသွ—မဒိဝၢံးဝၢံး—Particle, §43, 381.

သွသွတနံၤ—ဝါၤဝါၤnၢံၤ—Particle, §698.

သွသွတနၤ—ဝါၤဝါၤnၤ— " "

သွတနံၤကျၤၤ—ဝါၤnၢံၤချဈ့— " :

သွတနၤကျၤၤ—ဝါၤnၤချဈ့— "

သွဉ်—ဝါ့—A tree,—ဖး—to appoint a time,—ဝၢံး—an affix of number, §7, 222, 695.

သွဉ်သွဉ်—ဝၢံးဝၢံး.—ဝါးဝါး—Particle, §382, 696.

သွဉ်-သွဉ်—ဝါး—ဝါး— " §47, 382, 696.

သွဉ်လဉ်ဆူ—ဝၢံးၶူး—A leaf.

သွဉ်လဉ်ဆူကဲထိဉ်တၢ်ဖိဃၢ်—ဝၢံးၶူးဓးဖွဈ့ဖဲဗံးဗဒ့်—A leaf insect, a species of Phasma.

ဂူၢ်သွဉ်လါ—ဝဒဝၢံးၶူး—A poisonous snake, §616.

ဂူၢ်သွဉ်လဉ်—ဝဒဝၢ်ဝံးbဈ့—Deadly snake, said to resemble a Cobra.

သွဉ်ဖးထီ—ဝၢံးဖးဘဈ—A mangrove tree, §600.

သွဉ်နိဉ်ထိဉ်—nဈ့—To remember.

သွဉ်နိဉ်ဖိၢ်ဃၢ်—nဈ့ဗဒ့်—To repent.

သွဉ်ဖး—ဘိဖး—To split.

သွဉ်ညါ—ဝါးဓၤ—To know.

ကသွဉ်—ဓဝါး.—ဝါး—A horse.

ကသွဉ်ဖိၤ—ဓဝါးဗဈ့—An ass.

သဲ—ဝဓံး—Particle, §41, 383, 687, (Tav.) သၢဉ်.

သဲကာ်—မဒိးဖဒိဝး—A paddle made of a flattened bamboo.

ပသဲ—ဖဝဒိၤ—The Malays.

ကသဲဖိၤ—A tree of the genus Samadera, probably S. lucida.

သဲရီရဉ်—A plant, Gloriosa superba.

သဲး—ဝါး—To polish ဩး §68,—ဝါး—the areca tree, §505.

သဲးဘိမူဉ်ပြီဖိၤ—nဲ့မဒိၤဓၤ—A tree producing Gamboge, Garcinia pictoria.

သဲးဘိမူဉ်စးဖိဉ်—ဝါးbဲ့မၤ— " " Garcinia elliptica, §535.

တကိသဲး—ဝၢံးဝါးဖၢံး—A large tree with a bitter bark.

သဲဉ်—ဒး—To be numerous, (Tav.)—ဖါ—to make a noise, Tav.

ညဉ်ပသဲဉ်—ဗးဖဝဒိၤ—A fish of the Herring family, belonging to the genus Chatœssus.

သိ—ဘ့်—To purify by melting and straining,—ဝဝံး—Oil,—ဖျိၤ to be smooth, a particle, §38, 384,—ဝဈ့—a sheep, §552, Bur. သိ.

သွဉ်သိ—ဝၢံးဝဝံး—ချိဒ့်ပါၤ—Tree, Cerbera manghas.

သိကဘဲး—ါခဧကျိၤ့nဒ့်—Particle, §38, 384, 599.

သိး—ဝဝံး—An associate; fetters; to clothe with clothes that bind a person, as a jacket, a particle, §45, 385, 663:7, 699,—ဝဝံး—Zinc, §671 Bur. သွတ်.

သိးပညိး—Scandent shrub, of the genus Uvaria. (Maul.) သညြိပြဉ်.

သိးဝဉ်—Tree of the genus Ficus, (Maul.) ဝဉ်.

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သီးပင်–Bengal Quince, (Maul.) နိုဂ်မုဉ်ကိုသွဉ်။
သိုဉ်–ဝစ္ဆ–Instruct, command.–ဝပ်ပ–Seed without a kernel.
ကသိုဉ်–ပသိုဉ်–ဝစ္ဆ–Spongy parts of fruit,–ဝပ်ဘဝ်ပ–the lungs, pith, and the like; to be spongy.
တ၀်ကသိုဉ်–ဖဆ္ဆပခဉ–Any thing soft and spongy, sponge.
ဟိဉ်မိဉ်ကသိုဉ်–ကွခဝ်ဆွပ်ပခဉ–Place where the earth is soft and elastic.
သီးသဉ်အကသိုဉ်–ဗျစၤဘဒဃ၀်–The spongy part of a coco-a nut.
သီ–ဘု–To strike, §68, to be new, §56, num. affix, §18, 386, 693, a verbal affix, §386, 693.
သီ–ဘဈ–A command, (Tal.)
သီသီတနံး–ဘုဘုကိၤ–Particle, §693.
သီသီတနး–ဘုဘုကး– " "
သီတနံးကျား–ဘုကိၤဆုစ့–" "
သီတနးကျား–ဘုကးဆုစ့– " "
လၢသီ–ါ၃ဘု.–ါ၃ဒဘု– " §34, "
လၢဗျားလၢသီ–ါ၃ဗျတံ့ါ၃ဘု–
သီတူ၀်–ဘုဉစ့–Three stringed harp
သီတုး–စဒိ၀ါဒိ၁–A tray.
သီခါ–ဘုခာ–Plant of the genus Mormordica, §600, (Maul.) ဒိခး။
သီသံဉ်–ဘုဘံ၁–ဘိုဈ်ဧရ်၃–An imaginary central mountain.
ထိဉ်သီသံဉ်–စဝံ၁ဘုဘံ၁–Bird of brilliant plumage, §604.
သီဗြိၢ်ဆီ–ပ၃ါဒိ၁ဗျစၤ–ဝပ်၃ပ္ပ၀ံါဘံၢ်–Tree, Xylocarpus granatum, §535.
သီအိ–ဝစ္ဆဒ၀ံၢ–The Shaddock, (Tav.) သဉ်ဟိ။
သီလမူဉ်–ါမခါ–Generic name for trees of the Ebony family.
ဒိးသီ–ဘုခာ–ဘုခ၀်၃ဘုခာ–Boodhist priest.
ဂုါ်သီ–ဝခဘု–Cobra, or spectacle snake.
သီကရဲ–ခရှိၢ်–Fruit tree, species of Eleocarpus,
သိုဉ်–ဝစၢ–Noise, to make a noise.–မၤါပ်၁–study, Bur. သင်း §500,–ဝစ္ဆ–Insect of several species, belonging to the genus Cimex, §604.
သိုဉ်ဝံသဲကလၢ–ဝခ၃တံ၁ဝခ၃ါၤ–Backbite.
သိုဉ်ဂဲၤ–ဝစ္ဆဂ၀ိၤ–Scrapings of bamboos.
သိုဉ်သံး–ဘွဘံၤ–Three fourths of a rupee.
သြု–ဗွတံ၁–Fall as dust, leaves, and the like.
သြွ–ဌ္ဍၢ–A disease, an eruption.
သြွဘိ–ပ၃ဗွတံ်ဈပ်ါ–Plant of the Arum family, ဟိဉ်ထြိၢ်ဗွိၢ်။
သြိး–ဘျိ၃–Polish with a knife. §68.
သြိ–ပရှဲ့ဈ့ဒါခ–Make to be heard, to send a message or order
တ၀်သြိထိဉ်––ဖ၃ဖဒ့ဉ၃–Become fair weather.
တသြိ–ဘွ၀့–An echo.
သြိဉ်–
တ၀်နၤသြိဉ်–ဖ၃့ါဒွ်–Species of Cæsalpina, (Maul.) တံ်ဂ်လံၢ်။
တ၀်နၤသြိၢ်– " " (Ran.)
သွါ–ဌၢ–Rounds in a ladder.
သွဉ်–
သွဉ်ဓိဉ်–ဌွိၢ်ခပ်၁–Burning ground, or grave.
သွံ–ဘံၢ–Nest; a species of Millet, §613.
သဉ်သွံ–Small variety of the genus Citrus, (Tav.) generic name for several species at Maulmain.
ကသွံ–ချိ့ဂ့်ဘံ၁ဌံၢ–To whisper.
ကသွံဓိ–ဘံ၁ဌံၢ–Particle, §37, 516.
သွံး–ဌံၤ–Be wrinkled.
သွံဉ်–ဌံ၁–Blood.––စံ့–A crest.
သ္ဆ–ဝိ့–Conical hand net.
သ္ဆကိ–ခစးဧွိၤ–A month, March, in part, (Tav.)
သ္ဆကိ–ဌွိၤဖဝ်ါ–စဝ်ာဌွိၤ–Plant of the Arum tribe.
သွဲ–ခစ့–Taxes, §497,–ဌွိၤ–a chain,–ဇ့ဖဒိၤ–wattles.
သွဲနိဉ်ခံ–ခ၃ဘံာ်ါ–Side of the room to which the feet lie.
သွဲဉ်–ဌွိ၁–Polish, point with a knife, §691:2.
သွဲဉ်လး–ဌ္ဍဉစ့–Charcoal.
လၢ်သွဲဉ်လး–ါ့ဉ်ဌ္ဍဉစ့–Stone coal. §600.
သွီ–ဒစၤ–To abate, as the waters of a river,–ဌွ့–to strike, cut, §68,–ဌွ့–A tree, Lagerstrœma regina, §535, (Tav. Ran.) နွီး။
သွီဉ်–
တၤသွီဉ်–ဇးဌၤဧါၤ–A monkey, §552.

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ဟါ–ဂ၁–Evening, dusk. §62.
ဟါမ်ၢ်–ါ့မ၁ဲ–Be lost.
ဆဉ်တူ၀်ဟါ–ဒ၁ဒဂ၁–The evening star.
ဟး–ဂ၃-စခိ့–To walk,–ဒဇ့–to be spicy, the sensation of having the circulation obstructed, to have a limb asleep.
ဟးဂီၤ–ဟးဂူဉ်ဟးဂီၤ–ဂ၃ဂစ့–ဂ၃ဂစ့ဂ၃စ၁–Be destroyed.
ပ္ၢဟးဂီၤ–ထဂ၃ဂစ့–ထုဒဂစ့–A fool.
ကဟး–ဂ်ံ့ဈ–Phlegm.
ဟးဖျိး–ဂ၃ဗျတံ၃–To go astray.
ဟဉ်–ဇ္ဈ–Particle, §40, 387, 700, (Maul.)
ကဟဉ်–ချိ့ဖ့–Spinning wheel.
ဟီ–
ကဟီ–ဗာၢ–ကံၢ–Species of Sacharum, §450.
ဟီး–ဖစ့–မၤဂ၁–To take.
ဟီး-ဖံး–ဖစ့-ဗာ်၃– "
ဟိဉ်–ကံ့–House; a num. affix, §388, 467.
ဟိဉ်လိၢ်–ကံ့ါ၌–The placenta.
ဟိဉ်ဒ္ဓလိ–ဓတံ့ါဂ့–Deserted house.
ပဟိဉ်–ပဗာံ၃–Teak tree, §535.
ဟၤ–ဒ့၀တံ့–To steam, cook by steam–ဖ၃့၀တံ့–a pot with holes in the bottom for steaming.
ဟၤအၤ–Interjection, §401.

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ဟာဖာ–ဝံးဖဝံ့–ဂံးဖဝံ့–The abdomen.
ဟာဖာဆိ–ဝဒးပဒါ–A common euphemism.
တါဟာဖာဆိလာအဂ့်–ဖျဝဒးချိုး–The dysentery.
တါဟာဖာဖာ–ဖျဝဒးဖဝံ့ဖဝံ့–Distension of the bowels, costiveness.
တါဟာဖာပွံါ–ဖျဝးချိုး–Cholic pains.
ကဟာ–Tree with pinnate leaves, and minute flowers.
ဟား–
ဟားအား–ဓိဓံး–Interjection of wonder, admiration, or surprise. §389.
ဟူ–ဂၤ–ဂဒး–To hatch, brood, hug,–ဝဏာဖ–ဂဒါဖ–cleaned rice, §463, 476.
ထူး–စၤ–Cast, as a net.
ထူးကး–ဝဒးဆး–Be costive.
ထူးဟးဂီး–ဝဒးါ့ဟံး–Have an abortion.
ထူးဆိ–ဝဒးဇာ–The pains of childbirth.
ပှၤကွါ်ပထူး–ဖုဟံဖုဝဒး–A midwife.
ဟူဉ်–ဝဒး–To steal, a particle, §390, 680.
ဟူ–ဂဤ–To be heard.
နှါ်ဟူ–ဂဵဂဤ–To hear.
ဟူထီသါလီး–ဂဤစွဘၤါ့–To be noised abroad, be famous.
ဟူထိဉ်လိ်အသး–ပျဘွဖုစွံး–Hold a funeral feast, §590.
ဟူး–ဂံ့–To shake.
ဟိန်မိဉ်ဟူးဝး–ဂွခံးဝး–ဂွခံးဘစဒး–Earthquake.
ဟူဉ်–ဂဒး–ဂၤ–Anoint as with salve.
ဟူဉ်ကလ်–ဂဒ်ဘစပွၤ–Sweet potato.
ဟူဉ်ကလ်ါမံး–ဂဒ်ဘစပွၤပွါ်ဒိး–Species of Convolvulus, C. pes. capræ.
ဟွ–ဂဒ့်–To hate–ဗျိၤ–a color, green; applied also to some shades of blue.
ဟွဉ်–ဖျိး.–ဖျိးါ့–To give; §490:4, a prefix, §391, 592.
ဟဲ–ဂဒ်–To come.
ဟဲး–ချိး–A particle. §392, 702.
ဟိ–ဝံၤ–To be open.
ဟိကလိး–ဝံၤါံၤ–To be open, without obstruction to the sight.
တၤဟိ–ခံၤဘ့–The barking deer, (Maul.) §552.
ဟိး–ဂံးၤ–The collar bone.
–The knapsack harness.
ဟိးဘိ–ဂံးၤဘစ့–The lower part of the hames.
ဟိးသဉ်–ဂံးၤမံး–The upper " thick end.
ဟိးမိဉ်ဝံ–ဂံးၤခံးဒွံါး–Band that goes round the head.
ဟိးအဂ့်ဂၤ–ဂံးၤဏ့ါၤ–Upper cord going around the basket.
ဟိးဟီကံါ်–ဂံးၤခဃ့ုစ့ဒ့်–Lower " "
ဟိဉ်–ါစ့–To exercise a species of witchcraft.
ပဟိဉ်–ဓိ့–A species of reed.
ဟီ–ဂ့–To drive away–ဂ့–to be salt–ဝဒ့–a staging in a tree, (Tav.) §489:4.
သဉ်ဟီ–ဘစ့ဒဝံၤ–The shaddock, (Maul,) သီအိ။
ဟီဒိခ်ု–ချစ့ုပစ့–Coriander seed, (Maul.) နှဉ်နှဉ်။
ဟိုဉ်–ဂ့–To cry–ဂစၤ–a measure, both hands full,–ချ–a particle, (Tav.) §40, 393, 520, 700.
ဟိုဉ်မိဉ်–ဂ့ခဆံး–The earth.
ဟိုဉ်ကအး–ါ့ပဒၤ–A plant of the genus Smilax, §450.
ဟိုဉ်ထး–ဂ့ဘၤ–A tree of the genus Cratœva.
ဟိုဉ်ဒီးတဒိ်–ဝဲ့ဗံၤ–Lemon grass, (Maul.) ဝဲါပၤါ။
ဟိုဉ်ကလ်ါဒၤ–ဖၤခွဲ့ဃဝံ့–A plant, Spilanthes amella.
ဟိုဉ်ကလ်ါမံး–ဖၤခွဲ့မဂံ့–A weed, Polanisia icosandria.
ဟိုဉ်ထြိ်ဂြိ်–ဂွဗွံးဃဝံး–A plant of the Arum tribe, ဩကိ။
ဟိုဉ်ဒီးဆွးဒိဉ်စံ–ဝဲ့ဘဒိ့–An herb resembling Lemon Balm.
ဟိုဉ်ဖ်–ဂ့ဗွဒိ့–An herb of the family Labiatæ.

ဘ

အ–ဒ–The third personal pronoun, §13, 45, 394, 703, 713:5.–ဒ့–a particle. §708.
အလိ–ဒါဝံ–An interjection, §705.
အါ–အါအါဂီါဂီါ–ဒၤ–ဒၤဒၤဂစဂစ–To be numerous, an interjection, §375, 706.
အါစ်–ဒၤ–An interjection, §638, 716.
အဉ်–ဒၤ–An interjection, §394:9, 397, 432, 463, 706.
အဉ်လါ–ဒၤါဲ–Alas, §54, 707.
အဉ်ဟါ–ဒၤချဲ–An interjection, §54, 396.
အဉ်ဖါ–ဒၤဈဲ– " §54.
အဉ်သဉ်ဝစံဉ်–ဒၤဘဂဝဘံၤ–The passion flower, §628.
အံ–
အံသဉ်–ဘံၤါၤ–Salt.
အံသဉ်သံဉ်တိဉ်–ဘံၤါၤဘံ့ဂစဒၤ–Rock salt. Bur. သိနိဓေဆါ။
အံငဲး–ဒံၤငဒါ–ဒံၤဂဒါ–Moss, §613.
သမံအံ–ဘမံ့ဒံ့–The inhabitants of the Deva heavens.
ပအံ–ဒဒ့–A species of early glutinous rice, §450.
အံး–အံးကွ့ၤကွါ်ကွ့ၤ–ဗဝံ–ဗဝံဘဒ့ခွဲဘဒ့–To watch over.–ဘံး–To breathe with difficulty.
အံဉ်–ဒဉ့–To be narrow;–ဓဒ့–to put forth convolute leaves as the plantain,–ဒဉ့–Fœces; (Tav.) mucus of the nose, rust.
အံၤ–ဒံၤ.–ဗဝံၤ–A particle, §31, 32, 46, 54, 98, 264, 398, 647, 709.
အဇံၤနူးအံၤ–အအံၤနုၤအံၤ–A particle, §46, 398, 713:5.
အအံၤဖိး– " §50, 398.
အၤ–ဒဤ–To be evil,–စပွံး–Wicked, §477.
ဘဉ်အၤ–စာ့စာံးစာံးစ့–ဘၤါ့ဘၤါံး–Be defiled, §432.
အၤနှဉ်ကဉ်သံ–ဒဤဂၤဆဒဘံၤ–A particle, §37, 400, 711.

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အာအား—qɹဒɹ—An interjection, §54, 583.
နာ်တအာ—nဒ်ဒɹ့—To be deaf.
သအာ—ဒတံ့—To steam.
အာဒ်—ဒɹɹ—An interjection, §399.
အာဉ်—ဒɹ့—To consent,—ဒɹ့—a cloud, ဒ်ɹ—ဒɹ၊—a particle, Yes, §41, 54, 401, 710, 726.
အား—
အားအား—ဒɹးဒɹ—Particle, §54.
အူ—
ကအူကစွါ—ɾ့ဒɹးɾ့ဘတံး—To groan.
အူး—ဒɹ—To suffocate, grieve.
ငါးအူး—l့ဒɹ—To suffocate, drown.
သးအူး—သူဉ်အူးသးအူး—ɔɹဒɹ—ɔɹ့ဒɹɔɹဒɹ—To mourn, grieve.
အူးအး—ချိုဒ့bɹဘɹ—To stutter.
အူးအိ—ဒတံ့ဒတံ့—A toad, §604, (Tav.) ကိကိါ။
အူဉ်—ဒɜɹ—ဒɹɹ—To be putrid, rotten,—ဇɪ—to sing,—ဒ်ɹ—to consent.
အူဉ်အသး—စတံဒɔɹ—To testify.
အူဉ်ကွၢဒိဉ်ကွးစတံဒိုးရှဲဘိုး—Save.
တအူဉ်—ဇɜɹ—To pull strips of bark from a tree.
ညဉ်အူဉ်ညိဉ်—ဗɹဒɹɹဗဇၢ—A fish nearly related to the Carp, §604, (Maul.) ညဉ်ကးထိး။
အူး—Particle, (Tav.) §402, 497:2.
အူ—ဒɜɹ—To blow.
အူသဒ္ဒိဉ်—ဒɜɹɔɜɹ—Blow forcibly,—ဒဇ့—to put in the hand and take out; to pry out,—ဒɜɹ—to be hot, spicy,—ဒɹɹ—to feel hot, as when unwell.
အူခဲ—ဝါ့စတံɹ—Bricks.
အူလါ—bတံɹဟွးɹ—A tumbler made of bamboo, (Tav.)
အူး—ɔɜɹ—To praise; a trap, the common mouse trap, §141.
ပအူး—ပဒဇ့—The white ant, §600.
သးပအူး—ɔɹဒɜɹ—Pain in the stomach, §500.
ခဲ်ပအူး—မါဒɜɹ—Pain in the eyes.
အူဉ်—
နီါအူဉ်မၢး—ဖဇၢစါ်ဝဉ့—A plant of the Orchis tribe.
အ့—ဩါး—An interjection of mingled surprise and apprehension, §403, 721.
သဘ့—ဒါ့—Ginger, §450.
အ့ဉ်—ဒ၌ု—To bite—ဒ်ါ—Fœces, Maul.
အ့ဉ်ထး—ဒ၌ုစɹ—Pain.
အ့ဉ်ဆါ—ဒ်ါဇၢ—To expel fœces.
အ့ဉ်နီ—nၢ့ဒ်ါ—" flatus.
သးအ့ဉ်တဲဉ်—ɔɹဒ၌ုစ်ါး—To be decided, determined.
သးအ့ဉ်ခံဉ်—ɔɹဒ၌ုဂံးး—To feel savage.
စၢါခဉ်အ့ဉ်တကျၢါ—ဖɹဆဒ၌ုစ်ါ—To gnash the teeth.
ဘါခဲအ့ဉ်တစီး—ဖɹမ်ဒဒ၌ုဗံးး—Grind the teeth.
အဲး—ဒ်ɹ—ဒံါ့—To open, as the mouth.
အဲဉ်—ဒ၌ɹ—To love; permit, consent.
အဲဉ်ဖိး—ဒ၌ɹဝတံɹ—To approve.
အဲဉ်တိ—ဒ၌ɹရ့—To betroth.
အဲဉ်ဘၢ—ဒ၌ɹbတံ့—To commit adultery.
အိ—ဒတံɾ—Hollow, §638,—ဒတံဒတံɾ—a particle, §54, 404, 714.
ကအိ—ɔတံɾ—To be hollow as a tree, §489:4.
သအိ—ɔɹကံ့စဂံɹ—The hollow of the body, the thorax.
အိး—ဝ၌—ɔ့—To open, as a door or box: figuratively, to open the signification of obscure language, §691:2.
အိဉ်—အိဉ်-ဆိး——ဒဇɹ—ဒဇɹ-ဇစ့——To be, to exist, a particle, §45, 405, 718.
အိဉ်ဖိး—ဒဇɹဝ၌—To have, followed by the thing possessed.
သးအိဉ်—ɔɹဒဇɹ—Have compassion, followed by the person exciting compassion.
သးအိဉ်လၢ။အိဉ်လၢအသး—ɔɹဒဇɹဝ၌—To purpose to, intend to; followed by a verb and its adjuncts.
အိဉ်ဃဉ်—ဒဇɹဗၢ—To stay.
အိဉ်ဃုဉ်—ဒဇɹဗɹၤ—Cohabit.
အိဉ်ဖြၤ—ဒ့ဖဇ့—To protect, defend.
အိဉ်ယူၤ—ဒတံ့ဗတံ့—To howl, yell.
အိဉ်ထိဉ်—ဒဇɹဘ့—To appear.
အိဉ်သကိး—ဒဇɹဒဇ့—To visit.
အိဉ်ဖြိဉ်—ဒဇ့ဖဇ့—Assemble together.
အိဉ်အိ—ဒဇ့ဒတံɹ—To crow as a cock.
အိ—ဒဇɾ—To drink.
ကအိ—ဒဇɾဖɹ့—An opening, recess.
သအိ—ɔ့ၢါၤ—To lose strength, as a spirituous liquid.
အိက်—ဇ၌ုဒၤ—A jacket, §603, 604, (Tav.) ဆ့ဖြိ။ Bur. အင်္ကျီ။
ပအိ—ပၤ့—A plant from which a hemp is made, Crotalaria juncea.
အိထိဒိဉ်—ဒ့ဘုၤခတံɹ—Face up.
အိထိလဉ်—ချးl့—Face down.
အိဉ်—ဒ့—To eat, to live on the produce of a field, or the revenues of a city or country, a particle, §394:9, 708.
အိဉ်စး—ဒ့ဗɹ—To question, ask, (Maul.)
ထံအိဉ်ပူၤ—စါၢဒတံ့ဖɹ့—A bay.
အိဉ်အိၤ—ဒθဒဇၢ—A particle, §54, 717.
ပအိး—ဖဒတံɹ—To deliver over.
အိၤ—ဒɹɹ—A third personal pronoun, §409, 703.

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ဒါ–ယ.–ယဲ့.–ဗဒိ.–ဗဲ့–A particle, §40, 54, 408, 642, 637, 724, 726.
ဒါ–ဒါ–ယ–ယ– " §47, 724:3,–ယဲ့–interjection, §723.
ဒါ်–ယ–Particle, §404.
ဒါ်–ဒါ်–ယ–ယ–Particle, §724:3.
ဒါ်တါ–ဒ၁qဲ့–ယ၁ယဲ့–" equivalent to No. §54.
ဒဉ်–ယ–Particle, §47, 410, 430.
ဒဉ်-ဒဉ်–ယ-ယ–Synonymous with ဒါ-ဒါ– and ဒါ်-ဒါ်.
ဒ၊–ဒ၊– " " (Arr.)
ဒ၊–ဝဲ့.–ယဲ့–The characteristic of the vocative, §13, 411, 436, 725.
ဒ၊ဒ၊်–ဒ၊ဒဉ်–ဒ၂၂ဒ၂၂–An interjection, §54.
ဒ၊ဉ်–ဒ၂၂–An interjection, §412.
ဥ်–ဂံ့–ဝံ့–Rays of light.
ဥ်–ဒ၌–A particle, §414, 717.
ဥ်ဖိး–ဒ၌ဟံ၊–Harmoniously, in harmony.
ဥ်ထံ–ဒ၌ဘံ၊–Accurately.
ဥ်ဆုဉ်–ဒ၌ဇဖ့–Strongly.
ဥ်ကျ၊–ဒ၌ခဘ့–Firmly.
ဥ်ချ–ဒ၌ချီ့–Quickly.
ဥ်မုဉ်–ဒ၌မ၅၊–In an agreeable manner.
ဥ်ဝ့၊–ဒ၌ဂျ၊–Well.
ဥ်သွ–ဒ၌သ၌–Ably.
ဥ်ဘဉ်–ဒ၌ဗ၌–Properly.
ဥ်–ဒျ၊–A particle, of negation, §42.
ဓ–ဗ၌–ယ၌–A particle, synonymous with ဓါ and ဓဉ်း 415, 149:5, 417, 458:2, 610.
ဓါ်– " §41, 415.
ဓဉ်–ယ၌-ဖြ၌ " §41, 149:5, 415, 569.
ဖြ–A particle.
ဖြ–ဖြ–ဒံ၌–ဒံ၌–ဒθ၌–ဒθ၌–A Particle, §416, 715, 718, 718:2.
ဖ–ယθ၌–A particle, §417, 728.
ဖြ်–ယθ၌.–ယθ၅–And, §46, 418. (Tav. Arr.)
ဖြ်-ဖြ်–ယθ၌-ယθ၌–Both-and, §46, 727. "
ဖြ်ဖြး–ယθ၌–And, §66. "
ဖဉ်–ယθ၌–A particle, §617, 618, 728.

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PGHO, OR SHO, INDEX.

ဓ.

ဓ—က—a formative prefix, §419.

ဒ္ဓဏ—ကါ—Make flaring, or oblique incisions, §554:1.

ဂဒ္ဓဏ—နၢ်ကါ—Flaring ear plug, in the form of a frustrum of a cone, §452.

ဓေဏ—ကါ—a flaring fish trap made of a single bamboo, (Maul.) ဓ.

ဂါဓဏ—ဂိၢ်—To be of utility or advantage, §609:1.

ဂါဓိၢ့ ဂါဓဏ ဒါ—တဂိၢ်တသိၢ်—of no use.

ဘဲ့ဓဏ—ခိၢ်အမူး—Suffer something, or render services by order of government.

ါဒ္ဓဏ—နၢ်ကါ—မၢ်လၢ်ကါ—The Guava, §600. (Tav.)

ဂဒ္ဓဏ— " " " " (Maul.)

ဖေဓ့ဓဏ—ကဗျာစု—Plant of the genus Paratropia, nearly related to Ivy.

ဓ—ကိ—ဖေဓဖေဂဒိၢ—တၢ်ကိတၢ်ခဲ—Difficult, §655:1, 490:3—be in difficulty, trouble, ။၀။၁၁။

—ကါ—A flaring fish trap, (Tav.) ဓေၢ.

—ကၢ်—verbal affix, do in return, back again.

—ကၢ်—To spit and roast, §421.

—ဃၢ်ဃၢ်—About, nearly, qualifying numerals, §428, 430, 543:3.—တ့ၢ်—about, nearly, qualifying verbs.

ဖဓၢဓ—ဖိကၢ်—တကၢ်—A flowering tree, Gardenia coronaria, §628.

ဖဓၢဓ၀ံ့—တကၢ်ဒၢ—A flowering shrub, Cape jasmine, G. florida, §628.

ဓ၊ဓိ—ကးကၢ်—The domestic pigeon, Columba intermedia, §604. "The tame Indian pigeons, are clearly derived from the wild C. intermemedia, as those of Europe are from C. livia."—Blyth.

ဖဓၢဓ၊ဓ်—ညီကဒၢ်—ညီကၢ်ကံး—Adverb, easily, very easy.

The use of ဓ—as a verbal affix, not being noticed in the Grammar, the following examples are added here.

ချိၢ့ ဓ ဖ l ဃါ. ဖ ဒိ ဓ၀ံ ဂၢ ဂဓ, ဓ၀ံ ဓ ဒၢ l ဃါ. ဂ ဒိ ဒ္ဓ l ဓ့ ဖ ဃါ ဂဓ, ဖ၊ ဓ ဘိၢ့ ဘ ဒၢ. ဖ ဒိ ဘ ဂိၢ့ ဂၢ ဂဓ, ဘ ဂိၢ့ ဓ ဒၢ l ဃါ.

The following remarks on ဓ—ဃၢ်ဃၢ်—တ့ၢ်—as a particle are too valuable to be lost. "ဓ—In Pgho comes nearer to our word nearly: as they always undertand by it, as in the examples given nearly ten, nearly two hundred. If the number exceed ten (or any given number) they say, instead of ဒဓ ဓ l ဖၢ် l ဓၢ; ဒဓ l ဖၢ် ဗျိ l ဓၢ. I have at several different times bestowed considerable attention upon this point, and as near as I can learn this is universally the case; I almost every day hear, when referring to a given number ဒဓ ဓ ဒါ i. e. it is not less, (but implying more,) also in speaking of an unknown number, which is more than a given number, if it do not exceed more than one or two, it is called ဗျိ as ဒဓ l ဖၢ် ဗျိ l ဓၢ is in constant use." (*Bray.*)

Is not ဓ where it last occurs, a different word, ဓ? We say ဂဃါ ဘိ ဘ ဒ l ဗၢ့ ဂဓ ဂါ ဃါ ဗျ၀ံ့ l ဒိ; ဖ ဒ့ ဓ ဖ l ဂ. ဓ ဒ ဝါ ဓ ဓၢ် ဖၢ့ ဖၢ, ဖ ဃါ ဘိ ဘ ဂဓ မ၀ံ ဂါ ဓ l ဖၢ် ဖၢ. ဓ ဖ ဓၢ် ဖၢ့ ဒၢ ဓ ဒါ. ဖ ဃါ ဒ l ဗၢ့, ဂါ ဓ မ ဂၢ် ဖၢ် ဖၢ်ဓ. ဂါ l ဖၢ်ဓ ဒါ, မ၀ံ ဂါ ဓ ဂၢ် ဖၢ် ဖၢ.

ဓ—ဗ္ဗၢ်ဒိ—To be filled up distended, as the stomach with food.

—ဘိၢ်—filled up, obstructed, as the nostrils when suffering from a cold.

ဓ—ကး—To close up, §525, to adhere to, to cling to as creeping plants, §691:2; a small copper coin, the 12th of an anna; to bind, tie up; from the Taleing word for fish it is prefixed to the names of several fish; with the negative, not enough, inadequate.

ဓ ဗၢ်ဓ—ကးတံၢ်—Shut.

ဝ၊ဓ—ဃုးကး—Be full, costive.

ဓ ဘ၀ံ—ညၢ်မိကပၢၢ်—A fresh water fish with a head like a species of Anastomus. The Sgau ကးထိး is a different fish. See ဖ၊ဒ၊ဖဓၢ.

ဓ ပ l ဓၢ ဓ့—ဓ ပ္ဓ၊ဒ့—ကးပရၢ—A large salt water cat fish, §616.

ဓ l ပ—ကးလပါ—A generic name for flat fish, but most commonly applied to fish of the Ray family.

ဓ ဝ၊—ကးဝၢ်—Fish of the genus Pristis, Saw-fish, §616.

ဓ ဘဖဓ့—ညၢ်ဃူမၢ်—ညၢ်ဒိၢ်မၢ်—A fish of the genus Lates. Bur. ကါတပေါင်း။

ဓ ဒဓ—ညၢ်ဖးစါ—A fresh water fish described as of the Carp tribe.

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ဆရဏ္ဍာ—ကးကြီ-ညှဉ်ဖြူးခဲ့-A small mud fish found on tide waters, bearing a considerable resemblance to the Frog-fishes ; but is not of that tribe.

ဆမ္ဘဒြ်—ညှဉ်ဘဲးဝဲ့—A fish of the Carp tribe, and probably of the genus Leuciscus. It has the dorsal fin close to the caudal, and the anal fin long, like the sub-genus Chela. Some Karens describe a fish with two dorsal fins under this name. If the reader will alter Salmoninæ to Salmonidæ in the Sgau Index, the definition there will embrace both.

ဈ့—

ဈ့ဝဆံ့—ကါနမိါ—တနးကဖၢ—A name given by some Karens to the Croton oil plant, §600. Bur. ကံနဦး

ဈ့—သကိ—To gape, as when sleepy.

—ကိန်—A fort, outpost, Bur. ကင်း

—တွဲ—ကိ—To pile up; a numeral affix to piles of piper betel leaves, and the like, §521, 579. ဒွိၤ

ဇေဈ့ဈ—ကဟ္ဘၤစု—Plant of the genus Paratropia, §628.

ဈ့—ကး—Separate, partition off, Bur. ကါး ။၁၉။

ခွဲ—ကး—Brimstone. Bur. ကန်း

ခွဲပါ—ကဉ်ပလဉ်—A tree, Soneratia apetela. Bur. ကံပလါး §600.

ဂံၤ—ကံဉ်—Be variegated ; the thigh.

ဂံၤဘံၤ—ကံဉ်ရှဉ်—The thigh, §554:9.

ဂံၤ—ဃိဉ်—Dirt, such as adheres to the person.

ဘဝံဂံၤ—ထိဉ်ကံဉ်ဘိ—A solitary parrot, or parroquet, §604. See—ဝအိၣ်ဗဘြ်ဈ.

ဂံၤဈအိၣ်—ကံဉ်ဃ့—To be checked, variegated.

ချဝံဂံၤဈအိၣ်—ချိဉ်ကံဉ်ဃ့—A variegated species of Bulimus, and the name is also applied to shells of the genus Nerita.

ဘံၤဂံၤဈအိၣ်—တါတၢါမိါပှါ—Denee worm.

ဂံၤ—ကံး—Be astringent.

—ထွါ—To wipe, a single act.

—ဝဉ်—To rub down a sharp edge.

bၣဂံၤ—ဈၢဉ်ဃိး—To graze, rub together, as two trees blown together by the wind.

ဂံၤ—တြိး—A cotton tree, Bombax insigne, or the related species B. malabaricum.

ဂံၤဒွၤ—ဃိ—The white cotton tree.

ပဈံၤ—တနၤ—Crowd, or lean against.

ပဈံၤ—ပကံး—To twist.

ဒ္ဍဂံၣ်—ဃ့—Ask, beg, §476, 546:4. demand, §451.

ဂံၣ်—ဆိ—Num. affix to suits at law, §429. (Tav.)

ဘၣဂံၣ်ဘံၤ—သအိ—The thorax.

ဂဘြ်ဂံၣ်ဘံၤ—နါသကွၤထံး—Temples.

ဈၤ—

ဒဈၣ်ဈၤ—ပဉ်—To place, §454, 484, 676.

ဈၤ—bၣဈၤ—ကၢ—ဘဉ်ကၢ—Be crowded or jammed, as the foot in a crevice when unable to extricate it.

ဈၣဈၤ—နိါမံၤမိါ—မံၤမိါ—Generic name for several species of Leea, §600.

ဈၤဝဘံၤ—ဘူစဃူ—A particle, §603:9. ဈံၤ ၵဝံၤ ဈအိၣ် ဝအိၣ်

ဈၤဝဘံၤ ဖု စဂံၤ ၵၤ ဂဈၣ မၢ ဒ ဘၤ bအိၢ ဗဝံၤ, ဂၤ ဘဈၢ မအိ ဖု ဂၣ် ဂၤ ဗ ဒ၂ ဈၤ ဒ ပြိၤ ၵၤ ဝအိ ဗၣၢ ၤမ ဈၢ ၂ ဂံၤ ဗဝံၤ ဈၤ ဗမၢ ဝအိၤ ၵၤ ဒ၂ ၵၤ ဒဈၢ ဘဈၣ် ဒၢဈၤ ဈၤ ဗ ဈဝံၤ ဒၣၢ bအိၢ ဒမဝံ ပြိၤbၣ ၵၤ ဒ ဘဝံၤ ၤဈၢ. ဈၤ ဒဘြိၢ ဝၣ ပြိၤ ၤမ့ ဘြိၢ ဈၤ့ ဘြိၢ ဝၣ ဒပြိ. ဘအိ ၂ ပြိၤ ၤမ့ bၣ ဈၤ ဗ ဝဘြိၢ ဝၣ ဗဈၣ ဗ ပြိၤ bၣ ၤမ့ ဒပြိ. ဗ ဘဝံၤ ဒဈၣ ၤမ့ ဒပြိ. ဈၤ ဗ ၵၤ့ၤ ၤ ဗ မၢ ဝအိၤ ၤ ဗ မဝံ ပြိၤ ၵၤ ဒ ဂၣ် ဗ ဖပြ ၤ ဖွိၤ ဂဈၢ ဂၤ ၤခၤ ဗဈၣ. ဈၤ ဒ ဘဝြိၢ ဝၣ ဒဈၣ မဝံ ပြိၤ ၵၤ ဝဈၣ ၤစၢ. ဈၤ ဗ စဂံၤ, ဖစၢ် ဂၣ် ဗၣၢbၣ ဗမဝံ ပြိၤ ဈၤ ဂ ပြိၤ ဒပြိ. ဗ ပြိၤ ၤမ့ ဒပြိ. ဗ ၵၤ ဒဈၣ ၤမ့ ဂၣ် မံၢ် ဒပြိ. ဈၤ ဒ ဘဝြိၢ ဝၣ ပြိၤ ဝဘြိၢ ၤ့ မ ဘြိၤ ဈၤ ဗ စဂံၤ ဒၣၢ, ဖ ၂ ဂၤ ဒဈၣ bၣ ဗ ဒဈၣ ပြိၤ ဒပြိ. bၣ ဗ ၂ ပြိၤ bၣ ဈၤ ဒ ဘဝြိၢ ပြိၤ ဝဘြိၢ ဝၣ ဈၣဈၤ ဝအိၤ, ဗ စဂံၤ ဒဈၣ ဝၣ ခ ၤဒၤ ဈၤ ဒဈၣ ၤမ့ ဝဘြိၢ ဒပြိ. ပြိၤ ဝဘြိၢ ဝၣ ၤစၢ.

ဒ္ဍဈ့—ဃ့—Ask, intreat, ဈံၣ်.

ဈ့ဟ့ဂံၤ—ဖြိၢ်ဘဲး—Break into small pieces.

ဈအ—ခဲ—a prefix to several adverbs of time, §431.

ဈအခိၣ်ခဝံၤ—ခဲညါ— Hereafter, thereafter.

ဈအခိၣ်ခဝံၤ—လၢခံ— " " "

ဈအမၤၤခဝံၤ—ခဲကိဉ်— " " " §449.

ၤဈခိၣ်ၤဈၤ—လၢခံလၢလဉ်— " "

ၤဈခိၣ်ၤဈၤ—လၢခံလၢခံ— " "

ဈအခိၣ်ဈိၤ—ဆူခံဆူညါ— " "

ဈအခိၣ်ဈိၤခဝံၤ—ဆူခံဆူခံ— " "

ဈအခိၣ်ဈိၤ—လၢခံလၢညါ— " "

ဈအခိၣ်—ဆူခံ—Hereafter.

ဈအခိၣ်—ဆူညါ—Hereafter, §480: 2. စမၤဗၢ

ဈအခိၣ်ဈိၤ—တုၤဖိၤဆူညါ— " from this time, §431 : 2.

ဈအမၤဇၢခဝံၤ—ခဲမုါဆါ—To-day; future, §431.

ဈအမၤဂၤခဝံၤ—ခဲမုါဟါ—This evening, future.

ဈအမၤဂၤခဝံၤ—ခဲမုါနၤ—To-night, future.

ဈအမၤဂစၢခဝံၤ—ခဲဂိၤ—To-morrow.

ဈအဂစၢခဝံၤ—ခဲတဂိၤ—Day after to-morrow.

It is used like by in English, where လၢ is used in Sgau.

ဈအမၤဇၢ—သၢမုါဆါ—By day. ९.

ဈအမၤဂၤ—လၢမုါနၤ—By night, ९.

ဈအိၤ—

ဖစၢဈအိၤ—ဖိဃဲ—An umbelliferous plant.

မၤဈအိၤ—မ်ပဖြိ—မ်ကဲ—The arnotta tree, Bixa orellana.

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ပင်္ဂခြိ—ခဲကဲနိုဂ်—A creeper remarkable for its large pod, Entada Pusœtha.

ခြိ—ခေါ—ကဲ—ကိုး—To become ; possess bodily ability, able to work ; a verbal affix, §432, 420, 431, 490:5.

ခြိ—ခွဲ—To be fresh, as meat.

ပာခြိ—ပးကဲ—To regard.

ခြိခေါ—ကဲ့ဉ်ဆိး—The adv. too, more usually—ါ်ခြိ ခေါ §433.—သကး—An intensive verbal affix, §433.

ခြိ—ကက်—Be twisted, doubled and twisted ; to have aches or pains in the limbs, as if the bones or muscles were twisted.

ခြိ—ဒခြိဒခစာ—က္—A bit, a fragment, §564:5.

ခြိစိပာ—က္သဉ်ဖး—To split into small strips, a splinter, num. affix, §434.

ဃခေါ်ခဝံးခေါ်ခြိ—တ်ဆိးက္ခံနိုး—Weakness by disease.

ဂဝံးခြိ—နိုဉ်က္—A bit of stick, §572.

ခြိ—တလဉ်—A fish trap.

ခြိ—ပဟိဉ်—A species of reed.

ခါးခြိ—ကံဉ်ဃဲ့—'To be checked.'

ချံးဇၢ်းခြိ—ချိဉ်ကံဉ်ဃဲ့—A variegated species of Bulimus, and the name is also applied to shells of the genus Nerita.

ခြိဘျ—ဃဲ့—the larva of a large beetle.

စံးခြိခဝံး—ကံးကိုး—A generic name for two or more species of Ophioglossum (Rox.) Lygodium of American writers ; Fringed fern, Climbing fern.

ဂၤစံးခြိ—A generic name for several species of wood-peckers. More than a dozen species from these Provinces and Arracan have been described as a new, or identified as known species by Mr. Blyth, the Curator of the Asiatic Society's Museum, in Calcutta. The Karens of Tavoy distinguish eight different species, as below.

ဂၤ စံး ခြိ ဒြ—ထိဉ်သထွဝါး
ဂၤ စံး ခြိ ဘ္—ထိဉ်သထွဘိး
ဂၤ စံး ခြိ ဝ—ထိဉ်သထွသနိဉ်ပှါ်း
ဂၤ စံး ခြိ ဒ္—ကလိဉ်း
ဂၤ စံးခြိ ဇ္ ဖါ—ထွိဉ်မိးစဲသး
ဂၤ စံး ခြိ ဘျ်—ထိဉ်သထွသူး
စံး ဘိ်ု ဖာ်—ထိဉ်ဒ့ဝုး
စံး ဆံး ဖံ—ထိဉ်ဒ့ရူ့

ဒ့ခြိ—ဃဉ်—'Boil down.'

ခြိ—က္ဉ်—To be crooked.

ဘခြိ—သးက္ဉ်—An evil disposition ; sometimes spoken of envy or malice.

ဂ္ဂါခြိ—နှါက္ဉ်—Disobedient, crooked-eared, §555.

ဃခြိယါ—ပတ္ဂၤချး—Scorpions, §616.

ချံးခြိ—ချိဉ်က္ဉ်—Shells of the Arca tribe, §600.

ဖစ့ချာ်—ဖြးဃာ်—Hold with a firm grasp, so as to retain.

ထ စာ်ဘ ဃ ဝခိ ထ ဖစ့ ချာ့ လှ့ ဃ ကဃ မၤ ဒ ဘဘ bအၤ ဃဝံး. ဃ ဒျာ့ ဃ ဘျ် ါ ထ ဏ္ဍံး ဒ ဖျာ့ ကဃ ထ ခ ဃဲ် ဃ ဝ ဝါ ဒအ် ါ ါ ဃၤ လှ့ bဃ ဒ ဘဘ ဃ ထ ဘါ ဟာ ဒါး. ဒစဃ ခါ ဘဃ ဒ ဘဘ bာ်ဘ ဝါ ဃ ါ ဃၤ. မၤ ဒ ဘဘ bအၤ ကဃ ဃ ထ စာ်ဘ ခခ ထ ဖစ့ ချာ့ လှ့ ထ ဃ ဒ ဘဒဘ ဒ ဃ ါ ဃၤ.

ါ ကဃ ဒ မါ် ဟာ ထ ါ ဃ ဒ မဝံ bဃ ဘံၤ ကဃ ဒအ် ဘါ ဟာ လှ့ ဒ ဘဘ ဃ ဘံၤ ဝါ bစ့ ဒါ်. မခ ါ် ကျ် bအၤ ကဃ ဃ ဒအ် ဘါ ဟာ လှ့ ါ် ကျ် ဒ ဘဘ ဃ မၤ ဝါ ဃ ဘါ ဒါ်. ဃ ဘံၤ bဃ ဝါ ဃ ါ ဃၤ. ဒအ် ကဃ မခ ဒ ဖစ့ ချာ့ လှ့ ဒ ဘဘ ါ ဘါ bဃ ဃ ဘံၤ ဝါ ဃ ါ ဃၤ.

မၤ မျာ့ ဒ ဘဘ ဒအ် ဘါ ဃ မဝံ မၤ မျာ့ ဝါ ဃ ခဝံဘ ဂၤ ဃါဘ ါ ဃၤ. မခ ဒ မၤ မျာ့ လှ့ ဒ ဘဘ ါ ဘါ bဃ ဃ ဘံၤ ဝါ ါ ဃၤ. ဃ ထ စာ်ဘ ခခ ဒ ဖစ့ ချာ့ လှ့ ဒ ဘဘ ခအ် bဃ ါ ဃၤ. ဖစ့ ချာ့ လှ့ ဒ ဘဘ ဒအ် ဘါ ဃ ဘံၤ ဝါ ဒါ်.

ခါ်—ကာ—An adverbial particle used to denote intensity, qualifying a verbal adjective it may usually be rendered by very, §430:1. affixed to verbal clauses, it is either equivalent to a mark of admiration in English, or denotes intensity or certainty, often coupled with surprise which the English language frequently expresses by emphasis—မးလဲဉ် §430:2. ဥ. ၁၀၂—မးလိၤ §428, ၁၅၅.

မခါ်—မးလဲဉ်—Is an abbreviation of မၤခါ် and is sometimes written မၤခါ်. It is affixed to verbal clauses like ခါ် but is stronger, and may be rendered sometimes by such English adverbs as, assuredly, certainly, and the like.

ခခါ်—ဘခါ်—ဘခါ်ဘ—သၤ—သၤဉ်—သဲ—This particle is usually used to indicate that it will assuredly be as a matter of course as affirmed, §442, 512, 687. ဥ၁. ၁၂၉. ၁၃၀. ၁၃၄. ၁၄၀. ၁၅၁. It is often used however precisely like ခါ်. ၁၄၆. ၁၄၁. ၁၄၇.

ခါ်ခါဘ—ဟာၤအာၤဇီလိဉ်—Interjection of wonder, admiration, or surprise, §430, 432.

မခါခြိဘ—မးလဲဉ်—is an abbreviation of မၤခါခြိဘ. It is usually used to denote so large a degree of the thing affirmed that a measure of surprise is created. It is often used in a manner synonymous with ဘမဝံဘ. The following examples to illustrate its usage are given here, because none are found in the Grammar.

ထ ဖဝံဘ သ ါ ဂၤ ဂ့ စွဘ စွဘ ဃ ထ စာ်ဘ ဂ ဂ့ စွဘ မ ခ ါခြိဘ. ဃ ဒအ် ဃ ဒျာ့ ဝဝံဘ ဝဝံဘ ဃ ထ စာ်ဘ, ဃ ဃ ဒျာ့ ဗဝံၤ စွဘ မ ခ ါခြိဘ. ပ ဃ ထ ါ ဂၤ ဒ ခဝံဘ ဒွၤ မ ခ ါခြိဘ. ထ ါ ဂၤ ဒ ခဝံဘ ဂါၤ မ ခ ါခြိဘ. ဂ မာ်ၤ ဃ ဖ့ မ ခ ါခြိဘ. ဂ ဘ့ ဂ ဃ ဃ ဖ့ မ ခ ါခြိဘ. ဂ ဇွဘ ါ်ၤ ဂါၤ မ ခ ါခြိဘ. သါ ါ်ဒ် ဒ ဘဘ ချိ် မ ခ ါခြိဘ ဒ ါခ ဝံဘ မ ခ ါခြိဘ. ဂ ဂ့ ဝံဘ မ ခ ါခြိဘ.

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ခမ–

ဘဆေ–သကုဉ်–To be inefficient, destitute of ability for any thing.

ဆေ–ကုဉ်–a prison. Tal.

ခေး–ကူး–

ဖစူဆေး–ဒီးကူး–A musical instrument, composed of many small gongs.

ဒ္ဒုခေး–အိဉ်ကူး–Have enough to eat, §672.

ဘးခေး–သါတကူး–Hiccough.

ခဝံးဘဒေးဟွါ–ဖိဉ်တုဉ်မိဉ်ပွါ–Be of full age.

lခေး–တကူး–တကုဉ်–A piece, usually of some solid, long in comparison with its breadth.

ဒခေးဒချု–ကူးလံဉ်းကူးလဉ်–Piece, remnant.

ဘံုဆေး–သွဉ်ကျိ–The large cylindrical ear plugs worn by women.

ဃဘံုဆေး–ညဉ်သွဉ်ကူး–A small fresh water fish about six inches long.

ခေး–ဖိ–To float, as a ship or boat.

ခေး–ကူ–A shell, skin of fruits.

ဒေဂါးခေး–ဂျာဉ်သလာဉ်–To be round.

ခေးဝဘ်–ကူဝါ–Described by some as a large eagle that flies at night, but probably some other bird.

ခေး–ကုဉ်–တဆုဉ်–To pull strips of bark from a tree.

ခေး–ဝံဉ်–သိးဝံဉ်–သဉ်ကထုဉ်–a generic name for several species of ficus, such as usually produce fruit in bunches, §535.

ခေးဟဘိ–တစ္ဒုဉ်–A large tree, perhaps a species of Ficus.

ခေးဆိုး–နီ်မုံးမီ်–မုံးမီ်–Generic name for several species of Leea, §600.

ခေးဆိုး–သဉ်အာဉ်အံး–A beetle, §604.

ခေး–ကူး–To reap, §456; to cough.

ခေး–ခေ–ခကူ်–To be torn up by the roots, as a fallen tree.

ခေး–သကူး–To be bent down, as a man from age.

ခေး–ကွိ်–'Bent down.'

ဘံုခေး–သွဉ်စူမိဉ်–a tree, Terminalia chebula, §600.

ဘံုခေးဟခဝံ–မါနိ–A tree, Terminalia, belerica.

ခေးဂံ–ကဘိ–ten millions.

ဘဝံးခေးlခ–ဖိသနိဉ်–A bird described as one of the Broad bills, of the genus Eurylaimus.

ခေးlခကဟ့–ဖိသနိဉ်–A different, yet similar bird.

ခဝံ–

ဘခဝံ–တကိ–A plant of the gourd family, usually of the genus Luffa, §600.

ပခဝံ–ပကိ–Steatite, §600.

ဘခဝံဘ်–တွဲလွဲတက့–တကိဂျာ်–Luffa acutangula.

ခဝံ–ကိဉ်–Bread, §671.

ခဝံဒမခ–ကိဉ်ကမ္ဘဉ်–flour.

lခာခဝံ–ဒ္ဒိဉ်လူ–Pour together.

ဃခဝံ–ညှဉ်ကိဉ်–A fresh water cat fish, tribe Plotosus, §616. There are two or three species. They appear to belong to some genus nearly allied to Cossyphus. (M'Clelland.)

ခဝံဆ–ကူကူ်ဒူ–A creeper with a winged seed.

ဘဝံခဝံlဒ–တကူး–A booth with the floor on the ground, or slightly raised above it.

ခဝံဒဝံခခိ့ဃိ့–ဘူစဃူ–A particle, §603:9, ခဝံဒဝါ.

ဃ lဒ ထ စာ်ဒ ဃခဝံ ဝဝံ ခခိ့ ဃိ့ nဃ မာ ဒ ဘ bခါ ဗဝံး, ထ ဗဝံ ဘ l ဂၤ မဝံ lါး ဒ့ lခ bဃ ဒ ဘ ဃခိ ဘါၤ lဒ ဘါၤ ဖဆ့ ဆ ဒ မဝံ စာ်ဒ ဒဆ lါး l ဂါး ; n l့ ဘါး bဃ lဒ ဘါၤ ဖဆ့ ခဝံး ; ဆ ဒ မဝံ ဖါဃ ဒ lါး ဒါး. ဆ ဒ ဝါၤ ဃ မဝံ lါး ဒ ဘ စွဃ မး ဆ ဂ့ ဝါၤ ဃ lဇၤ. ဆ ဒ့ ဆ ဒ မဝံ lါး ဂဆ့ ဒဆ ဖဝံ ဖဝံ ဆ ဃခ ဒ မာ ဘါး ဒ မဝံ ဒ nဘ် ဗါး ဗါး ဆ ဒ မဝံ lါး ဝါၤ ဃ lဇၤ.

ဆ ဒ့ lခ ဘါၤ ဂဇ့ ဆ ဇဃ ဂဝံး ဘ့ ဝါၤ ဃ nဆ မး lဇၤ. ဆ ဒ ဒ မဝံ စာ်ဆ ဝါၤ ဃ, ဗဖဝံ ဒခ့ l lါး ဒ့ lခ bဃ ဘါၤ lခ ဘါၤ ဖဆ့ nဇဃ ; bဃ ဇခ nဘ့ ဃါ့ ဒါး. ဒ ခဝ့ ဃခ ဒ lါး ဒ့ lခ bဃ ဘါၤ lခ ဘါၤ ဖဆ့ ဆ ဗ ဖဝံ ဇၤ ဃး; ဆ ထ nဇဃ ဒ ဝဂ စာ်ဆ ဒဆ, ဃခ n lါး ဒ့ lခ ဂဆ့ ထ ဖဝံ ဘ ဒ ဘါၤ bဃ lခ့ါ. ဆ ဒ မာ စာ်ဆ ဇဆ့ ဒဆ, ဃခ ဒဂ့ ဗ မာ l ခခ့ါ lဆ့ bဃ,ဇခ မဝံ lါး bဃ ဇခါ ဒ ဘ nဇဃ ခဝံဆ ဝဝံ ခခိ့ ဃိ့ ဒခ့ ဘါၤ ဒခ့ ဂဘ် ဒဇဃ l nံ ဒဇဃ l ခခ့ါ ဘိ့ ဗbဃ lါး ဂဆ့ lဇၤ.

ခဝံ–ကိး–To call, §527; every, §435.

–ကိး–ကိး–an island.

ခဝံ–ကွဲ–Call on a person.

ခခဝံ–သကိး–Associate, fellow.

ခခဝံခခဝံ–သကိးသကိး–Each other.

ထိဉ်ကိး–The largest of the Hornbills, Buceros, §604. There on four species in the Provinces; possibly five.

ဘဝံခဝံ–ထိဉ်ကိး–Has a concave casque. (B. cavatus, B. Homrai) Like the figure of B. cavatus in A. N. vol I p. 35.)

ဘဝံဘဆ–ထိဉ်သူ–Has a plaited casque, B. ruficollis,

ဘဝံခအ့–ထိဉ်ခ့–Has a convex casque, no plaits. B. subruficollis.

ဘဝံခအ့ဒ့–ထိဉ်ခ့ပအုဉ်–Has no casque. This is not B. albirostris.

ဘဝံဘံုဖစာဘဝံခဝံ–ပထိးသွဉ်ဖိထိဉ်ကိး–Leguminous tree, Agate grandiflora, §628.

ဖစာဘဝံခဝံဘံု–ဖိထိဉ်ကိးသွဉ်–A tree bearing an abundance of orange flowers. *B. frondosa*, §628.

ဖစာဘဝံခဝံဘံုဃွါ–ဖိထိဉ်ကိးသွဉ်ဃိဉ်–A large creeper of the same genus, ***B. superba.***

ခဝံlါ–ကိးလွ်–A species of Laurus.

ခဝံခဘါ–သွဉ်ကးကွဉ်–A flowering tree, of the genus Mimusops, §628.

ခဝံ့–ကာ–Age, old, §454.

ပခဝံ့–ပကိး–To add, §615.

ခဝံ့ခဝံ့–ဇာကူ–Be bent over, as a tree.

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ခဝံ့—ကူဉ်—ခဝံ့ဘ့ဖးါ့—ကူဉ်ထိဉ်ဖးလီး—To devise, §430, 510. မ့.

ခဝံ့ဒ့—ကာဉ်ကိဉ်—To counsel, talk together.

ခဇ—

ဘဝ်ခဇလ့—တူ်ရးကွး—A name given to two different species of birds.

ဘဝံ်ခဇလ့ဒဘျ်—Described as one of the Grallatores, or wading birds, and is perhaps a species of Heron.

ဘဝံ်ခဇလ့ဒဂဇ—Described as a bird of a different order, being web footed and therefore one of the Natores, or swimmers.

ခဇ—ကီ—A field covered with felled trees, before burning.

ခဇခ့—ကိရူ်—A species of grass with a fragrant root, genus Andropogon, §600. ဝဝါ့ပတံ့ (Tav.)

ခဇဝဒ့်—ကိဝ်ါ—A generic name for several spicy trees, embracing the clove, allspice, and sassafras.

ဘခဇ—တကိ—The sacred bean plant, Nelumbium speciosum, §628.

ဒ့ခဇပ—ကိဉ်—To give or obtain a bad name, infamy.

ခဇ်—

ခဇ်ဂချိါ—ထးတံ်—Scissors, §530:2.

ခဇ့—

ခဇ့—ကူ—To clothe with any garment which is fastened around the hips, §490:3.

ထ ခဇ့ ဖ bအ့.—ဟ့ကူထဉ်း

ထ ခဇ့ ဒအ့.—ဟ့ကူဆ့း ထ ခဇ့ ကံ.—ဟ့ကူနံဉ်း

ခဇ့—ကိ—A jar with a neck, §600.

ဗဲ့ခဇ့ဟံ်—ယိါ်ခွဉ်—A weaver's belt.

ခဇ့ဆြိ—ဃိစဲဉ်—Described as a species of Caprimulgus, a Goat-sucker.

ခဇ့ဗဲ့—ကိညါ်—To be convalescent, §603:3.

ါခါ့ခဇ့—လိးကိ—သးလိ—Have a covetous attachment to one's possessions.

ခဇ—ဖြိဉ်—Assemble.

ဒဇ်ခဇ—အိဉ်ဖြိဉ်—ဒဇ်ခဇံ့ ဒဇ်ခဇ—အိဉ်ဖြိဉ်ရဖြိဉ်—Assemble together, §425, 490:4.

ဘခ့်ခဇ—တုဖြိဉ်—Assemble, §473.

ဟ့ဝဲံ်ခဇ—တွဲဖြိဉ်—တဖြိဉ်—To pile up together, §579.

ဘဂ့ခဇ—ထဖြိဉ်—Gather together.

ါခါခဇ—လူဖြိဉ်—To assemble things together.

ဎခဇ့ဂဘ—ဖျိ—The Arctonix, §552, 490:3.

ခြဲဘံဘ ဘဈ—ခ့ယုါ်—A lion, §552.

ခ်ာဖခေါ်—Leea macrophylla, Burman ကြာထက်ကြိး more usually ခဇခဇိ်.

ခ်ာ—

ခ်ာဝါ့—ကွဲကျိ—To mix.

ခ်ာဗဖ—ဃါဃုဉ်—To mix.

ဇံခ်ာ—To mix.

ခ်ာ—ဃဉ်—To turn about, §422, 482, stir about, a state of being, to be overcome.

ါ့ဇံဝါ့ခ်ာ—လီးထူလီးထိဉ်—Eternal,

ဒဇံဝဇံဝဒခ်ာခ်ာ—အစိးစိးအဃဉ်ဃဉ်—Forever, §205, 501.

ခ်ာမဝံ်ချံဝံ့—ဃဉ်ရှဉ်ချာ—To turn the back.

ခ်ာချာ—မာကဓါ—To turn over, push over. ဎချာ.

ါခ်ာဗဝံ်—အအံ်ာတာဃဉ်—This state, the present state, §425.

ဂြဲခ်ာဓဇ—ခဲကိ်ာ်တာဃဉ်—The next state, a future state, §425.

ါဘဂံါခ်ာ—လာဂံ်ာတာဃဉ်—In a former state, §663:6.

ခ်ာ—ဃး—To be withered, or rotten; ၁ဂ. a dark color.

ခ့်—

ထုါ့ခ့်—ဟ့ာလီးဃိ—Old batchelor, or old maid.

ခ့်ခ့ပ့—မိးဃာဉ်—A beetle of the Curculio tribe, §600, ဇ့. (Tav.)

ခ့်—သူ—the name of one or more species of Melanorrhœa.

ဆံ်ခ့်—မိဉ်သူလဉ်—A long bunch of hair, §502.

ဘံ်ခ့ဘ့်—ဃိဉ်ဃာ—A weed, Cassia fœtida, the stinking Cassia.

ခ့ပ့—ဃာဉ်—Be parched, as rice.

ခ့ပ့—ကာဉ်—To be lazy, §432, 586:2.

ဖဝံ်ခ့ပ့—ဖိဉ်ဃာဉ်—Name common to two species of Alpinia.

ခ့ဒ—ထြဉ်—To drag.

မဇ့်ခ့ဒ—မိးထြဉ်—Drag.—ဘွံ်—ဂခြဒ.

ဒခ့ဒ—ဃဲ—An incessant rain.

ဒခ့ဒါဖဇ—တဖုါ်မုါ်တဖိမုါ်—A tempest of wind and rain.

ခ့ဝံ—

ဝဃချံ—ဃွဉ်—ဃိဉ်ဝဉ်—Rotten bamboos used for fuel, §517. (Tav.)

ခ့ဝံ်—

ဃခ့ဝံ်—မးကွိး—Plant, a small species of Commelina.

ခ့ဝံ—သဃိး—Armour.

ခ့ဝံ—ကွိး—Bismuth, §671. Bur. ဆေးနှင့်ကျတ်း

ခ့ဝံ—ကြိး—A sheath.

ခ့ဝံ့—ဃာ—a plant, probably Arum campanulatum, (Rox.)

bဃခ့ဝံ့—ဘုကွဉ်—Wheat Bur. ကျုံစပါး

ခ့ဇခါ်—သဃိးကလဉ်—Stealthily.—ပ့ပဟံ.

ထ ဂဲ့ ဂဂ ဆံ့ဘ့ ဒ ဘ ဓဒိ ဒ မဝံ ဒ့ ဝဒ့ ဓဇ ဒဇ ါဒ့ ဝဒ့ ဖဇ့ ဂဇ့ ါ မံ့ မံ့ ါစ့. လ မဒိ ဒ ါဘ ဓဇ ဘစ့ ခ့ထ လ ထ ဂံ့ ဓဘ် ဂ့ ဒ ဘ လ ဒဒ ဓဒိ ဘ့ မဘ် ါစ့. လ ဒ ဝဘံ ဒ့ ဝဒ့ ဓဇ bဂ့ ဒဘ်. လ ါခ ဓဒိ် ဂံ့ခ ဓဘ် စံ်ဒ ဝဘံ ဝဒ, ဗ မံ် ဓဇ ါခ မခ ဂ ါ ဂ ဗ ဂဇ့ မ ဓဇ ခ ါ လ ဗ ဂဒိ ဘ့ ချိ့ ချံ်ဒ ါစ့.

ခ့ဇ—

ခ့ဇခ့ဇ—ကချကချ—Softly,

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ဖစၢ–
ဒဖစၢ–အကိုဉ်–Wood aloes, §535. Bur. အကျော်း
ဖစၤ့–ဃိ–with a pronoun, on my, thy, his, her, its, or their account, §437.
lခ–ဒဖစၤ့–လာ–အဃိ–On account of, (where the blank is supplied by a noun.)
lခ–ဖစၤ့–လာ–ဃိ–Because, (where the blank is supplied by a verb and its adjuncts.)
ဂနဖစၤ့lၤ်ပlစ့–ဃိတိၤ–a large species of serpent of the Coluber tribe. It has no poison fangs.
ဂနဖစၤ့–ဃိကအိ–Snake of the same family as the preceding.
ဖစ့–ကြိၤ–ဃိဉ်–A track, §616.
ဖစ့–ကြိၤ–A numeral affix to streams, §436, 461.
ဖစ့–ပျိၣ်–Have furrows or grooves.
ဖၣ်–ကြး–To press fast together.
ဖၤ့–ကြိ–Without object, or advantage, uselessly, at random, §603:11.
ဖဒိၣ်–
ဧမျာ့ဖဒိၣ်–ထိဉ်ဖိဉ်နဲး–Plants belonging to the Euphorbia and Cactus families, §522, 535.
ဖဒိၤ့–ကြဲ–To file, rasp.
ဖဒၣ်–ကြၢး–Be worthy, to estimate worth, §489:4. a verbal prefix, §438. Tal. Written ဧရဲၣ်. and ဧရဲၤ်ၣ် sometimes, at Tavoy. At Maulmain also ဖၤ်ၣ် sometimes.
ဖဒၣ်ဖဒၣ်–ကြိၤကြိၤ–An adverb to verbs of shaking.
ဗျာ–ကျါ–To pronounce correctly, §712. ; a noun affix, among, §439.
. ဘဗျာ–ခၢဉ်သး–သးကံၤ်ပူၤ–The middle, §470.–ဘဗဖၤ့–
ဗျာဗျိၣ်–ဗျာဘဲ့–ဖြိၤ်ကလဉ်–ဖြိၤ်ကလဲဉ်–Clearly, §426.
ဗျာဗျိ့–clearly, (Maul.)
ဗျာ–ကျဉ်–To be rotten.
ဗျၣ်–ကျး–To stick, or lay flat things together–ခဝၣ်–
ဘံၤဗျၣ်–ကသံဉ်ကျး–A plaster.
ဗျာ–မိးဝဉ်ဃး–The crow.
ဗျာဒဘံၤ–မိးဝဉ်ဃးဒံမ့ဉ်ဖိ–A plant of the genus Bryonia, §600.
ဗျာ–ကကျၢး–A small betle box.
ဗဃဗျာဒွၤ–ညဉ်ဇလူဉ်ခဉ်–A fresh water fish resembling a species of Leuciscus.–ဗဃဖါဒၣ်ခဃ.
ဗျာပစ့–ထိဉ်နိၤကွဲဉ်ကွဉ်–A bird, probably of the genus Coracias, a roller. A different bird from the Sgau
မိးဝဉ်ဃးအကုၤ်–That is the Cuckoo, ဘုဝဇၤ.
ပဒၣ်ဘိၤ်ဗျာ–ယုၤ်ခွဖိး–A fern.
ဗျာ–ပဝၤ်–A large tree, a species of Garcinia, §600. ဖွၣ်.
ဗျာ့–
ပဇ့ဗျာ့–ဒီကျိ–Have angular sides, as a crystal, §600.
ဗျာ့ဗျိ့–ကျိကျဉ်–A Tree producing a fragrant flower, of the genus Pterocarpus, §535.
ဗျံၤ–To revert, be wrong side up.
ဖဇၢဘဝံၤဗျံၤ–ဖီထိဉ်ကံဉ်–A generic name for many flowers of the orchis tribe, §628.
ဘဝံၤဗျံၤ–ထိဉ်ကံဉ်ဘိ–Given the writer as a species of parrot. (Maul.) ဘဝံၤဓံၤ–§604.
ဘဝံၤဗျံၤ–ထိဉ်ချဉ်–Name given to a species of Edolis, §604. see–ဘဝံၤစၤ်ၤ.
ဘဝံၤဗျံၤ်ၤဘဒိၤ့–ထိဉ်ချဉ်ခွ–Described as a species of Trogon.
ဗျံၤ–
ချဝံၤဗျံၤ်ၤက့–ဖြိဉ်သမ့ဉ်–Shells of the smaller species of Cyclostoma, §600, sometimes applied to Vitrina prœstans.
ဗျံၤ့–
ဗျံၤ့ကိၤ့–သိကဘဲး–wholly, §38, 384, 599.
ဗျံၤ့–
ဗျံၤ့ဗျံၤ့–ကလၢဉ်ကလုး–The rolling of globules,
ဗျိၤ–ကျွဉ်–A collective term for several trees, the fruit, leaves, or bark of which is used to intoxicate fish.
ဗျိၤbက့–ကျွဉ်ဘိ–A name given to two scandent species of Acacia, §628.
bၤၣဗျိၤ–ကျွဉ်ဘူဉ်–The pigeon pea, or doll, Cajanus indicus.
ဗျိၤစဝ်ၤ–ကျဲးစား–Put forth effort, 531:2. (Tal.) ဗျိၤစဝ်ၤ.
ဗျိဒ–
ဧဗျိဒ–တကျဲ–A closing affix, immediately, §513. (Maul.) ဧဗျိဒ.
ဗျိဒ–
ဒlဲ့ဒဗျိဒ–တဝၢ–when applied to human beings, home.
ဗျိဒဂံၤ–ထံနၤ–Petroleum, §600. (Tav.) ဂ့ဃံၤ ဘဝံၤ–
ဗျိဒစဝ်ၤ–ကျဲးစား–Put forth effort, (Tal.) §485, (Maul.) ဗျိၤစဝ်ၤ. §558:2.
ဧဗျိဒ–တကျဲ–A closing affix, (Tav.) ဧဗျိဒ.
ဗျိဒ့–ကျွ–Sharpen, grind; a verbal prefix, §458.
ဗျိဒ့ပါၢ–သွဉ်သိ–Tree, Cerbera manghas. ဘံၤ့ဘဝံၤ.
ပကစၢ့ဗျိဒ့–ပနီ–The small lime.
ဗျိဒ့–ကျွဉ်–'Deceive the expectation.' §ၢ.
ဗျိဒ့ဗျစ့–နိဉ်တိဉ်ကျိဉ်–A buffalo bell made of wood.
ဗျၤ–
မဧဗျၤ–မာ်ကျၢ–Plant producing the Shan black dye, Diospyrus mollis.
ဗျၤ–ကျွ–Turn up the eyes.
ဗျဒၤ–ကျူ–Sleepers, the parallel beams on which the floor of a house rests; moveable beams in a Karen loom.

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ချေး—ကကျူး—affixed to verbs of motion in the signification of bending down, cowering down.

ချေး—ကျူး—A generic name for two or three plants of the Asclepia tribe.

ချဝံး—ကို့—To have a mode of communication between two points. ဖဝ့်.

ဒ့ချဝံး—ခံးဃါ—A mixture, condiment, §578.

ချဝံ့—ကိုဉ်—A musical instrument, not seen in the Provinces, but found in Burmah. It is made of metal and resembles most the kettle drum, but is beaten at both ends.

ချဝံ့—ကြီး—A small place under cultivation, a garden. ဝွ.

ချဝ့်—ကျူ၎်—'A breastwork and trench.' ခဒ့.

ချဝ့်မ၊ံ—ကြာ်မနှံ၎်—A small plant sold for greens in bazar.

ချဇမံ့—ကြိုင်ကျဲ—To mix, §549.

ချဇ့—ဆိုဉ်—A pagoda,

ချဇ့—ကြီး—A garden or small field under cultivation, §685. ဝွ.

ချဇ့—The worm of a still, a straight bamboo.

ဓဒဒ်ချဇ့—ကစ၎်ကြီ—Gaudama. ၎၄.

ချဇ့—ကြီ—To smite, a numeral affix, §446.

ဖွး—ကွါ—An axe, §543:2.

ဘံ့ဖွးဧဝံ—သွဉ်ကွါတိ၎်—Plant of the custard apple tribe, §645.

ဖွးဃဟ့်ခဖွ—တိးသလ့—A tree producing a yellow gum, Garcinia cambogia, §535.

ဖွန်—ကွး—To hook, as hang up by a hook; to plough.

ဖွန်—ပဝ၎်—Large tree of genus Garcinia. ချ.

ဖွန်ဖဝံးဒဒ့်—သဉ်ရိုးချွဉ်—ကယဲ၎်ဖြး—A small species of Garcinia.

ဖွဟ့—ကွီ—To be striped, or banded, crosswise.

ဖြဟ့—တ၎်ကွီ—The tapir, §552.

ဘဝံးဖွဟ့ခဘ့—ပဉ်စုဉ်—A bird resembling a Wagtail.

ဖွန့—ပံမး—an axe with the head made to move on its handle.

ဖွံး—ကွံ—'To have a keen appetite for'; a lake, with a river running through it, any place in a river where the water is still, §18:2, 489:4.

ဘဖွံး—သးကွံ—Covet, desire what we do not possess.

ဘဝံးဘဖွံးစဟ့—ထိဉ်သကွံစီ—a generic term for a tribe of small birds, some of which resemble the American Humming birds. They are supposed to live on the honey of flowers, and hence their systematic name Nectarinidæ, the Karen name ဘဖွံးစဟ့ and the Burman name ပနိုးဖွင့်စုတ်း They are known however to devour small insects, as well as suck the juices of flowers. More than a dozen different species have been sent up to Calcutta from these Provinces and Arracan. They are called Sun birds by some writers, and Honeysuckers by others, §604.

ဘဖွံး—သကွံ—Plaintains, §459, 568.

ဖွံး—ကိ၎်ကွံ—To tickle.

ဖွံး—ကွံး—Num. affix, §440.

ဖွါး—ဖိး—လိ၎်ကွဲ—This root is affixed to verbs to indicate that the act is performed for amusement or pleasure.

စဒိ့ဖွါး—ဟးဖိး—Walk for pleasure, §431, 445.

ါခးချါး—ါဝံးဖွါး—လိ၎်ကွဲ။လိ၎်ကွဲ—To play.

ဖွါး—ကွဲ—a bee that builds in holes or hollows, §604.

ဖွါ့—ကွဉ်—species of salt water prawn.

ဖွါ့—ဟျ၎်—Loose, (Tav.) §660 ဖွဒ့.

ါ့ဖွါ့—ဆုဉ်—To untwist.

ဖွါ့—ကွဲး—To make slight incisions, to write, §425.

ဖွဒ့—ဟျ၎်—ယ့ဉ်—To loose. §460. ဝဟ့. (Maul.) ဖွါ့.

ဖွဒ့ဟျဲ—ဟျ၎်—Dismiss, ၅၄.

ဃဖွဒ့ဟ့၎်—ညဉ်ကွဲဉ်ယ့ဉ်—The Paradise fish which produces Isinglass, Polynemus sele, §604.

ခ.

ခ—A formative particle.

ခရ့်—ကြွဖိ၎—Barnacles, §600.

ခဲ—က၎်—To break; §426, 509, ၄၃. to divine by breaking a splint of bamboo, §509.

ကဲ့ခဲ—ဂိ၎က၎်—A howdah or saddle, according as it is applied to an elephant or a horse.

ဖဆွဟပခဲ—တ၎်ကသိဉ်—Any thing soft and spongy, sponge.

ကွခဝံးဆွဟပခဲ—ဟိဉ်မိဉ်ကသိဉ်—Place where the earth is soft and elastic.

ဒ့ခါ—ကး—to traffic; §708, to bear an exorbitant price, be scarce, ၄၁.

ဒဃါခါ—အပ္ပါစိဉ်—High, or exorbitant price.

ဝဝံးခါ—ဖိးတကး—Giant monsters, man eaters.

ခါဖဝံး—ကး—Put on a wrapper, (Scrip. Cat. 14:9,) ခးဖဝံး,

ခး—ခဉ်—To be bitter, the chin.

ဖခးဝဝံး—တ၎်ခဉ်ဖိး—A weed, Ladies bed straw, Molluga spergula. The same name is given to another species, M. stricta.

ဖဇခ—ကပါ၎်—Tree of the genus Artocarpus.

ဘံ့ခးဖဘံး—ကယိ၎်သူ—A tree, Cassia nodosa, §535.

ဃခးဒဒ့—ညဉ်ခဉ်ခွဉ်—A small fresh water fish from two to four inches long, described as of the Carp tribe.

ဃဘဓါခးဖဇ့—ညဉ်ထိခဉ်ဆူဉ်—The mango fish, Polynemus paradiscus, §604.

ခါ—ခါ—To step, lift up the foot as in stepping over a thing, a numeral affix to traps and snares, §441.

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ꤟꤢ–ꤟꤤ–ꤞꤟꤢꤞꤟꤢ–ꤢꤞꤢꤞꤟꤤ–A time, or season. Bur. ꤢꤟꤤ။ §531:3. ꤑꤢ.

ꤟꤢ–ꤞꤢꤢꤒꤤ–Show a youth his wife, or a girl her husband; engage in marriage, ꤞ. ꤟꤢ.

ꤟꤢꤞꤟꤢ–ꤟꤤꤤꤟ–Plant of the genus Mormordica, §600, ꤤꤢꤢ။

ꤑꤢ–꤀ꤢꤢ–Calamity, wretchedness.

ꤟꤢ–ꤢꤢ–To shoot, §449. ꤑꤑ. to value, estimate, §489:4, ꤟꤢꤢ.

ꤟꤢ–ꤢꤢꤢ–'Eject phlegm from the trachea.'

ꤢꤢꤞꤟꤢ–꤀ꤢꤢꤢ–Phlegm.

ꤟꤢꤟꤢꤞꤑ–꤀ꤢꤢꤢ–To tuck up a garment behind.

ꤟꤢꤢꤞꤑ–꤀ꤢ–to put on a loose garment, as a shawl, or the native wrapper, §527:2.

ꤟꤢ–ꤤꤢ–To call out, as an army; cross as a stream, §461, 482, 573, a bamboo rat, §552.

ꤟꤢ–ꤢꤢ–As many as, as large as.

ꤟꤢꤑꤢ–ꤢꤢꤞꤢꤞꤑꤢ–ꤟꤤꤢꤑꤢꤢꤢ–To step over, transgress.

ꤞꤢꤢꤟꤢꤑꤢ–ꤢꤢꤢꤟꤢꤑꤢꤢꤢ–Transgress.

ꤟꤢ–꤀ꤢꤢꤢ–Generic name for spiders, §604.

ꤟꤢꤢꤞꤢ–꤀ꤢꤢꤢꤑꤢꤢ–A species of Mygale, §604.

ꤑꤟꤢ–ꤟꤢ–ꤑꤢꤢꤢ–ꤢꤢꤟꤢ–ꤑꤢꤢꤢꤑꤢꤢ–A chieftain, §429. ꤑꤑꤒ

ꤟꤢ–ꤤꤢꤢ–The leg and foot.

ꤞꤑꤟꤢꤞꤢ–ꤑꤑꤢꤤꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢ–applied to space, at the foot or near a person or thing; a num. affix, §443, to time, at that time, §444.

ꤤꤢꤞꤟꤢꤞꤞꤢꤢ–ꤑꤑꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢ–Plant of the genus Justicia, §628.

ꤟꤢꤢꤞꤢ–ꤤꤢꤢꤢ–Shoes, §430.

ꤑꤢꤑꤑꤑꤟꤟ–ꤤꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢ–Described as one of the Grallatores or wading birds.

ꤑꤢ–꤀ꤢꤢ–A country, a land, §425.

ꤑꤢꤢꤞꤢꤑꤢ–ꤑꤢꤢꤞꤢꤑꤢ–Animals, men, §594.

ꤑꤑꤢꤞꤢꤑꤢ–ꤑꤑꤢꤞꤢꤑꤢ–ꤟꤢꤢꤤꤢꤢꤢꤢ–ꤟꤢꤢꤤꤢꤢꤢꤢꤢ–Quadrupeds, animals in general.

ꤑꤞꤢꤞꤢ–ꤟꤞꤢꤢ–Be in doubt.

ꤟꤢ–꤀ꤢꤢ–marrow of bones; pith of stems; pistil of flowers; depths of the heart, §589.

ꤟꤢꤢ–

ꤟꤢꤢꤞꤢꤢ–ꤢꤢꤢ–A relation resulting from marriage, but what, the Karens are not agreed among themselves. The following contains two definitions of the word, and the writer has heard one or two others.

ꤤ ꤞ ꤑꤑ ꤑꤑꤞ ꤑꤞꤢ ꤑꤞꤢ ꤞꤑ ꤞ ꤑꤑ ꤑꤑꤞ ꤑꤞꤢ ꤞꤑ ꤑꤑꤞ ꤑꤑꤞ ꤞ ꤑꤞꤢ ꤑꤑꤞ ꤑꤞꤢ ꤑꤑꤞ ꤞ ꤑꤞꤢ ꤑꤑꤞ ꤞ ꤑꤞꤢ ꤑꤑꤞ ꤑꤑꤞ ꤞ ꤑꤞꤢ ꤑꤑꤞ ꤑꤞꤢ ꤞ ꤑꤞꤢ ꤑꤑꤞ ꤑꤞꤢ ꤞ ꤑꤞꤢ ꤑꤑꤞ

ခမိ–ကဲ–To burn, (Tav.) ခမိး.
ဒးခမိ–ဆိုကဲ–To make a fire, (Tav.) ဒးခမိး.
ခမိ bu–တးဘိကိဒ်–Large black squirrel with yellow breast and belly, probably Sciurus bicolor, §616.
ခမိး–ကဲး–To burn. (Maul.) ခမိ.
ဒးခမိး–ဆိုကဲး–To make a fire.
ခမိး–ခဲန်–Calumniate.
ခမိး–ခဲ–Be covered with thick jungle, or weeds §460.
ခမိး–
lṵခမိး–လူၢ်ခူ–The squash gourd, or red gourd, Cucurbita maxima, §600.
bးခမိး–ဘူခူ–Indian corn, §450.
ခမိး–ခံ–That which is contemplated as the hinder extremity of any thing. Figuratively, it is applied to time. Affixed to a personal pronoun, it may be rendered by the objective case of that pronoun, §448.
ဒခမိး–အခံ–In some applications equivalent to width, §489:4.
ခမိးခွဲ–ခံကွိန်–Buttocks, ၄၃.
lဒးlဲခမိး–လၢအလိၢ်ခံ–After him, her, it, or them; or afterwards.
lဒခမိးဘမိး–လၢခံကွၢ–Afterwards.
lဒခမိး–လၢခံ–Behind, (when referring to place.)
" " Afterwards, (when referring to time.)
lဒခမိးlဖမး–လၢခံတစု–Afterwards.
ဓိခမိးဆံၤ–လၢခံ– Hereafter, thereafter.
lဒခမိးlဒlၤ–လၢခံလၢလဉ်– " "
" လၢခံလၢခံ– " "
ဓိခမိးဓိlၤ–ဆူခံဆူညါ– " "
" ခံၤ– ဆူခံဆူခံ– " "
" လၢခံလၢညါ– " "
lဒဏုၵံlဒခမိး–လၢဖျၢးလၢခံ–Anciently.
" လၢခံလၢသိ– "
lဒခမိးဘဇၤ–လၢခံကတၢ်–Last.
ဘံၥခမိး–ထိဉ်ခူ–The name of two small species of horn-bill, §604. see ဘံၥစံၥ.
ဃိၤခမိး–မ့ဉ်ဒူကျွးခံ–A fire brand.
ခမိး–ခဲန်–To scatter, pour out.
ခမိ့–
ခမိ့ခဖ့–သဉ်ခုဉ်မိန်–Fruit tree, Averrhoa carambola, §535.
ခဒၢခမိ့–ခူတလ့ၢ်–Bold, boldly.
ခဒိ့–ကံၢ်–To tie with a ligature; put on a girdle; creases.
ခမး–ခၢး–Reason, cause, (Tal.) Sometimes pronounced ခံး.
ဃိဒခမးbမိၢ်ဘိlဒိမ–မ့ၢ်အခၢးဒ်လဲဉ်–Why? For, §445.
bးဒခမးlbးဒခမး–တဉ်အခၢးတဘဉ်အခၢး–Perhaps, §445.
ခမ့–ခၢဉ်–To be strong; ၉၄. fixed.
ခမ့–ကျၢး–To be strong, permanent, §684.
ဒဩခမ့–ဝ့ၢ်ခၢဉ်–Strongly, ၁၂၃.
ဒဇၥဂ့ဒဇၥခမ့–အိဉ်ဂၢ်အိဉ်ကျၢး– " An error in Sgau Index, ကၢ, for ဒဇၥစံၥ့ဒဇၥခံၥ.
ခမ့–
ခမ့ဗ့–ယိၢ်ဖြဉ်ဖျံၤ–A woman's girdle.
စ့ပခမ့–ဖိပကၢး–Sodomy.
ခ့–ထီ–A thing that rises above the common level, as the roots of a fallen tree torn up by its roots. Applied especially to the horny casque on the head of Hornbills.
ခ့ဘ့ခ့lဂ့–ကူထီကူလိၤ–Applied to land, uneven, rolling land.
ခဇ–
ခဇဖဖွ–ထု–A trap, §441, 663:2.
ခဃ–ခူဉ်–To wind thread on a ball.
စၥခဃ–စးခူဉ်–A hammer.
ခဇ–ကြိ–ကွဉ်–A numeral affix, §446, 554:4.
ခဇ–
lṵခဇ–လီၤဆံဉ်–Run out, as the contents of a vessel when tipped over.
ခဇ့–ခူဉ်–To dig, §561, ခ့. sometimes.
ခဇ့–ခူ–'To raise by putting supporters underneath.'
ခဇ့–တခူ–To raise up an article by putting blocks under it, Bur. ခု။
ခဇ့ပ့ဂ်ိ–ခူဉ်ဆဲဉ်–To dig and pile up.
ခဇ့–တခၢဉ်–To pillow up, raise up with pillows.
ခစံၥခဇ့–မိဉ်တခၢဉ်–A pillow.
ဘစံၥခဇ့lဂ့–ပထိးခူဉ်လိၤ–Ground nuts, Arachis hypogea. §600.
ခဇ့–ကၢဂ်–To pull oars, §452,
ခဇ့–Prefixed to adverbs of number, equivalent to some.
ခဇ့ဒစံၥခဇ့ဒစံၥ–တစုတစု–တစုစု–Sometimes, occasionally, §447, 500.
ခဇ့ပ့ဂ့ခဇ့ပ့ဂ့–တဘျိဘျိ– " "
ခဇ့ဖဖ့ခဇ့ဖဖ့–တဖၢဖၢ– " "
ခဒၤ–သကွိဂ်–To be bent down, as the limbs of a tree with fruit.
ခဩ–ခူဉ်–Smoke, to ascend as smoke or vapour.
ခဩ–ဘျဉ်–Vapor.
ခဩခဩ–တမိဉ်တမိဉ်–An adverb, §474, 554:8.
ခဒၤ–ခူဉ်–Jelly fish, corresponding to the Linnean genus Medusa, Bur. ခူ။
ခဒၤခမ့–ခူတလ့ၢ်–Bold, boldly, §554:1.
ခဩ–ကူဉ်–to hew, fell, §456, 543:1.
ဘဒိ့ခဩဖစံၥ–သလ့ၤ–Name of a month, January in part.
ဘဒိ့ခဩဧစံၥ–ထ့ကူဉ်– " February in part.

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ခဒၤ—ခူး—A prison.

ခဒ်—ခူး—The month corresponding in part to August.

ခဒ်—တခူး—A generic name for two or three species of Varanus, a reptile of the Lacerta family, §616.

ခဒ်ဘ—မီးဃိဉ်—A Saurian reptile, described by the Karens as a species of Varanus.

ခဒု—ကာ—To move things with a lever.

ခဒု—စကာ—To raise one's self up by resting on the hand, in the manner of putting down a lever.

ခဝံ—ကိ်—To be hot, §431, 660.

ဃခဝံ—သးကိ်—To be troubled in mind, sometimes spoken of anger. §527.

ဖခဝံဖဝဝၢ—တ်ကိ်တ်ဂီၤ—Troubles, Heat ၇၉.

ခဝံဘျိၤ—ကဃၤ—Perspiration.

ခဝံဒွၢ်ၤ—သတါ—The sweating stage of intermittant fever.

ခဝံဂဝံၤ—ကိ်ဃိဉ်—Burn up, (Maul.) ခဝံဂဝံၤ.

ခဝံၤဒ်—ကိ်လူး—Be hot as ashes when too hot to tread upon, to be troubled, perplexed.

ခဝံၤ—

ခဝံၤါၤ—ကီၤလၢ—'A native of any country west of Burmah.' §490:4. Bur. ကုလား။

ခဝံ်—မိဉ်—ဒခဝံ်ဒဂဲ—အမိဉ်အနှ်—The head, the place from which things proceed; a num. affix to things proceeding from one head or source, §450:2, 618, 442:2, also to tides, on, upon, §450.

ခဝံ်ဃွာ်ပ—မိဉ်သဉ်ဃီ—Head §137, 500.

ခဝံ်ဖဃ့—မိဉ်ဇာဉ်—A turban.

ခဝံ်ါစ့—ခဝံ်ါစ့ဘဝံ့ါဝံၤ—ကစၢ်-ကစၢ်ကလိ—A mountain, §449.

ခဝံ်ဂဝံၤ—ကိ်ဃိဉ်—To burn up, (Tav.) ခဝံဂဝံၤ.

ခဝံ်မးံၤစၢၤ—တဒၢ—An umbrella (Maul.) ခမဝံ်ၤစၢၤ.

ခဝံ်ဘဝ်—မိဉ်ထိး—Mouth of a bottle, cave, or the like.

ခဝံ်ချၢၤ—မိဉ်ကျၢ်—The long piece of thatch that is put over the ridge pole, or over the corners of the roof of a house; used figuratively in the signification of the principal thing.

ဒဟ့ခဝံ်—အမိဉ်တလိ်—Over and above, more than, §586.

ါဆဝၢ်ခဝံ်—လၢကံ်မိဉ်—first, used adjectively, §677.

ချုံ့ခဝံ်—ချၢဃီ—On, upon, §457.

ဒချုံ့ခဝံ်ဒနှ့ခဝံ်—အချၢမိဉ်ချၢဃီ—On, upon, §457.

ဘဃခဝံ်ဘံ်ၤစဝံ်—ဘိးသလိး—A generic name for two different species of Indian Bulbuls, referred by different authors to the genera Ixos, Pycnonotus, and Hæmatornis. When used without any qualifying root, the name is usually applied to a species resembling I. jocosus, a bird very common in the gardens of Tavoy, §604.

ဘံ်ခခံ်ဘံ်ၤစဝံ်ဘ့သ—ဘိးသလိးမူ်ပှ်—bird, probably Ixos melanocephalus.

ယဝမံ်ခဝံ်—ညဉ်သုဉ်ဘီ—ကးကဖိး—A fish a span long of the genus Labrax, or Perca. resembling P. scandens. It is found in the Tavoy valley, in fresh water streams subject to the influence of the tides.

ခဝံၤ—ဃိ—

ဖဲၤခဝံၤ—ဝဲ်ဃိ—To clear, cut away small bushes, §456.

ခဝံၤ—ကိ်—The neck, an affix denoting future time, §449, 543:1.

ခဝံၤဖဘ့—ကိ်ပူၤ—The interior of the mouth.

ခဝံၤဖၢ—ခဝံၤဖဒ—ကိ်ယူ်—The throat, gullet.

ခဝံၤါပ့—ကိ်လီၤ—To prostrate, so as to bring down the neck.

bဃခဝံၤ—တဉ်ဖုး—A particle, lest, §449:3.

မဓခဝံၤ—ဓိကိ်—Short time, §634.

မဓခဝံၤ—ဓိစိ်—Recent, recently, §548.

ခဝံၤ—ပကီၤ—ပကိ်—The horse-fly, §604.

ခဝံ်—ဓိး—To watch, ဒ၁. ၅၄. ၁၄၀. wait for; §449. ၆၀.

ခဝံ်—ဒး—To value, estimate, §489:4.

ခဝံ်ဘဒ—ခူသူဉ်—ဓိသူဉ်—To secrete. ဘဒ.

ခဝံ်—တဓိး—စဓိး—The mango, §535, 449, 493.

ခဝံ်—နိ်မုဉ်ကိ်သ့ဉ်—Bengal Quince, Aegle Marmelos.

ခဝံ်ဟ်ခဝံ်—သမူး—Horse Mango, Mangifera fœtida, §600. Bur. လဖွတ်။

ခဝံ့—

ခဝံ့ခၢၤါbဘ့—ဆွသလ့—Jump as a lame man with a stick, that can use one leg only.

ခဝံ့—ဒၢဉ်—Breadth, as of a garment, §489:4.

ခဝံ့—ကီၤ—To hold up.

ခဝံ့—ကူ်—ဒခဝံ့ဒတၢ—အကူ်အတနှ်—Favor, grace; §467:1, a Taleing word from which two conjunctions are formed.

ဒခဝံ့မဒိ—ဟ်—အကူ်မ့်—ဓိး—Because, §451.

ဒခဝံ့မဒိbဒိကဒ့ဟ်—အတူ်မ့်ဒ်နှဉ်ဓိး—Therefore, §451.

ပဒခဝံ့—ပးကူ်—Do good.

စဝံ်ဒခဝံ့—ဓိးကူ်—Recognise a favor, or obligation, by trust in and prayer to the being conferring it.

ခဓ—

ဃခဓခၢ—ညဉ်မိဉ်ခး—a species of salt water cat fish, of the tribe Aspredo, §616.

ခဓၢ—ဒိ—A side, half, §452.

ခဓၢပဓၢ—ဒိပညိ—signification, meaning.

ခဓၢ—ဒိ—a numeral affix to things in sides, signification, meaning.

ါခဓၢ—တဒိ—The side of, part of.

ါခဓၢါခဓၢ—တဒိ—တဒိ—On the one side—on the other side, on the one hand—on the other hand.

ဂၤါခဓၢ—ကဒါတဒိ—On the contrary side; on the contrary.

ါခဓၢခဓၢ—တဒိဒိ—any side, some side or other.

ါဘ်ခဓၢ—ယ်ဒိ—Both sides.

ါဘ်ခဓၢါဘ်ခဓၢ—ယ်ဒိယ်ဒိ—Both sides alternately.

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ါဘစၢဘစၢ–ယၢ်ခွဒိယၢ်ခွဒိ–Both sides, alternately.

ါဒၢဘစၢ–ဒြိဉ်လူ–Pour together. ါဒၢစဝံၤ–ါဒၢဇဖွ့.

ဘစၢါဒၢ–ဂၢ်သလိဉ်–To empty, by pouring out.

ခစၢ့–ဒိ–Land in distinction from water, §490:1. ၃၅. the country in distinction from the city, §454:2, the world of sense in distinction from the world of spirit.

ါဒခစၢ့–လၢဒိ–Without, §454:2.

nဉ့ခစၢ့–နီၢ်ဒိ–The living person while awake.

ပုထျိဝံၤ့–ပုထျိဝံၤ့ပုခစၢ့–ပှၤကညီ–ပှၤသဂ္ဂၤပှၤကညီ–Man in general, the Karens in particular, (Maul.)

ခစၢ့–စဒိ–a plant of the palm family, Zalacca, edulis.

ဘဝံၤခစၢ့ဖဝံၤ–ထိဉ်ဖျံးထိဉ်ဖျးဖိဉ်–A bird, related to the thrushes, §604.

ခစၢ့–ဒခစၢ့ဒဘဉ်–ဒိ–သွဲ–Taxes, §497, 425, 489:4. Bur. ခွန်း

ခစၢ့nဇၥ–ခစၢ့ဖဝံၤ–တူၤနူဉ်–တဘားနူဉ်–So long, §454.

ခစၢ့ခစၢ့nဇၥ–တူၤတူၤနူဉ်–So long, so, §454.

ဇၤခစၢ့ဖဝံၤ–ခစၢ့ဖဘံၤ–တူၤခဲကနုံဉ်အံၤ–ခဲကနုံဉ်အံၤ–Until now, now.

The following examples illustrate a use of ခစၢ့ that has been controverted.

ပု l ကူ့ ကူ့ ဒ ဖဝံၥ ဒစၥ ဃ ဒ ဖဝံၥ nစၥ ဂူ့ ဍၥ ဍၥ lဘၤ. ဖဝံ ဒ ဖဝံၥ nစၥ ၸ့ၥ ၸ့ၥ ဃ စၢ်ၥ ဝဘၢ ဃ, n ဒစၥ l ပု ဒစၢ့ ဖၣ့ nစၥ n l ဂူ့, ဘွ့ ၸ့ၥ l ခစၢ့ ဖဝံၤ·ဃ ဝဒိ ဒ ဂူ့ ဇဒ nစၥ ဘံၥ ဝဒိ ဒ ၸ့ ါဒ့.

ပု lဒ ဒ ဘံၤ nစၥ ဖ ဝစၥ lဘၤ ဖဝံ ဝဘၢ ဒ ဝတံၥ ဒ lၤ, l ကူ့ ကူ့ ဒ ဝတံၥ ဒ lၤ nစၥ စၢ်ၥ ဇဒ ဘ်ဒၢ ဖဝံၤ, ဖ lဘၤ ဘွ့ lဒ ခစၢ့ nစၥ ဖ ဒစၥ ၸ့ l ၸ့ဒၢ, ဝဒိ ဇဒ ဘံၤ ဝဝံၥ ဂဒိ ဘွ့ lဂ့ ဂါ ဇဖွ့ ဖၣၤ lစၢ. ဖ ဝဝံ ဒစၥ nဉ့ဣၤ ဘၤ, ဖ ဝဝံ lဘၤ ဘွ့ ဘွ့ lဒ ခစၢ့ လစၢ. ပ ဝစၥ ဂစၥ lဂ့ ဖဝံ ဝဘၢ lဒ ဖဘ lခစၢ, ဂဒိ ဘွ့ ဘွ့ lစၤ ဂဒၢ ဂၤ l ဖၣ ဘ်ဒၢ nစၥ lစၢ.

ခစၢ့–တူၤ–An adverb of time. ခစၢ့–ခဖွ့.

ခစၢ့ဖဝံၤ–ခဲကနုံဉ်အံၤ–Now, until now.

ဃခစၢ့–ဘဉ်သဃိဉ်–To meet. ဘ့စဃ.

ခစၢ့ဘံၤ့nဒ့ဖဝံၤ–တူၤခဲကနုံဉ်အံၤ–Until now. As an adverb of time there is little room for doubt that the compounds of ခစၢ့. ခစၢ့. and ခဖွ့, are formed from the same root, and it is much to be regretted that a different mode of spelling, for the different words, has been adopted in the printed books. The writer not willing to add to the almost inextricable confusion that prevails in the spelling of Pgho, conformed his spelling in the Grammar to that of the books latest printed at Maulmain, and hence the difference of spelling there which he condemns here. Since however the first part of the work was printed off, the spelling of this word has been altered in the works subsequently printed at Maulmain ; and as it is impossible to conjecture where it will settle down, or whether it will ever settle down at all, this explanation is necessary for the reader to understand the merits of the case. As the natives pronounce all the three different ways, any one may contend with some reason for any spelling he may choose to adopt. The same native pronounces the same word with different inflections according as he emphasizes the word or not. An intelligent assistant writes,

ပု စၢ်ၥ ဇဒ lဒ ခစၢ့ ဖဝံၤ nစၥ မၤ ဒ ဘ bဒိၤ ဖဝံၤ lစၢ. ဖ မၤ lဒၤ ပု nဉ့ ဂၤ bဒိၤ ဒ မဝံ ဂဒိၤ lဒ ဒ ဝတံၤ ဒ ဆွဒိၤ် ဃ ဂဒိၤ ဝဘၢ ဒဘၤ. ဒစၥ lဒ ခဒိၤ် ဗၢံၤ ဗၢံၤ ဃ ပု nစၥ ဂဒိၤ ဝဘၢ ဇဒ lစၢ. ဃ ဖ ဘ ဒဒိၤ l ဘွ့ စၢ်ၥ bဃ lဒ ဒ ဒဘ ဖ စၢ်ၥ ဒၣၤ, ခစၢ့ ဖဝံၤ nဒိၤ n ဖစ ဂဒိၤ lစၢ ဇဃ. ဒဒိၤ မဒိ ဖ ဘ ဘ ဒဒိၤ ဘွ့ lဒ ဒ ဝတံၤ lဒ ဒ ဒဘ ဃ ဖ စၢ်ၥ ဒၣၤ, ဇဒ ခဖွ့ ဖဝံၤ n ဖစ ဂဒိၤ lစၢ ဇဃ.

ပု ဖၥ lံၤ ပု ဘ ဂၢ်ၤ ဂၤ lဒ ဒဒိၤ ဘဂ့ ဝၢ် l ဂၤ ဂၤ ခတံၥ lံၤ ဘ ဘစ့ ဒၢ်ၤ ဘစ့ ဒဝံၤ lစၢ. ဃ ဖ lဘၤ ဘစ့ ဝၢ် ဃ ဖ ဇစၢ် nဉ့ ဒၣၤ ဗၢံၤ ဃ ဖ ဘ ဘွ့ ဇွဘၤ ဖ ဒစ့ ဖၣ့ lစၢ. ဃ ဒ ဝဘၢ ဂဒိၤ ဖဝံ့ ဘွ့ ဃ ဖ စၢ်ၥ ဒၣၤ, ဇဒ ခဖွ့ bဝံ့ nဒိၤ့ ဖဝံၤ n ဖစ ဂဒိၤ lစၢ ဇဃ. ပု ဘၣ့ ပု ဘ ဒဒိၤ l ဘွ့ bၣ nဉ့ ဃဘ့ ဃ, ပု ဒဒိၤ ဒၤ ဇဘ့ ဒၤ lံၤ ပ ဇဒ l ဃဘ့ ဃဘ့ ဒဒိၤ l ဒစၥ bၣ ဒဒိၤ lဒၤ မၤ ဃ မဒိ ပ ဘ l ဘွ့ bၣ မဒိ ပ ဘ ဖဇၤ ဃ ပ စၢ်ၥ ဇဒ့ ဒၣၤ, ဇဒ ခစၢ့ bဝံ့ nဒိၤ့ ဖဝံၤ n ဖစ ဘု့ ဘဒိၤ lစၢ ဇဃ.

ခစၢ့–စဝံၥဘစဝံၤ–ဖိၥစဃိဉ်–ဖိၥသဃိဉ်–A dark green cuckoo said by the Karens to resemble in every respect, but the size, the green billed cuckoo, Zanclostomus viridirostris of Jerdon's plates. It is doubtlessly the "closely allied species Zanclostomus tristis, Melias tristis of Lesson, and the Phœnicophœus longicauda of Blyth. This species inhabits Nepaul and the Tenasserim Provinces. It bears a very close resemblance in color to our Peninsular bird, but is much larger."—(Jerdon.)

For other Cuckoos, see ဘု့ဝစၢ.

ခစၢ့ဒ့nဘါ–ကိၤ–a green bird described as a species of merops, or Bee-eater.

ခဇ့–

ခဇ့–ဃိဉ်–A solid angle or segment ; a numeral aff. §455.

ဝဝံၤခဇ့ဝဝံၤဒ့–ဇးစုလိၤ်အခိဉ်မိဉ်–To be possessed of wealth.

ခဖွ့–တူၤ–Until, §453. ခစၢ့.

ခဖွ့bဝံ့nဒ့ဖဝံၤ–ခစၢ့–တူၤခဲကနုံဉ်အံၤ–Until now, §453. 548.

lဒခဖွ့–lဘ့ခဖွ့–ထံလူၤဃး–Water goglet.

ခဖွ့ဘဒိၤ–ကိၤ်တၢဉ်းကး–Sulphur, §671.

ခွ့–

ဖၣခွ့ဝဝံ့–ဖိဉ်ကလၢ်ဇၢ–a plant, Spilanthes amella.

ဖၣခွ့မာ့်–ဖိဉ်ကလၢ်မံၤ–a weed, Polanisia icosandria.

ခွဝံၤ–ခွိး–To restrain, from Bur. ချုပ်း §432, 509, 567:3.

ခွဘ်–ကြာ်–A harrow.

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ခွဲ့—ကရိုဂ်—Shed for paddy, to give the signification of obscure language.
ခွံ့—ကြိုဂ်—To bind fast, to confine, as in stocks.
ခွံ့ခွံ့—နိုဉ်တိဉ်ကိုဉ်—A bell made of metal.
ခွံ့စံ့—ကုးကဆိသူဉ်—Species of Mushroom, eaten by the Karens.
ချး—ချးချိုး—ကျွး—To be bare.
ချးခဝံး—ကျွးမိဉ်—A bald head.
ချးပကး—ချးချိုး—ကျွးမနုး—Really, wholly, to the purpose, §490.
ဖျိုချ—ဓဉ်ဆါ—Ashes.
ဖျိုချဖး့—ဓဉ်ကပူး—Fire place, hearth.
ဖျိုချခွး—ဓဉ်ကွဉ်—The border of the fire place, fender.
ချ—ချါ—Wood ashes.
ချာဘံး—ချါထံ—Lye.
ချး—
ဖံးချခေဝံး—ကျွးကျဉ်မိဉ်—The snapping beetle, or skip-jack, §604.
ဘဖွချး—ကတြူဂ်—To be slack, ဘဖွချဖ.
ချး—ချး—a disease in children, the Marasmus.
ချ့—ချိ—Cook by boiling, not including rice.
ဘံးချ့—ထံချိ—Warm water, boiled water.
ချ့—ကလိး—To be depressed in the center, sag.
ချ့—ကွိုး—A coil, or bundle of rope coiled up, §684.
ချံး—ခွံဉ်—a cross-bow.
ချံး—ခွံ—ဒချံးဒဝး—အခွံအသဉ်—Seeds, kernels in the body.
ချံးဒဖးဘဖ့ဒဖး—ခွံဖိုးထိဖိုး—A boat. §489:4.
ချံး—ခွံ—A plant of the yam tribe; name of a month, April.
ဝးချံးချး—သးခွံးချူး—To be undetermined, vascillating.
ချံး—ဘွံးချံး—ကျံ—The flea, §600.
ချံး—
ခးချံး—ကွံး—To tuck up a garment behind.
ချံး—ခွံး—To fold, double up; §422, a generic name for turtle, §604.
ပွံ့ချံးဝး—လၢါခွံးသူဉ်—Flint, §600.
ချိ့ချံး—ချိ့ခဝံး—ချသဒိး—Quickly, §449, quick, §456.
ချံးဝ့မ—ခွံးသူမ့ါ—a creeper, used in medicine.
ဘံးဃဲချံးဖဝံး—ထံဃါ—A water insect resembling a species of Aega.
ချံ့—
ချံ့ပကိ့—ပြိ့စိ့—လွးတကွး—Wholly, §656, 668.
ချံ့—ကဟဉ်—Spinning wheel, §450.
ဘံးချံ့—ထံခုဉ်—Cold water.
ချံ့ဃး—ကျဉ်—A pestle.
ချံ့—ချ့—သလွဉ်—Roll, as any thing cylindrical or globular, §460, 567:4.
ချံ့ချဈ—ပံါခွိ—The Cicada in its pupa state.
ချိး—
ဖဝဲးချိး—တါဟၢဇၢဆိလၢအဝ့ါ—The dysentery.
ဖဝးချိး—တါဟၢဇၢပံ့ါ—Cholic pains.
ချိး—ကိါလဲါ—A winnowing fan.
ချိ့—ချ—To be quick, §713, sometimes written ချဒ့.
ချိ့ချိ့—ချချ—Quickly.
ချိ့ခဝံး—ချိ့ချံး—ချသဒိး—Quickly, §449.
ပးဒဖံၢဒချိ့—လၢအဆိအချ—Quickly, §500 (misplaced, it ought to have been in after §498.)
ချိ့—ခွံ—a fathom.
ချိ့—ကထိး—To talk, a word, §420.
ချိ့—ကျွး—To press down, §525.
ချ—
ဝးချံၢချ—သးခွံးချူး—To be undetermined, vascillating.
ချး—ကျွ—To shut down, as a lid; the thing that shuts down, §660.
ချးbံး—ကျွဂ်ဘး—Shut up, hide from sight.
ပ့ချး—ဇိးတကုဉ်—Capsize as a boat.
ခဝံးချး—မိဉ်ကျွဂ်—The long piece of thatch that is put over the ridge pole, or over the corners of the roof of a house; used figuratively in the signification of the principal thing.
ဒ့ချး—ဓ့ချး—မၤကဖါ—To turn over, push over.
ချးပ့—အိထိလဉ်—Face down.
ချး—ကုဉ်—To put on a hat.
ချးခဝံးမဝံး—မိဉ်ကုဉ်—A native hat.
ချ—ချူး—To reach unto; particle, §456.
ပ့ချ—တချူး—Before, §456.
ချ့—ကဟၢး—a swamp.
ချဝံး—ချိဉ်—Generic name for the testaceous Mollusca, §66:1, 600.
ချဝံးဒခဝံးချ—ချိဉ်အမိဉ်ကး—Operculum of a univalve shell.
ချဝံးဖ့ခဝံး—ချိဉ်မုဉ်ဟ့ါ—Name sometimes applied to Cyclostoma nobilis. ချဝံးလ့ခဝံး.
ချဝံး—ကြိး—To excavate, as a rock; to cross a stream, to interpret, a trough, thing excavated.
ချဝံး—ကြိဉ်—Manner, custom, habit, or language.
ချဝံးဘံး—ကြိဉ်ထံ—Question precisely.
ချဝံး—တြိး—A ravine at the head of streams.
ဘံးချဝံး—ထံကြး—A stream.
ချဝံး—ချိး—Set up, as sheaves of grain.
ဂချဝံး—တချိး—To tilt up.
ဘမ့ချဝံး—ဆွဲဉ်ဘိတံဉ်—ဒ့ဘိဆွဲဉ်—Described as a large Scopion, §616.
ချံ့—ချ—The back, on upon, §457.
ဒချံ့ဒဒ့—အမိဉ်အချ—“ “
ချံ့ခဝံး—ချဃိ—“ “
ဒချံ့ခဝံးဒ့ခဝံး—အချမိဉ်ချဃိ—“

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ဒဆုံ့ဒဗ့်–အချာခိုင်ချာဃိ–The outside, as of a vessel, box, door, and the like.
ဆွံ့–
ဆွံ့–ဝါမှဒဆွံ့–သွင်မုဉ်ကျာ်–Large sticks of firewood, §446.
ဆွံ့–ချာဉ်–Generic name for many species of Ficus, corresponding to that section of the genus, nearly, in which the fruit is single, or in pairs, §535, 450.
ဆွံ့ခဝံ့–ဆွံ့ဘရွိဖဝံ့ဘံ–ချာဉ်ဒၢ–Name given by some Karens, to the Peepul, or F. religiosa. ၁. ၂.
ဝါ၁ဆွံ့–ကသံဉ်ချာဉ်–Plant of the Apocyneæ family, and probably of the genus Tabernæmontana.
ဖဒဆွံ့–ပါ်ချာဉ်–Species of Curcuma.
ဆွံ့ဘ–ခၢဉ်သး–Middle.
ဘံၢဆွံ့ဘ–middle of the stream, ၉၀. ၁၂၁.
ဘဒွဆ၀–ကတြိ်–To be slack. ဘဒွဆ၊.
ဆွဖ–ကြီး–
ဖဖၤဆွဖ–စီးကြီး–Immodest.
ဆွဖ–ခြိုဉ်–a mat, §439.
ဆွဈ–ဒြိ–To be whole, unbroken as rice.
ဆုံ့ဆွဈ–ပံ်ခြိ–The Cicada in its pupa state.
ဆွဈ့–ကြီး–Rafters, of a house.
ဆွဈ့–ဝဉ်ဒိ–A trap which spears the animals it catches, §441.
ဘ့်ကံၤဆွဈ့–သိတနံၤကျား–all day. §693, 697.
ဘ့်ကၤဆွဈ့–သိတနၤကျား– " night.
ဘ့်ကံၤဆွဈ့–သ့တနံၤကျား–All day.
ဘ့်ကၤဆွဈ့–သ့တနၤကျား– "
ဆွဒွ–
မ့်ဆွဒွ်–သဉ်ဒိၤကျး–The tamarind tree, Tamarindus indica.
ဆွ်–ကျ်–an affix, §458.
ဗဝံဆွ်–ကျ်ကျ်–Behold, §645.
ဗဝံ–ဗဝ်ဒိ့ဆွ်ဘိ့–အံး–အံးက့ၤကျ်က့ၤ–To watch over.
ဆွၢ–ဆွါ–affix, marking the male gender in intelligent beings, §459.
ဆွၢ-ဧဆွၢ–တဆွါ–Cousin; term of salutation, §459, 420.
မၤဆွၢဒ ဘ–မၤဆွါအသး–Take the dress and appearance of a man, spoken of women, ၁၂၉.
ဖုဆွၢ–ဖုဘံၢ်ဖုဆွၢ–ဖိဝ်ဆွါ–A male, a man, §159. ၁၆၀.
ဆွၤ–ဝဝ်–To scratch, rake, paw.
ဆွၤ–ကွင်–'To put up a curb.'
ဆွၤ–ကဝဝ်–Generic name for several trees of different genera and species, §600.
ဆွၣ–ဆွး–a large tree bearing a pod. ခ၀ၣ.
ဆွ့–တး–Reel, as thread.
ဆွ့–ကြိၤ–A circle, semicircle, a coil, §684.
ဖဈဆွ့–ဒိကြိၤ–A flowering plant, the Clerodendron, of which there are two or three species, §628.
ဏ်ၤဆွ့–ဗျံၤသကြိၤ–A noose.
ဆွ့–ခြိဉ်–To drive, as fowls by extending the arms, to pursue as a tiger passing in stealth from one side of the road to the other, seeking a favorable opportuity to pounce upon his prey, §452.
ဆွ့–ကွၤ–To watch for evil.
ဆွ့–ကျဉ်–A pruning hook, or similar instrument.
ဆွ့–ကွဲ်–A million, §604.
ဆွ့်–ကြီ်–A suit at law, §429, 554:4.
ဆွံ–
ပဆွံ–သညဉ်အုဉ်ပၤၤ–ပကွံ်–Large tree belonging to the genus Careya, named in honor of Dr. Carey; C. arborea, §535. (Tav.)
ဧဆွံ– " " " (Maul.)
ဆွံၤ–ဒိဉ်ကွံၤ–Instrument made of two rollers to clean cotton, 'native cotton gin.'
ဆွံၤ–ပတူး–ပဒူး–သ့ဉ်ညဉ်အုဉ်ထံ–Generic name for several species of Barringtonia, §600.
ဆွံ၁–ခွံဉ်–A generic name for several species of Lacerta, §616.
ဆွံ၁ဘဈ့ဖၢ–ခွံဉ်ဒိ–Lacerta stellis, the blood sucker.
ဆွံ၁ဃဒိ–ခွံဉ်ထဲၤ–The sand Lizard.
ဆွံ၁ သိၣက၁–ခွံဉ်သံဉ်နိ–The flying Lizard.
ဗ၁ဆွံ၁–ညဉ်ခွံဉ်–ညဉ်ကဆိ–A fresh water fish more than a yard long, described as a large species of cat fish.
ဆွံၤ–ခွံ–To comb, the numeral nine, §446.
ဆွံၤ–ကွံ်–To cast, throw, ၅၎. a verbal affix, §460.
ဆွံၤဒဝံ၊–ထြိ–To reject, throw away.
ဆွံၤ–တ့ဂ်–To throw, put in. ၀၊ကရ.
ဆွိ်–ကွဲ်–A Limulus, or king crab, §604.
ဆွိၤ–ကွဲၤ–A trumpet blown in with a tongue on the side, §600.
ဆွိၤ–သကွဲၤ–A tree producing a drupe.
ဆွိ၊–ခွဲ–A tree, a species of Bignonia, §535.
ဒ့ဆွိၤ–တခွဲ–To angle. The fishing tackle in general, or sometimes the hook alone, §441.
ဆွိၤဏံၤ–တခွဲဗျံၤ–Fishing line.
ဆွိၤbဈ့–တခွဲဘိ– " rod.
ဆွိၤမၤဂဒ်–တခွဲကနဉ်–" hook.
ဘံၤဆွိၤ–သ့ဉ်ဃိဉ်တခွဲ–a plant of the natural family Rubiaceæ.
ဂဈဆွိၤ–ဃဲ–a small animal of the genus Tupaia, §616.
ဆွိ၊–ခွဲ–To sweep, dust with a brush or broom.
ဂဝံဆွိ၊–နိဉ်ခွဲသိဉ်–a brush or broom, §572.
ဆွိ၊–ခွဲး–To pick, as a torch with a stick; pick out, as boiled rice from the pot.
ဆွိ၊ဆွ၊–ခွဲးဆွး–To stir up, or around.
ဆွိ်၊ဇ့်–ခွဲးတံၢ်–To draw a person's attention to an object by touching him.
ဆွိ်–ကွဲ်–A million, ၁၃့. §604.

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ꩻꩫꩍ–ꩵꩍ–To creep.
ꩻꩵꩍ–ꩻꩍ–Permission. Bur. ꩻꩵꩍ။ ၁၎.

ဂ

ဂꩻ–ဂꩍ–To pour out, (Tav.) ꩫꩍ.
ဂꩻ–ꩺꩍ–Aunt. In common use as a term of respect in addressing females older than the speaker, ꩺꩵꩻ.
ꩫꩍꩻꩻ–ꩫꩍꩻꩫꩍ–To have the heart or mind set upon an object.
ꩺꩫꩍꩻ–ꩫꩍꩻꩫꩍ–Covetousness, Bur. လောဘ။
ꩫꩫꩻ–ꩫꩍꩵ–to welcome, caress, spoken of both men and beasts. This word is used in the Pgho Translation for kiss, in Matthew. But if the following native definition be correct, caress is more properly its signification.

ꩵ ꩍꩫ ꩺꩫ ꩫꩫ ꩻꩻ ꩺꩫ ꩫꩍ ꩫꩫ ꩫꩍ ꩫꩫ ꩫꩫ ꩫꩍ ꩫꩫ ꩫꩫ ꩫꩍ ꩫꩫ

ကံး–

ကံးဂၤ–ဝံးဂုး–To shake, as a basket of rice to make its contents settle down.

ကံး––ကတံ–Species of Saccharum, §450. (Maul.) ဗာံ.

ကံး–ဝံဒ်–to rub, grind; crowd as in passing through a narrow space; the chill preceding fever or a similar sensation when no fever ensues; to shake the head horizontally.

ဒွးဂၤကံး–ဝဉ်ဒွဉ်ဝံဒ်–Go in, or through side ways.

ဘဒဒိုးကံး–သးအုဉ်ဝံဒ်–To feel savage.

ဧဝံးကံး–ထိဉ်ဝံဒ်–a Pheasant. Two species seem to go under this name, the Silver pheasant, and the Black pheasant. The crested peacock pheasant is called ဧဝံးဒးဃဒိ. In addition to these the Argus pheasant is said to be found near the southern boundary of Mergui, §604.

ဂံး–

ကံး–သဃုး–Generic name for several kinds of Jews-harps.

ကံးပ–ဟံဉ်–House; §424, a num. affix, §467.

ကံးပါ့–ဟံဉ်လီ–The placenta.

ကိ–ဂ့်–Ratan, of which there are many species; §434; the name given at Maul. and Rangoon to plants called ကြဲ့ at Tavoy.

ကိဇ–ဘီခွးခွိးးဘီခွးခွိး–Plant, a species of Cissus.

ဖဝံးဗွိုကိဇ–တးထုးထဲ–A plant of the genus Vitis, §600.

ကိၤ–ဂ့ၤ–ဒကိၤဒဒွၤ–အဂ့ၤအဝါ––To be good, §425, or handsome, ၂၃. ၁၁၃. a verbal preffix, §421, 466.

ကိၤ–ကိၤ–ဂ့ၤ–ဂ့ၤ–Whether–or; neither-nor, §466.

ကိၤကိၤ–ကိၤကိၤ–ဂ့ၤဂ့ၤ–ဂ့ၤဂ့ၤ–Whether–or; neither–nor, §466.

မဒိကိၤ–မဒိကိၤ–မ့ိဂ့ၤ–မ့ိဂ့ၤ–Whether–or; neither–nor, §466.

lကိၤ–တဂ့ၤ–Prohibitive particle, (Tav.) lစိၤ.

ကိၤ–ခဲဉ်–To rip, cut open, as folded paper; §68:2, to cut or slice off, §452.

ဘၢကိၤ–ထိခဲဉ်–A sickle, §68:5,

စဝံၢကိၤ–ဖဝံၢကိၤ–သဖိး–A trap to noose fowls by the neck.

ကိ့–ကြွ–သရူၤ––A large animal of the Lacerta tribe, §616.

ကိုကု့–ဒ့ဖိ–Be wavering.

ဘၢကိုကု့–သးဒ့ဖိ–To doubt.

ကိပ–ဟံဉ်–A house. ကံး.

ကဒိ–ခဲၤ–To move, arise.

ကဒိဘပ့–ခဲၤထၢဉ်–To rise up, §540. ၁၃.

ကဒိဘပ့ါကံ–ခဲၤကလံဉ်–To dance.

ကဒိၤ–

ဘဖ့ကဒိၤ–သိဉ်ခဲၤ Scrapings of bamboos.

ဖဂဒိဘ ဘ–မ့ိၢ်ဆဲသဉ်–Chillies, capsicum, §583.

ဖဂဒိၤဖဂဒိဘ–မ့ိၢ်ဂံဝ်ဖျိစဲ–မ့ိၢ်ဂံဝ်မျိစဲ–'Red pepper' chillies.'

ဖဂဒိဘဖျိဒိၤ–တၢ်ရုံဉ်–Various articles, rubbed together for a condiment.

ကဒိၤ–ဟဲ–To come, §422.

ကဒိ့–ဟ့–To hate, §691:4.

ကဒ့ိ–ဒကဒ့ိဒbၤ–အဂ့ၢ်အတၢ် Strength, (Tav.) §561.

ဒကဒ့ိbၤ–အဂ့ၢ်အတၢ်–Strength, (Maul.)

ကဒ့ိ–ဒကဒ့ိဒခ့ဇ့–ဂ့ၢ်–အဂ့ၢ်အကျိၤ–A row, a numeral affix to things in rows; a reason, concerning, §468, 601.

ကဒ့ိlံၤ––ကဒ့ိlံၤbဉ့lံၤ–ကဒ့ိlံၤbၤlံၤ–ဂ့ၢ်လိဉ်––ဂ့ၢ်လိဉ်ဘိလိဉ်–To contradict, argue.

ဒကဒ့ိbဒိၢစံၤ––အဂ့ၢ်ဒိအံၤ––For, on this account, §468:3.

မဒိဒကဒ့ိbဒိၢဘိၢlဒိ့–မ့ၢ်အဂ့ၢ်ဒိလဲဉ်–Why? for.

ဒကဒ့ိဒဖဲ့–အဂ့ၢ်အဝိၢ်–Concerning.

ဒကဒ့ိဒခ့ဇ့–အဂ့ၢ်အကျိၤ– "

bၤဒကဒ့ိlbၤဒကဒ့ိ–တဉ်အဂ့ၢ်တဘဉ်အဂ့ၢ်–Perhaps.

ကဒ့ိဗျိၤ–ဂ့ၢ်ဖွဲး–get free by opposing with reasons, ၇ɛ.

ကဘ့–ဟူ–To be heard, to hear.

ဂဒ့ိကဘ့–နၢ်ဟူ–To hear.

ကဘ့ဘ့ိဘၢlဒ့–ဟူထိသါလိၤ–To be noised abroad, be famous. ၁၂၇.

ကဘ့–ရှ–A mane, fin, serrated leaf, and the like.

ကဘ့–ဂုၤ–to recoil, go backwards, back foremost.

ကဘ့–ယုၤ–A verbal affix, §465.

ကဘ့–ကၢၤ–to surround, ဝ့ဲ–ဖθ့.

ပကျ်ပ–သဆဉ်–To exhort, excite.

ကဇ–ဂုၤ––To winnow, roll the paddy round in the fanning basket.

ကံးဂၤ–ဝံးဂုး–To shake, as a basket of rice to make its contents settle down.

ကဈ–ထု–To hatch, brood, hug, (Tav.) ကဈ.

ကဈ–ဖ့–To anoint, (Tav.) ကဈ.

ကဈ–သူ–to anoint the head, (Tav.) ကဈ.

ကဈ–ဟ့ဉ်–Anoint as with salve, (Tav.) ကဈ.

ဧဝံးပကဈ–ဖိကအိ–A generic name for birds of the Linnean genus Strix, Owls.

Seven or more species have been sent up to Calcutta from these Provinces and Arracan, and among them the common Barn Owl, found in Tavoy, "differing in no respect," the Curator of the Asiatic Society's, Museum says, "from the English Owl, Strix flammea." Although the writer has seen this owl in the day time, quietly perched on the trees in his garden, yet he cannot give the Karen specific name with certainty. Some call it ဧဝံးပကဈကဇဂဒ့–ဖိကအိလုဉ်စၢၤ; but others describe this bird with a long tail like the Hawk owls.

A small owl heard hooting and screetching every night in Tavoy, is probably of the modern genus Athene species of which have been sent up from

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the Tenasserim Provinces to Calcutta.. Mr. Bennett says, it is the same bird as the American screech owl.

Two species of Horned owls are described.—ဘံ့ဘံ့ဘံ့ဘံ့ဘံ့—တာ၀်တာ၀်တံ့တံ့—denominated by some ဘံ့ပဂျ၀်း—ဖိကအိလံ့, resembles the Virginian Horned owl but is a different species of the same genus, Bubo. ဘံ့ပဂျဒွာခံ့—ဖိကအိဝါဖိဉ် is described as another large species of Horned owl, but it most probably belongs to the genus Ketupa as it preys on fish, a characteristic Mr. Blyth says of that genus. Some Karens divide the owls into great and small ဘံ့ပဂျဖျ ခံ့—ဖိကအိဖးဖိဉ်, and ဘံ့ပဂျဖံ့, or ဘံ့ပဂျဒယာ—ဖိကအိပြီဒိး, as in §604; but the above may be regarded as a brief and improved monagraph of the family, according to the writer's present knowledge of the subject.

ဘံ့ပဂျ၀့်ယိး—ဖိကအိဘိခံ—the writer has not succeeded in refering to its proper section in the family. It most probably belongs to the genus Athene. It is described as follows,

ဒ၂ ၂ဒ ဘံ့ ပဂျ ၀့် ယိး ကဒ၂, ဒ မဈ ဒဘဂျ ဘံ့ ချ ကဒ၂ ၂ဈ၁. ဒ မှိ ဘဒးဖျိ့, ဒ ခံ့ ပွာံ့ ဘ၂့, ဒ ယိး သ ဖ၂့ ၀့်, ဒ ခံ့း ဟ့ ၊း ၀့်, ဒ ဘ၂ ကာ ဒဘ့် ဘဈ့ ဒ သ ဝှိ ဒ ဘ၂့ ဝှိ ဒ ဒွး ၂ဈ၁.

ဂဈဖျ—ကပး—the side.

ဂ၀့—ဂုး—Recoil. (Scrip. Cat. 15:5.) ဂ၂့.

ဂဒ့—ဂာ၀်—to be still, quiet.

ဂဒ့ဖ့—ဂာ၀်တပာ၀်—to be still, calm.

ဂဒ့ခ၂့—ဂာ၀်ခာဉ်—Strong, established.

ဂဒ—ဂု၀်—a snake, serpent, (Maul.) ဝဒ.

ဗျဂဒ—ညဉ်ဂု၀်—A fish, a species of Macrognathus. ဗျဒ၀့ is another species of the same genus, (Maul.) ဗျဝဒ.

ဂဒ၂—ဟူဉ်—To steal, (Maul.) a particle, ဝဒ၂ §680.

ဂဒ၂—သူဉ်—to anoint the head, (Maul.) ဂဈ၂.

ဂဒ၂—ဖျူ—To anoint, (Maul.) ဂဈ၂.

ဂဒ၂—ဟူဉ်—Anoint as with salve, (Maul.) ဂဈ၂.

ဒ၂ဂဒ၂ဒ၂ဘူး—တ၀်ဘူဉ်။တ၀်ဟူဉ်တ၀်ဘူဉ်—A thief, a robber, §614. (Maul.) ဒ၂ဝဒ၂ဒ၂ဘူး.

ဂဒ၂—ဟု—To hatch, brood, hug, (Maul.) ဂဈ၂.

ဂဒ၁—ဂဒ၁ဒ၂—ဟု—cleaned rice, §449, 463, 476, (Maul.) ဝဒ၁.

ဂဒ၁ဒ၂ယိ၊ဒွံး—ဟုဆဉ်မှ၊ဆွံ—Food carried on a journey, ဝဒ၁ဒ၂ယိ၊ဒွံး.

ဂဒ၊—ဆူဉ်—To rub one thing on another, as a root with water on a stone to grind it up, or a fiddle stick on the strings to produce a sound.

ဂဒ၊—ခိုဉ်—To grind, as by rubbing between two stones.

ဂဒ၊—ပူဉ်—Rub with a file or stone, to saw; grind with a hand mill.

ဒ၃့ဂဒ၊—ဆာဉ်ဂူဉ်—ဆာဉ်ပူဉ်—A hand paddy mill.

ဒ၂ဂဒ၊ဒ၂ဂဒ့်—မိ၁်ဂံ့ဖါစဲ—မိ၁်ဂံ့မါစဲ—'Red pepper, chillies.'

ဂဒ၊ဧဖျဒ်—သဘျ—To be unincumbered, without appendages, unmarried.

ဒ့ဂဒ၊ဟ၁်—ဂုဉ်နှ၁်—Obtain by force.

ဒ့ဂဒ၊—လူး—Snatch and pull away.

ဂဒ၊ ၂း—ဂုဉ်လဉ်—By the side, §45, 180:2.

ဂဒ၊ဗွာံ့—ဂုဉ်ဃံ—Ribs, §72:2.

ဒ့ဂဒ၊—ဂုဉ်—to seek refuge in one, 'protect,' a verbal prefix, §609:3, 678.—a name given by some Karens to a box.

ထု ဖဝံ့ သ ဒ မဝံ ဒဒ့ မဝံ ဝ၁ ဃ, ဘဒ့် စဒ့ ဝဘ၁ ၂ဒ ဖဒ့ ဒ ဒဈ၂ ကဈ ဃ, ထု စာံ့ ဝဒ့ ဒ ဘဒ့် ဒ့ ဂဒ၊ ဒ သ ဝဒ့ ဒ ဖဒ့ ၂ဈ၁.

ဂဒ့ဖဈ့—ဂဒ့ဖဝံ့—ဟာဖာ—The abdomen, (Maul.) ဝဒ့ဖဝံ့.

ဂဒ့—ဇူ၀်—Rays of light (Maul.) ဝဒ့.

ဘဝံ့ဖဒ့ဂဝံ—ထိဉ်သဘဉ်ဂိ၀်—A whirlwind.

ဂဒ့—ဇူ၀်—Rays of light, ဂဒ့.

ဂဝံ့—ဂိဒ်—'To push a stick or other instrument into a hole.'

ဂဝံ့ဒ၃့ဂဝံ့ဖွိ၊—စဒ့ဝဒ့်၊—စုကဝဲ၊—Arms.

ဒ၂ဂဝံ့ဒ၃ဒ့—သူဉ်—a procupine, §552.

ဗျခဝံ့ဂဝံ့—ညဉ်ကွိဒ်းဃဲ့—A fish of the Carp tribe that grows to a large sise. Some would probably refer it the genus Barbus; but M'Clelland's new arrangement of the Cyprinidæ decidedly excludes it from that genus, for it is carnivorous, and brings it into his sub-family Sarcoborinæ.

ဒ၃ဂဝံ့—ညဉ်ဂိ၀်—Have fever.

ခဝံ့ဂဝံ့—ကိ၀်ယိဒ်—To burn. (Tav.)

ခဝံဂဝံ့— " " (Maul.)

This word is often synonymous with ယိ၂ဒ့.

ခဝံ့ ဂဝံ့ ထု စာံ့ဒ၃ ကဈ မ၂ ဒ သ ဘဒ၂ ဗဝံ့, ၂ဂံ့ ယဒ့ ဂဒ့၊ ဖဈ၂ ယဒ့ ဂဒ့၊ ဒဒ့် ယဒ့ ဂဒ့၊ ဒဒ့ ၂ဒ့ ဘဒ့ ၂ဒ ယိ၂ ဖ၂့ ဃ ယိ၂ ဒ့ဒ့ ဝဒ့၊ ဃ ၂ဈ၁. ဃ ထု စာံ့ ဝဒ့ ဒ ခဝံ့ ဂဝံ့ ၂ဈ၁.

ထု ဖဝံ့ သ ၂ ဂ၂ ၂ဝံ့ ဖွိ၊ ဇာံ့ ဇာံ့ ဃ ၂ဒ့ ဇျမ ၂ဒ ယိ၂ ဖ၂့ ဃ ယိ၂ ဒ့ဒ့ ဝဒ့၊ ဃ ဘဒ့ ဃ ဃ ဒ့ ၂ဝံ့ ဝဒ့၊ ဃ ဒ့ဒ့ ဝဒ့၊ ဃ ဘဒ့ ထု စာံ့ ဝဒ့ ဒ ခဝံ့ ဂဝံ့ ၂ဈ၁. ဒ ခဈ၁ ပ ပဈ၁ ယဒ့ ယိ၂ ဒ့ ဂဒ ကဈ ၂ဈ၁.

မ၂ ဒ သ ဘဒ၂ ကဈ ဃ ဧပဒ့ ယိ၂ ဒ့ ဂဒ ကဈ ထု စာံ့ ဝဒ့ ဒ ခဝံ့ ဂဝံ့ ၂ ဂ့, ယိ၂ ဒ့ ၂ ဂ့, ထု စာံ့ ဘဒ၂ ကဈ ၂ဈ၁.

ဂဝံ့—ဟိး—The collar bone.

—The knapsack harness.

ဂဝံ့ဘစ့—ဟိးဟိ—The lower part of the hames.

ဂဝံ့ယဝံ့—ဟိးသဉ်—The upper " thick end.

ဂဝံ့ခဝံ့ဒွံး—ဟိးခိဉ်ဝံ—Band that goes round the head.

ဂဝံ့ဖျာံ့—ဟိးအဖျံ့—Upper cord going around the basket.

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ဂဝံးဉာဏ့ဃ့်—ဟိးယိါကံါ—Lower cord going around the basket.
ဂဝံးဖံါ—ဟာဖာ—The abdomen, (Maul.) ဝဝံးဖံါ.
ဂဲ့—ဒူါ—Rays of light. (Maul.) ဝဲ့.
ဂဲ့—a snouted beetle, of the family Curculionidæ. (Maul.) ဝဲ့.
ဂဓမာ—ဂိါမုါ—A multitude, §531:2.
ဃဂဓ—ညဉ်ဂိါ—A small fresh water fish that goes in shoals, described as of the Carp family. The name is sometimes applied more widely to any fish that goes in shoals.
ဂဓာ—to be early.
ဂဓာစးမံါးဖးဝဝံး—ဂိးစုမ့ဉ်ဒးဖိဉ်—The henna tree, Lawsonia inermis, §535.
ဂဓာစးမံါးဖဝံး—ဂိးစုမ့ဉ်သ့ဉ်ဖိ—The balsam, or touch me not, §628.
ဂဓာဂးဆာ—ဂိးသိဉ်ထာ—Early in the morning, §449, 543.
lးဂဓာlးဂး—လာဂိးလာဟါ—By morning—by evening.
ဂဓး—ဟိဉ်—a measure, both hands full.
ဂဓ့—ဝံး—To finish ; §454, a particle, §469, affix, wastfully, §645.
ဂးဂဓ့—တးဂိး—Be destroyed.
ဒ့ဂဓ့—lခးဂဓ့—အိဉ်ဂိးးလာ်ဂိး—To waste, destroy, §546:1. ၁၃၄.
ဂးဂဓ့—ဟးဂိး—Be a fool, §550:2
ဏဒဂဓ့—ပှာဟးဂိး—A fool.
မဓ့ဂဓ့—တွဲါ—To resemble.
ဂဓ့ဖ့—ဂိးခိဉ်—An associate, companion.
ဂဖွ—ဂိါ—To be cold, §56.
ဃဂဖွဖဓာမးဒးာ—တာ်ဂိါဖိမုါဈါ—The first cold weather.
ဃဂဖွဖဓာဆွ့—တာ်ဂိါဖိကွိး—The second cold weather.

ပ

ပဲ့—ဃာ်—'Something extraneous to a person or thing,' a common name for several different kinds of insects, but usually weevils, moths, or such as are parasitic on other bodies.
ပဲ့—ခူ—To be industrious.
ဃပဲ့ဃဓ့—တာ်ဈာ်ဈား—Others, aside, §470, 490.
ပဲ့ဃဓ့—ဈာ်ဈား—Other, side, margin, §470, 490:1, 527.
ဃဖဝံးပဲ့—တာ်ဖိဃာ်—Insects.
ဃဖဝံးဃပဲ့—တာ်ဖိတာ်ဈာ်—Some Karens say this term is synonymous with the above, but others that it signifies, animals in general. ၃၄.
ဓဇ့ဒ့ဗိးပဲ့—ကဆိအိဉ်ဈာ်—a copriphagous beetle, probable a Scarab.
ဘိါးပဲ့ချံးဖဝံး—ထံးဈာ်—A water insect resembling a species of Aega.
ဃပဲ့—ဃးသူ—The small sand fly.
ဓဇးပဲ့—ဖိးဃး—ဖိးဃဲ့—A carrion beetle.
ဘိါးပဲ့—ကဖိးထံ—ဒိါလ့ါဖိးခွါ—The water skipper, probably a species of Hydrometra.
ဟ့ပဲ့—ထိဘိ—Continually, §34, 249, 544.
မးပဲ့မးlဝံး—မးlဝးမးဝဓ့—မးန့ါမးလိ—To Learn, study.
bးပဲ့—ဘူဈာ်—A paddy weevil.

ပး—

ဝံးပး—သကွိဉ်—A coarse basket.

ပး—

ဒိးပး—ဆ့ဉ်ဈဉ်—To turn round, as the head of a boat.

ပာ—

ဒဖးပာ—အိဉ်ဈာ်—To stay, ၁၁၇.
ဒ့ပး—To seek, ၂. ၃၉. ဒ့ပဒာ.
ပး—ဃး—To fan, as in cleaning rice.
ဃပး—လိးသး—The itch, §227.
ပး—ဃာ်—Mange, or the like.
ဟ့—ဃိ—To hew smooth and square, a floor, a ladder or steps.
ဟ့—ဆို—Cut up into small pieces, §68.
ဟ့—ဈိ—Same, continually. This particle is pronounced both ဟ့, and ဟ့, and ပဲ့. In the books printed under Mr. Wade's direction it was printed ဟ့; when Messrs. Stevens and Brayton took charge, they altered it to ဟ့; and while this work is going through the press Mr. Bullard has altered it again to ပဲ့. See remarks under ခဓ့.
ဟ့—ဃူ—To be even; in harmony; at peace.
ဟ့—ဈိး—Width or circumference of any thing, as a man or tree, §494, 489:4.
ဃ့ဟ့—ခိဉ်ဈိး—Wide, width, §489:4.
ဟ့—စဈိး—A tree, Mangifera oppositifolia, §535.
ဟ့—စါ်ဆး—Be in a given direction.
ဝံ့ ဏဇ lပှဈ့ nဇယ ဏဒ ဒ ဟ့ ဝဈ ဃယ ဃဒ် ဃံ့ ၅ဝဒ် nဇယ ဒဈ့ lခဇ ခဇ lဒ်ယ. ဟ့ lဒ ဏဇ nဇl ခဇ lဇ.
ဝ့ါဖိဉ်လမ့ဉ်နှဉ်မ့ါအစါ်ဆးဖိးဝ့ါတဝဲဉ်နှဉ်ဖဲလဲဉ်တဒိလဲဉ်း တ်ါလာဝ့ါဖိဉ်လမ့ဉ်နှဉ်စါ်ဆးဝဲလာမုါနှဉ်တဒိလိး။
lပဇlဟ့—တ—ဈိ—Uninterruptedly, §477.
ဘိါးဟ့—တထံဉ်ဈိ— " continually.
ဘိါးဟ့—တဘိယူါဈိ— " "
ဘိါးဟ့—တ်ါပယူါဈိ— " "
ဖဈ့ဟ့—တဈးဈိ—At one time, at the same time, at once.
စဓ့ဟ့—တပူးဈိ— " at the same place.
မံါ့ဟ့—တမံးဈိ—The same kind, the same.

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lဖျဲ့ဟူ–တမိုင်ခဏ်ဃိ–At the same time, at once.
lဖျဲ့ဟူ–ဒဈ–တဒ္ဒိုဏ်ဃိ– " "
ဟူဃဲ–ထိုက်–Continually, §34, 249, 544.
l–ဃူ–တ–ဃိ–Only one, (where the blank is supplied by a numeral affix.)
ဃံၤ–
ဘံၤဃံၤ–သွဉ်ဂ့ၤ–A tree producing a very hard wood.
ဟံၤ–ဆုံ–To be clear, §425.
ဟံၤ–ဃိဉ်–'Crowded together so as to interfere.'
ဟံၤ–ဃီး–To be tight, tye tight; stringent.
ဒဈဖျဒဖျဲ့ဟံၤ–တဂ်ခဲအ့ဉ်တဃီး–Grind the teeth.
ဟံၤ့–ကရၤ–Fence in.
ဖု စဂံၤ ဒဈ lဈ ဝဲ့ ဖျၤ့ ဂဈ ဖျ ဒဈ ဖျ့ ဂဈ ဂဈ ဂဈ lဖျ. ဖု ဒဖျ ဃံၤ့ ဖစု့ ဒဈ ဟ့ူ ဖျၤ့ ဂဈ ဒစု့ ဒဝၤ ဈ, ဖျ ဒ ဘဲ့ ဖျ lဖျ ဈ ဖု ဈံၤ ဝဖျ ဝဲ့ ဖျၤ့ lစၤ.
ဃျ–ဃ့ဂ်–a larg species of basket, §490:2.
lဃျၤ–ဘဉ်ၤ—a prohibitive, particle, §649, 421. (Maul.) lဂျၤ.
ဖျ–ဘစု့–lဃျၤ–မ်–သုတ–တဉ်ၤ–Prohibitive particle, §318:5.
ဃျၤ–
ဃျၤbဖျၤဒျဖ–ဃ့ဘဲဆ့ဉ်–Pick dirt from cotton after the seed is out.
ဃျၤ–ဃဲဝ်—Enlarge, spread, as a sore; a cleaver, §543:2.
ဃျဈ–
ဂ်ဈဃျဈ–ဟးဆဲး–To avoid.
ဃျဈဃျဈ–ကဘဲးကဘဲး—ကယီၤကယီၤ—Slowly, softly, ဒဲဒဲ.
ဃျဲ့–သကျၤ–Every, every where, §367, 473.
ဃျဲ့ဃျဲ့lဖျ–သကျၤဆးဒး–Every where, §473.
ဃျဲ့lဖျ–ဖိန္ဒၤ–Every, every where, §435, 473.
ဃဖျၤ–ဃဲၤ–To trace, enumerate, as a genealogy; to rehearse, repeat.
ဃဖျၤ–ခွဲၤ–A rapid, §543:4.
ဃဖျၤဖျ–ထဲၤ–To crack open.
ဝံၤဒ့ဃဖျၤဒ့–ကလိဉ်လိဉ်ကလိဉ်လိဉ်—Dun frequently, 'be always harping on the same subject.'
ဃဖျၤ–ခဲးဘး–Punishment, the consequences of transgression.
ဂဈlဈ ဖု ဒဝံ l မံၤ့ ဃံၤ, ဒဖျ ဖျ ဖု ဒဝံ ဒ ရ့ ဃံၤ ဂဈ ဝဖျၤ bဈ ဂဈ စံၤ ဂဲ့ ဝဲဈ ဒဖျၤ. စံၤ ဝဖျၤ ဃ bဖျၤ ဃံၤ, bဃဖျၤ. ဘစု့ ဒ စဈ ဒ ဇၤ ဈ စံၤ ဝဖျၤ ဃ, ဖျ ဒ bဃ ဃဖျၤ, ဖျ ဒဘ့ဲ bဃ ပဝၤ ဂရ့ ဟ lစၤ. ဒဈ စံၤ ဝဖျ ဝဖျ ဝဖျ တံၤ ပဈ ဂဈ ဘစု့ ဒ lဒၤ ဂဈ ဖၤ ဒ ဘဈ bဖျၤ ဂဈ စံၤ l ဘ့ူ ဟ့ ဒ ဘဝံဈ lစၤ. ဂဈ lဈဖု မံ့ ဖု ဖဲ့ ဂဈ ပ မၤ ဒဖျ l ဂျၤ bဃ l မံၤ့ မံၤ့ ဈ ပ bဃ ဃဖျၤ ဆံၤ ဂၤ ဆဲဈ lစၤ.
စ့ bံၤ ဂဈ မၤ ဝဖျ ဃ ဝဖျ ဘဈ ဘဝံ bဖျ ဃံၤ.
ဒ ရ့ဖျ ဂဈ ဂဈ bဖျ ဃံၤ lဖျ.
ဘ ရ့ဖျ မံ့ ရ့ဖျ ဖဲ့ ရ့ဖျ;
ဖ ဝဃ ဂ ရ့ ပဈ ဘ့ဲ့ bဃ ဖဇ;
မဖျ bဃ ဃဖျ မံ့ ဝဖျ ဖဲ့ lစၤ.
ဂဈ bဃ ဃဖျ ဂဈ ဂဈ bဖျ ဃံၤ lဖျ, ဖု ဘဒ့ ဆံၤ ဖု ဘဈ ဒဲ့ မဖျ ဂျၤ, ဇ ရ့ဖျ ဘဲ့ lဃ ဃဖျ ဂျၤ, ဖု မၤ ဒဖျ lbဃ bဃ,မၤ ဒဖျ l ဂျၤ bဃဈ ပ bဃ ဃဖျၤ lစၤ, စံၤ ဝဖျ ဃဃ.
ဃဖျ–ဆဲ့–Generic term for plants of the sedge tribe, §450.
ဃဖျ–ဃဲ–Any acute lancing pain; the volatile spirit of some medicines, the strong smell of tobacco and arrack. 'Carry on or in the arms.'
ဃဖျ–ဖ့ဲ–To try with the finger, as the edge of a knife.
ဝဈဃဖျ–ဟၤဖၤဆဖျ–A common euphemism.
ဘဈဃဖျ–ဆီးကဲး–Pain, §714, ဇဝံဈ.
The natives distinguish between ဃဖျ, and ဇဝံဈ ဈဘဈ as below.
ဂဈ lဈ ဂဈ ဒ ဃဖျ ဖုစံၤ ဂဈ ဂဈ ဃ မၤ ဒ ဘဈ bဖျ ဃံၤ, ဂဈ lဈ ဒ ဃဖျ ဂဈ ဃဖျ ဖျ ဒဈ ဂဈ ဈ ဖု ဒစု့ ဖျၤ့ ဘဈ ဖျၤ့ ဖံၤ lၤ ဃဈ lၤ ဇၤ l မံ့ မံ့ ဈ ဖု စံၤ ဝဖျ ဒ ဃဖျ lစၤ.
ဒဖျ ဃဖျ ဂဈ ဇဝံဈ ဈဘဈ ဂဈ ဈ ဃဖျ ဒ မၤ ဒ ဘဈ bဖျ ဘဖျ lဖျ. မၤ ဒ ဘဈ bဖျ ဖု bဃ ဇဖျ ဏ့ဲ့ lဲ့ ခစၤ ဈ ဒ ဂဃ ဒဈ ဒဖျ ဈ ဖု စံၤ ဖျ ဒ ဇဝံဈ ဈဘဈ lစၤ. ဂဈ ဇၤ bဖျ ဂဈ ဖု ဆံၤ ဒ မံ့ ဝဖျ ဒ ဒဝံဈ ဈဘဈ lစၤ.
ဃဖျ့–ဃ့–To be dry, §460, 554:9.
ဃဖျ့–ဃံၤ–Measure the circumference of any thing.
ဃဖျ့–သဃိဉ်–To be twins.
ဃဖျ့–ဆ့ဉ်–To go round.
ဃမ့–ဃၤ–To be heavy, §489:4.
ဃမ့–ကျၤ—A generic name for mushrooms and other fungi, §628.
ဃမ့lဲ့—ကျၤလၤ်—Nodules of clay, on which a mushroom grows.
ဒဃမ့ဒဃဇ–အဃၤၤအဃိဂ်–Property.
ဃမ့ဘျဈ–ထိဉ်လွိဂ်ကလှဉ်–Probably the three toed Quail, §604.
The following species may be regarded as mushrooms, all being eaten by the natives.
ချဲ့စံၤ့—ကျၤကဆီသူဉ်
ဃမ့မံၤ့ဃဇၤဏျဂ်ၤ—ကျၤသ္ဃုဩ်ဒိၤ
ဃမ့မံၤ့ဃဇၤဏျဂ်ၤဖျlဒ်.—ကျၤသ္ဃုဒးဒိဉ်
ဃမ့ဒဲဒဇဃဝဒ်ဒသ့—ကျၤစ၀်ဝါ
ဃမ့ဒဲဒသ့lဒဃbဘ—ကျၤစ၀်
ဃမ့ဒဲဝဝဇၤ—ကျၤစ၀်ဂိၤ
ဃမ့ဒံ့ဒံ့—ကျၤဒ္ဉ်ဖြ
ဃမ့lခဇၤ—ကျၤထိးသိ
ဃမ့ဒံၤ—ကျၤအံး
ဃမ့ဏ္ဍးဏျဂ်ၤ—ကျၤယဲ်နှ်

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စကွဲသွံၤတံၤ—ကုၤသွံဉ်ခံဉ်
စကွဲဝၤခဝံၤ—ကုၤဝဉ်ခွဉ်
စကွဲခဝံၤဂဝံၤ—ကုၤသွဉ်လးး
စကွဲပကြဲဘၤ—ကုၤပနှံသူဉ်
စကွဲဖိုကွဲစၥၢး—ကုၤထိဉ်ကံဉ်
စကွဲဘဝံၤပွတံၤ—ကုၤထိဉ်ဖှံး
စကွဲဘဝံၤဒၤ—ကုၤထိဉ်ပ်ဉ်
စကွဲဘဝံၤဘၤတံၤ—ကုၤထိဉ်ဒွဉ်ခံဉ်
စကွဲဖျိုံ—ကုၤဘျၢဉ်
စကွဲဗၤဖဖၢ—ကုၤယဉ်ဖူ
စကွဲဇဖွဲဝဇၤ—ကုၤဆူဉ်ဂီၤ
စကွဲဇဖွဲဒွၤ—ကုၤဆူဉ်ဝါ
စကွဲbၣlဇဒဘျ်—ကုၤဘုလိၵ်အသူ
စကွဲbၣlဇဒဒွၤ—ကုၤဘုလိၵ်အဝါ
စကွဲဖဒဒၣကြဲ—ကုၤတၤအုးဖိနှၵ်
စကွဲဖၣ်ဂဒၢ—ကုၤသပၢၤခံဉ်ဖိ
စကွဲbၣ်ဖဝံၤ—ကုၤစီၤသိ
စကွဲဂၣ်ခဝံၤဒဝဇၤ—ကုၤလၢၵ်အဂီၤ
စကွဲဂၣ်ခဝံၤဒွၤ—ကုၤလၢၵ်အဝါ
စကွဲၵဇၢ်ဒ္ဉာ—ကုၤကဆိအ့ဉ်
စကွဲပကြဲဒ္ဉာ—ကုၤပနှံအ့ဉ်
စကွဲၵဒၣbၣ်—ကုၤသဉ်ဘၢဉ်ဘိ
စကွဲbၣ—ကုၤဘု
စကွဲဖဧစဇၤကြဲ—ကုၤထိခြိဉ်နှံ
စကွဲဝၤၵၣ—ကုၤဝဉ်ဃး
စကွဲစဝံၤခါ—ကုၤဆူးကွဲ
စကွဲဝဝံၤခါတံၤ—ကုၤဆူးကွဲခံဉ်
ဌတံၤခၤ—မြိၵ်ခး
ဌတံၤပဘံၤ—မြိၵ်ပသံး
စကွဲဘဝံၤပွတံၤဒဘျ်—ကုၤထိဉ်ဖှံးဇးသူ
စကွဲဏြၣ်—ကုၤကျွှး
စကွဲဘဇၢခွ်—ကုၤထိခြိဉ်
စကွဲဝၤတံၤ—ကုၤဝဉ်ဂံၵ်
စကွဲခဖိုခွ်—ကုၤခဉ်

The following species are said to be poisonous.

စကွဲဖဖွဲဝဇၤ—ကုၤဆံဉ်ဂီၤ
စကွဲဖဖွဲဒွၤ—ကုၤဆံဉ်ဝါ
စကွဲခဝံဘၣ်—ကုၤကိၵ်သွဉ်
စကွဲမၵဂၤဒဃဘျ်—ကုၤမ့ၵ်ဟ်အဟ့
စကွဲမၵဂၤဒဒွၤ—ကုၤမ့ၵ်ဟ်အဝါ
စကွဲbဇၢ်—ကုၤဘိ
စကွဲဘွံၤဘွ်—ကုၤသွံဉ်ထိဉ်
စကွဲဖၣဝဝံၤ—ကုၤဖးဖိဉ်
စကွဲbံၤ်ဒဘြ်—ကုၤဘူဉ်ပ်ၵ်
စကွဲဝၤဘ်ဒ်—ကုၤဝဉ်ဒ္ဉ
စကွဲဒဇွဲဘဝံၤဏျာ—ပထိၤအထူးဏ္ဍာ
စကွဲဏြဲဝဝံၤဆံၤ—ကုၤဘျၢဉ်ဆိအ့ဉ်
စကွဲဃွသြခသံၤဘဝံၤ—ကုၤတၵ်ရူၤလိၤသိ
စကွဲခဝံဝၣ—ကုၤဆးးဃး
စကွဲဘဘွဲၤါၤဒဇဒွ်—ကုၤတဒွဲလဉ်အ့ဉ်

စကွဲဘၣ—ကုၤထး—A fungus said to be an excellent vermifuge ဘ့ဖဝံၤ.

စကွဲ ဘၣ ဖု စၵၣ် ဝဘျ် ဃ ကဃ ဖၤ ဒ ဘၣ bဒ်ၤ ဇဝံၤ, ဒ ဝဘျ် ကဃ ဘွ် ၤဒ ဝၣ ခွဝံ ဃဝံ ဇ့ဝံ ဘဝ် ဝဘျ် ဃဝံ ဇ့ဝံ ဖ့ ဖ ဖဘျ် ဒဒ်ၤ် ဖဒ် ဘျ်, ဃဘျ ဒဘွ် ဒဒ်ၤ် ဖဒ် ဘျ်, ဒ ဝဘျ် ဘွ် ဝဘျ် ဃ ၤဇၤ. ဒ ဝဘျ် ဃ ကဃ ဖၤ ဒ ဘၣ bဒ်ၤ ဒဒဃ ဇဒ် ဒ ဘ်ၤ ဘဝံၤဒ ခွဝံ ၤဇွ် ဖၣ် ဇဝံ ဖၣ် ဇဝံ ဒဃ ၤဒ ဂွ ခွဝံ ၤ် ၤဇၤ. ဏျဃ ဘွ် ၤဒ ခဇၢ် ၤဒ ဂွ ခွဝံဖဘ်ၣ် ခွဝံ ကဃ ဟဘျ် ခွဝံၤ် ဇၣ် ဖၤ ဒ ဘၣ ဝဇၤ ဝဇၤ ဒွၤ ဒွၤ ၤဇၤ. စကွဲ ၤ ဖၤ်ဒ့ ကဃ ဘွ် ၤဒ ၤဇဘျ်ၣ ပ ဃဘျ်ဇၤ ၤဇၤ. ဒ ဝဘျ် ဃ ကဃ ဖဒ် ဘၤ် ၤ ဖၤ်ဒ့ ၤဒ ဒ ဘၤ် ဇၢ် ဇ ၤဘျ်ၤ ဒွၤ် ဃ ဘ့ ဒဒ် ဘ့ ဇၣ် ၤ ဖၤ်ဒ့ ဒဘ့ ဖၣ့. ဖ ဖၤ ဘ့ စကွဲ ကဃ ဇၣ ဖ ဘ့ bဃ ဒဒ် ဘ့ ဘၤ် စ့ဒ့ ဇၣ ဇၢ် ၤဘျ်ၤ ဘ့ၤ် ဇၣ့ ၤဘျ်ၤ ဒွၤ် ၤဇၤ, စၵၣ် ဝဘျ် ဃ. ဖ ပ ဗဒ့ စၵၣ် ဝဘျ် ဃ ဖဒ် ဘၤ် ဖဝံၤ ၤဇၤ.

ဒ့ဃဇၢ—ဃဉ—To seek, (Tav.) ဒ့ဃဒၢ.

ဃၤ—ဒီ—A generation, §472, 677.

ဃၤ—ဃဉ်—Verbal affix; together, together with, §471, 472. Numeral adverb, §471.

ဇ့ၤဃၤ—ဃါဃဉ်—To mix.

ဃၤ—ပြွ—To have a slight eruption.

ဃထ—ဒဃထဒဃံၤ—ဃုး—ခုး—အခုးအသံဉ်—A hill field, §430.

ဃဒ—ကုၢ်—To expose to flames, either to broil as meat, scorch as a boat, or consume as a corpse, ၄၉. §660:1, 729.

ဒ့ဃဒၢ—ဃဉ—To seek, §543:1. (Maul.) ဃၢ.

ဃဒၢ—ဃဉ—The numeral six, §531:5.

ဒ့ဃဒၢ—ချ့—To seek.

ဒ့ဃဒၢဒ့ဃၤ—Seek, ၄၄.

ဃဒ၂—ခွဉ်—A generic name for several plants of the arum tribe.

ါ့ၤဃဒ၂—လဲၤသွဉ်—Go and return the same day.

ဃၤဃဒ၂bဇ့—ညှဉ်လံဉ်ဖါ—A fish described as a species of cat fish, but it may belong to the Spirobranchidæ, as some of the ညှဉ်လံဉ် do.

ဒ့ဃဝံ၂—ဃိ—To burn partially, as in singeing off hairs or feathers, or in grilling meat.

ဃဝံၤ—ဃိဉ်—'Confine, press as with the hand or a weight'; to trace along, follow a stream, a prison.

ဃဝံၤ—ဃီၤ—To assist, or stand ready to assist persons or children in danger of falling.

ဃဝံ၂—ဃိး—Bee's wax, the numeral eight, §455. name of the month corresponding in part to July, plants of the genus Morinda.

ဍွ့ဃဝံ၂—ခ့ဃဝံ၂—ကွိၵ်ဃိးကိၵ်ဃိး—Insect of the Bee tribe, that produces the pitch-like substance used in caulking boats.

ဘ့ဃဝံ၂—ထိဉ်ဃိး—To congeal.

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စပ်ဘျဲစပ်ဝါ—ဃီးသွစိုး—M. tinctoria, §535.

စစ—

ဆဝ်းစစ—ဃါ—Frighten away with a loud noise, speak in a similar manner.

ဒစဘူဒစဒ—အဃာဂၤအဃိါ—Property.

ဖျဲစဒၤ—ထိခိုဉ်—တာဃီၤ—A large species of deer, Cervus Hippelaphus, §552.

စဒၢ—ဆို—To scorch, §432. (Tav.) စဒ့.

စဒ့—ဆို—Scorch, (Maul.) စဒၢ.

စဒ့—ဃီ—Bellows.

စဒ့—သတြိၤ—To compare.

စဒ့—ဃာဂၤ—ဒခဝ်ံဒစဒ့—အဓိဉ်အဃာဂၤ—Near, by, §474, 571, 470, 490.

စဒ့ဝ၀ါ၀ါ—ဃာဂၤဝးဝး—Round about, §189, 474.

စဒ့—ဃိဉ်—Generic name for several species of Dillenia, §535.

စဒွ—ဃိါ—To take to pieces, as a mat or a house.

ါ့စဒွ—လိၤဃိါ—Fall to pieces.

စဒွ—ကုါ—ဒစဒွဒဒၤ—အကုါအပှၤ—A slave. ကျွန် Burman. ၃၃. 490:7, 541.

ချဲစဒွ—ထိဉ်နိုကွဲာ်ကွာ်—A bird, probably the Roller, §604.

ပွၤချဝ်ံ့—ပကွၤချာဉ်—Generic name for green pigeons, of the genus Vinago, (Cuv.) or Treron. (Vieillot.) Three species are described by Mr. Blyth from the Tenasserim provinces; Tr. Nipalensis, Tr. Viridifrons, and Tr. bicincta. The last species is figured in Jerdon's Illustrations as Vinago bicincta. Another species Tr. Malabarica, Blyth says, 'appears to be equally common with Tr. Nipalensis in the island of Ramree,' and will no doubt be called by the same name by the Karens of Arracan,

စပွၤ—ဖုပွၤ—စီၤပၤ—A king.

ပွ့ဲစဝ်ံ့—ကိါဃိးကွိါဃိး—An insect of the Bee tribe that produces pitch-like substance used in caulking boats.

ပွၢ်—ဃံၤ—Lac.

ပွၢ်ပ့—ဖို—To sow, §529.

ပွၢ်ပ့—ဖဲဉ်—To scatter or drop rice in the holes prepared for it.

ပွၢ်ပ့—ဆဲဉ်—To scatter, sprinkle from the fingers.

ပွၢ်ပ့—ဩ်—Fall as dust, leaves, and the like.

ပွၢ်ပ့—သဖို်ဉ်—To fall down, as small things.

ဖျဖ့ပွၢ်ပ့—တၢ်သဖို်ဉ်—Gentle showers.

ဝဒ့ါ့ပွၢ်ပ့—ထုးဟးဒီၤ—Have an abortion.

ဒပွၢ်ပ့ဒါၤ—အဃိအလၤ—Beauty, to be handsome.

ဘံ့ပွၢ်ပ့—သ့ဉ်ဃိဉ်—Creeping plants; usually spoken of large ones.

ဂ့ဘံ့ပွၢ်ပ့—နိဉ်သ့ဉ်ဃိဉ်—Generic name for several species of Convolvulus.

ဘံ့ပွၢ်ပ့ဒဖျ့—စီၤကမ့ၤ—A long white worm.

bဝ်ံ့ပွၢ်ပ့—ဘ့—To pluck, as a single fruit.

ပွၢ်ပ့—ဃိ—Bone, §590. ၁၀၄.

ဃဒပွၢ်ပ့—ညှာ်အါဃိ—A fish of the genus Chatœssus. ဃဖဘီၤ.

ပွၢ်ၤ—ဖို—To be light, not heavy, §449, 489:4.

ပွၢ်ၤါ့ဒိ့ဝဒိ့—ဖို်သလိး—Emphatically, light, (Maul.)

ပွ့ါ—ဃဲၤ—To be pined away. ပွ့ဒိ.

ပွ့ါ—ပှံၤ—An interrogative particle, how many, §424, 475, 488. ပွ့ါၤ.

ပွ့ါ—ါဒိ့—ပှံၤ—ဆဲဉ်—How many? (where the blank is supplied by a numeral affix.)

ပွ့ါ—ါဒိ့. ပွ့ါ—ါဒိ့—ပှံၤ—ဆဲဉ် ပှံၤ—ဆဲဉ်—How many. (where the blank is supplied by a numeral affix.)

ပွ့ါ—ပွ့ါ—ပှံၤ—ပှံၤ—How many. (where the blank is supplied by a numeral affix.)

ပွ့ါဖဝ်ံ့ပွ့ါဖဝ်ံ့—ဖဲဆဲဉ်စုဖဲဆဲဉ်စု—What time, when.

ပွ့ါၤ—ပ္ဒၤ—To buy, a price, ၃၀. §489:4.

ပွ့ါၤ—ပ့ဲၤ—To be full, complete; a correlative particle, §24, 285, 475, 476.

ပွ့ါၤဒါၤပွ့ါၤဒဝ်ံၤ—ပ့ဲၤအံၤပ့ဲၤန္ဒၤ—How much.

ပွ့ါၤဖဝ်ံၤ—ပ့ဲၤအံၤ—So much; this much.

ပွ့ါၤပွ့ါၤဖဝ်ံၤ—ပ့ဲၤပ့ဲၤအံၤ—So much this much.

ပွ့ါၤကဖ္ဒ—ပ့ဲၤန္ဉ်—So " that "

ပွ့ါၤပွ့ါၤကဖ္ဒ—ပ့ဲၤပ့ဲၤန္ဉ်—So " that "

ပွ့ါၤဖဝ်ံၤဝဝ်ံ့—ပ့ဲၤအံၤဃိး—As much as; as much as this.

ပွ့ါၤကဖ္ဒဝဝ်ံ့—ပ့ဲၤန္ဉ်သိး— " " as that.

ပွ့ါၤဝဝ်ံ့ဝဒိ—ပ့ဲၤသိးဓိး—As much as; an equal quantity with.

ပွ့ါၤဝဝ်ံ့ဝဝ်ံ့—ပ့ဲၤသိးသိး— " an equal quantity, §493.

ါ့ဒပွ့ါၤကဖ္ဒ—ပ့ဲၤန္ဒၤအံၤ—As much as, (time) i. e. while.

ဝဝ်ံ့ဘၤဧဝဝ်ံ့ပွ့ါၤ—ဖိဉ်တုဉ်ဖိဉ်ပ့ဲၤ—Be of age.

ပွ့ါၤပွ့ါၤ—တခိဉ်ညါ—an indefinitely large quantity, §476:1.

ဒပွ့ါၤခၤ—အပ္ဒၤဖိဉ်—High, or exorbitant price.

ပွ့ါၤ—နီ—A particle, §476, 568.

ပွ့ါၤ—ပှံၤ—ပ့ဲၤ—How many. ပွ့ါ.

ပွ့ါၤ—

ပွ့ါၤမဝ်ံ—ဃဲမှၤ—Heavy rain.

ဖဝ်ံပွ့ါၤ—ဖိဉ်ဃဲ—An Orphan.

ပွ့ါၤခဝ်ံ—ဃဲဉ်ဖိဉ်ဃဲဉ်လဉ်—Barren ground, a desert.

ပွ့ါၤ—ဖဲး—To rip open, §68.

ပွ့ါ့—ပ္ဒၤ—To utter sounds as a bird; call as a name.

ပွ့ါ့ ၁ၤ—ပ္ဒၤသဉ်—Small bells.

ပွ့ါ့ ဒမၤ—သပ္ဒၤမ့ဉ်—Soot.

ပွ့ဒိ—ပ့ဲါ—To braid the upper part of a basket.

ဘဝ်ံဒးပွ့ဒိ—ထိဉ်ဖွါပ့ဲၤ—The peacock pheasant, §604.

ပွ့ဒိ—ပွ့ဒိါ့ဃိမၤ—ဃဲၤသူဃဲၤလါ—To be pined away, ၀၀၄. ပွ့ါ.

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ပွဒ်ဝံပွဒ်ဝံ–ဃဲးသူဃဲးလါ–To be pined away, ၁၀၄. မဒိးပွဒိးမ၁–ဃဲသဲမူဉ်–A prostitute.

ပွဉ်–ဖ္ဒ–A hard timber tree, Acacia xylocarpa, of some writers; Inga xylocarpa of others, §535.

C

ဒ္ဒုင်–ငါ–Borrow, hire, (Tav.) Bur. ငှါး §490:4.

ခငၢ–ကတိၤ–Prepare, arrange, (Tal.) §719.

ငခိန်–သညး–The sappan wood tree, Cæsalpinia sappan.

ခငဒ်–လၤဆှဉ်–Travel about. ၁၆၂.

cန်–

ငcန်–တငၢ–An oar.

ငဝံၢ–နီးအဲဉ်–The Chiton.

ဝ

စ–A prefix marking the masculine gender, §477:2.

စ–စ–A formative prefix, §477.

စမံၤ–စမိဉ်–Dill. Bur. စဂွတ်။

စမၢံၤ–စမံဉ်–Anethum sowa. Bur. စမျိတ်။

စမဒၢဝဒၢ–စမူဉ်ဂိၤ–Cress, Lepidium sativum. Bur. စမုန်နီ။

စမဒၢbမ–စမူဉ်ဘူ–Anise seed. Bur. စမုန်စပါး။

စမဒၢသ့ၢ်–စမုဉ်သူ–Nigella sativa. Bur. စမုန်နက်။

စၤ–ဃါ–Be startled, or frightened, by some unexcause, §507.

စၤ–စါ–To oppose, resist, ၁၆၀. (Bur.) to be skilled, (Tal.)

စၤဘၢံၤ–စဉ်ထံ–To sound, try the depth of water. Bur. ရေစမ်း။

ဒစၤ–သမါတွဉ်–A bard, chorister.

စၤ–A numeral adverb, §478, 570, စၤ.

By an error, under စး in the Sgau Index, this word has the definition and references of ဇၤ.

ဓစ၁–ဃဉ်–A ghost.

ဖ ဗျဝံၤ ဂ၀ါ, ဗဝံၤ ဂ၀ါ, ဒၢ့ဂ၀ါ, စံၤ ဝ၀ါ ဃ၁, ဖ ဒ ဘံၢ ကဈ ပ ဆွံၤဇဝံၤ ဖ ခသ့ လ့ bဈ့ ဆွံၤ ဒဈၤ ၂ဇၢ. ဣ ဘစ့ လ ခဩ့ ဖ ဒဩ ၂၀ၤဘစ့ ဖ ခသ့ လ့ ဖ ဘံၢ ဒ ၂ဲ့ ကဈ ဣ ဇ ဒဩ ဘစၢ ၂ ယ့် ဣ ဖ စံၤ ဝဩ ဓ ဇ ၂ဇၢ. လ ကဈ ဒ ယ်ၤ ဇၢ ဖ ပွံၤ ဖ ဒ်ၤဇံၤ ဝ၀ါ ဃ၁, လ ဗျဝံ့ ဖ ၂ ဘံၢ ခသ့ လ့ ဆွံၤ ဝ၀ါ ၂ဇၢ. ဒသ့ ဗ ဝ၀ါ ဃ၁ ဒ၀ါ. ဣ စံၤ ဝ၀ါ ဝဩ ဓ ဇ ၂ဇၢ.

ဒ ခဲ့ ဝဩ bဩၢ ကဈ ဣ ဖ စံၤ ဝ၀ါ ဓ ဇ ဒဇ, စံၤ ဝ၀ါ ဃ၁,

ဂ၃ဂဈ့–ဂ၃ဂဈ့ဂ၃ဇ–ဟးဂိၤ–ဟးရှဉ်ဟးဂိၤ–Be destroyed.

စ၊–စး–A numeral adverb, §478. စၤ.

ဇ၃–စဉ်–To be wide apart; tall.

ဒ့ဇ၃–သံကွၢ်–သံဂိၢ်–အိဉ်စး––question, (Maul.) §490:5, 458. ဒ့ဇ့

ဒ့ဇ၃ဇမံ၃–သမံသမိး–Question, examine, (Tal.) ဇမံ၃စံၤ၃ဈၤ..

စ၃ခဈၤ–စးဓိ–Paper. Bur. စက္ကူ။ §434.

စ၃ဖံၢ–စဉ်တံးဖိဉ်–The nutmeg tree, §600. Bur.

စ၃ခဇ–စးရှဉ်–A hammer.

စ့–ဃိ–A common name for many large trees, but principally of the natural family Dipterocarpeæ, §535.

စ့ဘံ၃–ဃိသိ–The most common wood oil tree, a species of Dipterocarpus, §535.

စ့ဘံ၃ဘံ၃–ဃိထိးသိ–A species of Vatica.

စ့ဂါ၃ဒ့–ဃိလိၤတြၤ–A species of Dipterocarpus.

စ့ပခ့–စီပကၤ–Sodomy.

ဃၢၤစ့–ကနဲစီ–Honey.

စ့bဝံၤ–မၤသးဒ်နှဉ်–Therefore, ၀၂. ၁၅. ၁၂၂.

စ့–စိဉ်–To lift up, as the eyes.

ဒ့ဇ့–သံကွၢ်–To question. (Tav,) ဒ့ဇ၃.

စံၤ–

စံၤဖၤ–ခံယါ–Cummin, §613. Bur. ဇီယါ။

ဘံ၃စံၤ၃––A generic name for two species of birds of the shrike family.

ဘံ၃စံၤ၃ဆွၢ်–ထိဉ်ခံဉ်ကွဲၤ–The king crow, referred by some authors to the genus Edolis, by others to Dicrurus, §604.

ဘံ၃စံၤ၃ခဈ့–ထိဉ်ချဉ်ကတံ–A bird usually referred to the genus Edolis. It differs from ဘံ၃ဇၢံ၃, of the same genus, E.remifer, in not having the two long tail feathers of that bird; but the same name may possible be applied to both at Maulmain; as Mr. Bullard remarks on ဘံ၃ဇၢံ၃, 'Is not the bird described called by the Karens ဘံ၃စံၤ၃ ခဈ့?' §604.

To this same family, the Lanniadæ or Shrikes are to be referred ဘံ၃bံၤ့bံၤ့; and perhaps ဘံ၃ဒ့.

စံၤ၃စံၤ၃စံၤ၃ဃ–စံၤ၃ဇ၃စံၤ၃ဟံၤ–တဉ်အၢ–Be defiled, §432. bဃံ၃bဃံၤ၃.

စံၤ–ခံဉ်–A cubic measure, the fourth of a basket ၉၀.

စံၤ၃–ဓဈၤ–စံး–To say, §420.

စံၤ၃–ပံး–To chirp.

ဇံ၃ဇ၊စံၤ၃ဇ–ဆိဉ်တၢ်ထုတၢ်–To swear.

စံၤ၃ဘ့ဒ့ဘ့ဒ၃ဇ–ပတြၤၢ–စံးထိဉ်ပတြၤၢ–To praise. ဒ့ဘ့ဒ၃ဇ.–ဒ့ဘ့ဒ့ဘ့ဒ့ဖံၤ.

ဇမံ၃စံၤ၃ဈၤ–သမံသမိး–Question, examine, (Tal.) ဒ့ဇ့ဇမံ၃.

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စံၤ–ခံ–Arsenic, §671. Bur. ဓိန်း

ဘဝံၤစံၤ–ထိဉ်ဝိာ်ဓါ်–A bird, resembles a species of Prinia.

စါၤ–ခွ–ဒချံၤဒစါၤ–အကျိဉ်အခွ–Silver, §437. ၃၃.

ါဉ်စါၤဂ္ဂၤဝဲၤ–Plates of Mica, §600.

စါၤရှၤ–ခံဉ်ညိဉ်–To judge, Bur. ဓိရင်း §429.

စါၤ–ခွဉ်–The left side.

စါၤဓၤါၤ–စါၤဓၤါၤ–ခဲးကလဲး–ခဓိးလိဉ်သး–The Cashew nut tree, Semecarpus anacardium.

စဒၤ–ခဲ–To stick, seal, §674, 'to peg.' ဆဝၢ.

စဒၤ–ခဲ–A particle denoting succession, (Tav.) §481. bၣ.

စဒၤဂဒှ–ခဲပနီဉ်–Fasten and mark, seal. See ဘဖွ စဒၤ.

bၣစဒှ–ကစီဒ်–Well, §603:14.

စဒှ–တခွ–Be oblique, inclined from a direct line.

ဒစဒှ–အလုၢ်အလၢ်–A custom, ၁၂. ၄၀. ဒါၫဒါဘ.

စါၤစါၤ–ဍၢဉ်ခိုး–Cymbals.

စဒှ–ဟး–To walk, §431, 675.

စဒှ–ယုၢ်–Descend, as from a house or ship, disembark, §713:3.

စဒှဂါဒ်–ဃ့ၢ်–To run, §460, 490:2. ပဒှ်.

မၤစဒှါၤ–မှၢ်ဃ့ၢ်လီၤ–Afternoon, §627.

စၣၤ–စၢ–To tie, §525. ၉၄.

စၣၤ–ရူ–'Sort, cull.'

စၣၤbံၤ–စၢသံ–To tie in a knot.

စၣၤဘံၤ–စၢဉ်သံ–To hang.

ဖစၢစၣၤဘံၤ–ဖိစၢဉ်သံ–The nodding Clerodendron, C. nutans.

ဒဝံၤဒစၣၤ–The root as of a tree; the adverb first.

စၤ–ရူဉ်–To steep; §691, poison, §691:1; a tree producing a poisonous juice, (Tav.) စဒၤ.

စၤ–စုး–To thrown down, as a load.

စၤ–ဃုး–Cast, as a net.

bၣစၤ–ထဉ်သဃိဉ်–To meet, §468:4. ၃၇. ဃၣစဒှ.

စဒၤ–ရူ–A sharp point.

စဒၤ–ဆူ–A particle, (Tav.) §480, 663:4. sဒှ.

စဒၤါဒှ–ဆူလဲဉ်–Where? whither? §480:1, 508.

စဒၤဖၢ–ဆူညါ–ခဲညါ–Hereafter, §480. Matthew 26:45.

စဒၤbဒှ–သဘွ–A bean of several species of phaseolus, §600. bဒှ.

စဒၤ–ရူဉ်–To steep; poison, §691:1; a tree producing a poisonous juice. ၀.(Maul.) စၤ.

စဒၤစဒၤ–ရူဉ်စိဉ်–To make wet.

စဒၤ–ရူ–The hand and arm, §554.

စဒၤခဝံၤ–ရုဒိဉ်–The fist, §568.

စဒၤဖၣသၤ–ရုညါသး–The palm of the hand ၀၀.

စဒၤ–သံဉ်–ဒွၤ–To grasp with the hand, a handful num. affix, §479.

စဒၤါဒ့ခသံၤ–ရုလိၢ်ခိဉ်ခိဉ်–Property. ၁.

စဒၤဖၢၤ–ရုဖံး–Tendrils.

စဒၤသါၤ–ရုသ့–To be skillful.

ဃဘဖၢစဒၤ–ဖံဒိးကးအဆူဉ်–The Crane-fly, Father long-legs. (Maul.) ပခါၤထိရူး §604.

စဒၤ–ရူၢ်–To throb.

စဒၤဃ–ခံးသိး–To abuse with obscene language, §432.

စဝံၤ–ထိၤ–Verbal affix, §425, 482, 503.

စဝံၤ–ခိဉ်–A corpse, §462. ၁၀၄.

စဝံၤ–ခိး–To peck, as a bird with its bill, to chop with a similar motion.

စဝံၤ–ထိး–to make a landing as a ship or boat. ၃၅. ၁၁၆.

စဝံၤဂါၤ–သခိး–A trap to noose fowls by the neck.

ဘဝံၤခဝံၤဘံၤစဝံၤ–ထိဉ်ဘိသလိး–A bird of the genus Ixos, §604.

စဝံၤဘဈံၤ–ခိးတဃိဉ်–A green billed cuckoo. ခစၤ.

စဝံၤbံၤ–ခိးဆိဉ်–An insect, the Mantis; A name common to several species of Mantidæ.

ဂ့ၤစဝံၤbံၤ–ကသံဉ်ကူး–နိဉ်ခိးဆိဉ်–A plant, Desmodium triquetrum, §600, ကသံဉ်ကူး.

စဝံၤခါ–ဆူးကွဲ–ခိးကွၢ်–The Hopea tree, H. odorata, §535.

စဝံၤ–A sled. Bur.

စဝံၤခဲ့–ခိးကူၢ်–See ခဲ့.

စဝံၤပါဝံၤ–နိၢ်ကျိၢ်ခဲဒ်–ခိဉ်တလိဉ်–The date palm, Phœnix dactylifera, (Tav.) Bur. ဓွန်ပလွန်း

စဖၤ–ခိ–An affix applied to young men, §459, 483, 564:6. With other particles, wholly, §206, 496.

စဖၤဝဖၤ–ကစီဒ်–Well.

စဖၤဘမၤ–ခိလမ္ဘ–A plant of the genus Plumbago, §450. စဖၤဓမၤ. by mistake.

ဘမံၤ့စဖၤ–ဖိဒ်ဟ့ဉ်းဖိဒ်လိမ့ဉ်–A name common to two or three species of Hedychium.

စဖၦ–ခိဉ်–Wet, §603:2.

bၣစဖၦ–တဉ်ခိဉ်–Is wet, has got wet.

စဖၣ–ခိ–'Rising above the common level.'

ဒစဖၣဒမ့–အခိအကမိၤ–Power.

စဖၣခံၤ–ခိခိဉ်–A hill.

ဂ့ဝံၤစဖၣ–သဒိခိ–The ridge pole of a house.

ဇံစဖၣ–ပခိၤ–Musquetoes, §604.

ဇံစဖၣဘဖၢစၣ–ပခိထိစူ–A name given, by some Karens to Crane flies (Tav.) ဖံဒိကးအဆူဉ်.

ဖစဖၣ–လ့ပခိပခိ–Try, tempt. ၀၀၆.

စဖၣပဖ့–ဒိၤ–'Oblong, ovate.'

ဖဖၢစဖၣပၤ–ဒိဃိဉ်–ဒိဆိဖါး–Flowering shrub, Plumeria acuminata, §628.

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ဖစၢပဝစဴ့—ဒီပဒီး—A flowering plant introduced from America, Polianthes tuberosa, §628.

ဝစ့—ရွန်—To straighten what is crooked.

ဘံ့ဒဝစ့—သ့ဉ်အဓိဉ်—The summit of a tree. ၁၂၃.

ဝစ့—ပူး—Numeral affix to places, §484, 490:3, 516:1.

ရွး—ရွါ—To crawl. ၁၀၀.

ဘ့ရွး—ဒးဘိဃိဉ်—A phosphoresent centipede.

ဝၢရွး—ကလ့ၢဒိး—Scandent species of bamboo, with a very small cavity.

ရွၢ—ရွန်—A verbal affix, §432, 456, 485, 682. ၆.

ရွဲ့—ရွန်—A tribe of men, perhaps the Cambodians.

ရွံ့ခဝိၢ်—ပံၢ်သဘဲ—ပံၢ်သဒိး—Species of grass, Elusine indica, §600.

ဒ

ဒဲ—စၢ်—To be soft, flexible, weak, §136.

ဓဒဲ—ကစၢ်—The body of any thing; a master, lord, self, §420, 619, 420.

ဒဲ—စၢ်—Master, owner, abbreviated from ဓဒဲ.ဂ့.ဂၤ.

ဂ့ဒဲ—ဂ့ဒဲ—နိၢ်စၢ်—the body; real.

ဒဲဒဲ—ကဘဲးကဘဲး—ကစၢ်ကစၢ်—Softly, gently, §487.

ဘၢဒဲ—သးစၢ်—weak in mind.

ဒၤ—စၤ—A large sweep net, with the negative, to be of no importance.

ဒၢ—ဆဉ်—Food for animals, ၃၀. bait.

ဒၢဖဝံ့ခ့ဲဖဝံ့—ဒၢဒဝံ့ခ့ဲဒဝံ့—ဆဉ်ဖိကိၢ်ဖိ-ဆဉ်ဖိၤကိၢ်ဖိၤ—Quadrupeds, animals in general.

စဒၢဒၢ—စံးသိး—To abuse with obscene language.

တံၢဒၢ—ဆံးဆဉ်—Name of a month corresponding in part to October.

ဓၢ—ဆါ—To be sick, §530, severe, §490:7, sore, 445.

ဓဧစဒၢဓဧဓၢ—တၢ်ဆူတၢ်ဆါ—Sickness, §430.

ဒ့ဓၢ—ဆါ—To sell, §460.

ဘၢဓၢ—သးဆါ—Feel annoyed.

မ့ၤဓၢ—မဲာ်ဆါ— " ၉.

ဓၢဖဝံၢ—ဖြၤ—To leap, as a beast on his prey.

ဓၢရဓ—ပစီၤစု—ပစီၤနွဲ—Creeping plants, growing on trees, from which fiddle strings are made. ဂ့ဒၤ.

ဘံ့ဒၢမ့ၤ—ကသံဉ်ဘျိဉ်မဲာ်—Small tree growing on tide waters.

မၫဒၢ—မ့ၢ်ဆါ—Day time, §431.

ဓၢခဝံၤဘံၢ်—ဆါကိၢ်ထံး—Severely, §567:3.

ဂအိၢ်ဓၢဂအိၢ်ဓၢ—ထဲကိၤဖဲဆါ—Come in despite of difficulties, §704.

ဓၤ—To sing.

ဓၤ—စဉ်—A verbal affix, beseeching, §486, 545, 608.

ဒၢ—စး—'Join.'

ဘၢ်ဘၢ်ဒၢဒၢ—ထံထံဆးဆး—Accurately.

ဒၢ—ဆး—To sew, make a return, ၁၄၁.

ဒၢဍၤ—ပိဒ်ဖိဝါ—ဆးဆွဉ်—Species of screw pine, bearing a fragrant flower, Pandanus odorotissimus, §628, (Tav.)

ဂါဒၢ—ဘိခွဲးဒ့ဳး—ဘိခွဲးဒ့ဳး—Plant, a species of Cissus.

ဖဝံ့ဃ့ါဂါဒၢ—တးအူးထဲ—A plant of the genus Vitis.

ဂ့ၢ—ဆီ—Extend in a straight line, in a series; as the posts of a house, soldiers in the ranks, and the like, numeral affix to things in a line, or series, §488; 663:2. the barn door fowl.

ါ့ဂ့ၢ—လီၤဆီ—Be different, distinguished.

ဝစ့ဂ့ၢ—ဂီၤထိဉ်—to erect a scaffold around a tree.

ဂ့ၢစဴ့ဒဒၤ—ဆီတိဉ်ဖျဉ်—Large fowls raised by the Burmans.

ဂ့ၢဓိၤဒဒိၤ—ဆီကအဲ—Small Karen fowls.

ဂ့ၢခွဲ—ဆီကွးနှဉ်—Fowls with black bones.

ဂ့ၢမံၢ်—ဆီမံၤ—Wild fowls, small like the Karen domestic fowl.

ဂ့ၢမံၢ်မဝံbၢ်—ဆီမံၤမိၢ်ဘိ—A species of wild fowl the male of which is described as having two spurs.

ဘဝံၫဂ့ၢ—ထိးဆီ—Tiger cat, §552.

ဂ့ၢဘံၢ—ဆီဆ့—A generic name for several small birds of the family Sylviadæ, or warblers.

ဂ့ၢဘံၢ—ဆီဆ့ပြိဒိၤ—The Tailor bird, Sylvia sutoria; sometimes referred to the genus Orthotomus.

ဘဝံၫဂ့ၢဟာ—ထိဉ်ဆိဟါ—One of the Bulbuls, the Indian fly-catcher. ါ့ဝစၤ.

ဘဝံၫဂ့ၢဘံၢ—ထိဉ်ဆိထံ—A bird of the genus Ardea, a grey Heron, often called the water hen, §604. ဘဝံၫဂ့ၢဘံၢ.

ဂ့ၢ—မိးဟၢဉ်—A beetle of the Curculio tribe, §600. ဖ့ၢ့ဖ၃.

ဂ့ၢဟာမၤ—ဆိဖါဝါ—An insect, Coccus adonidum, or a related species, §604.

ဂ့ၢခါၤ—ထိးကလဲာ်—A generic name for worms; Vermes or Annelides.

ဂ့ၢခါစၤ—ထးကဝာ်—Worm-like reptiles, including probably, species of both Anguina and Cœcilia, §616.

ဂ့ၢဆံၫပါ့—မိးကပ့ၤ—A generic name for butterflies, §604. (Maul.) တံၢဆံၫပါ့.

ဂ့ၢဘံၢ—ဆိဖါလမိ—A tree of the tribe Connaraceæ.

ဂ့ၢဘုံဖံ့—ဆိဖါမဲာ်ထဲၤ—Tree of the genus Rourea.

ဖစၢဓဍ့—ဒီထံ—Generic name for several species of Ixora, ဖစၢဘံၢ.

ဂ့ၢဝဒိ့ဝစ့—ဒိးကဉ်—Tree of the genus Bignonia, B. indica, §535. (Maul.) ဘ့ဝဒိ့ဝစ့.

ဂ့ၢဘံၢ—ပန်ွ—a tree producing a yellowish wood, slightly fragrant, used by the native women to perfume themselves.

ဂ့ၢါၫ—လှဉ်ွ—Species of pandanus, or screw pine.

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ဒၢ်ဖဝံးမိၤပွၢ်ၤ–နိၣ်လံာ်ပၢၢ်–Shrub producing an edible berry.
ဒၢ်ဒးၤ–ပစီၤစူ–ပစီၤခွဲ–Creeping plants, growing on trees, from which fiddle strings are made, ဒၢရဲ.
မစၢ်ဒၢ်ဂဲ–ဆဲလ့–A triangular piece of metal beaten for the same purposes as a gong.
ဒၢ်ခမိၢ်–တၢ်ဖြံ–White blotches on the skin.
ဒၢ်ၢ်ဒၢ်ဖျၢ်–ဒီကညူး–Wholly.
ဓဒၢ်–ကဆိ–The elephant, §552, 457.
ဒၢဓဒၢ်–ဆိကဆိ–A name that has been given to the Turkey.
ဗၤဓဒၢ်ဂဲ–ညၣ်ကဆိနၢ်–A species of salt water fish of the Chetodon tribe.
ဒၢ်ညီၢ်–ဆၣ်ကဆိ–The constellation of the great bear.
ဒၢ်ရူ–ခဲးလၢ်ကၢ်–The constellation of the cross.
ဒူ–ထဲ–A small garment worn by men, a strip of cloth tied up between the legs and around the hips, ဘဓစူ.
ဒူ–ပွၢ်–To strain, as water.
ါဒူ–လီးဒီး–Fall in drops.
ဒူဘၢ်–ပစီး–Dew.
ဖစၢဒူ–ဖိပစီး–A flower introduced from America, Polianthes tuberosa, §628.
ဘဝံးဒူဘၢ်–ထိၣ်ဆိထံ–A grey Heron, also called ဘဝံးဒၢ်ဘၢ်.
ဒှ–ဆိၣ်–To shove, push.
ဒှသ့ၢး–မးကုဖါ–To turn over, push over, ဓ့ၣသ့ၢး.
ဒှါူဒသ–ဆိၣ်လီးအသး–To humble, §470.
ဒဲ့–စါ–Spread out sails to the wind.
ဒဲ့–To size as thread with congee water.
ဒဲ့ ဖု စၢ်ၤ ဒၤ ကဓ မၤ ဒ သ bခိၢ ဗဝံၤ, မခိ ပ ဒခိ ဝဝံၤ ဒ ခၤ် မခိ ပ ဒခိ ဝဝံၤ ဒ ဒစှ လ ဖု bၢ်ၤ ဝခိ မိၤ လ bခိၢ မိၤ ဘၢ် မဝံ bၤ ဘဒ ါဓ ကဓ လ ဖု ဆွၢ် ဆွၢ်ဒ မိၤ ဒ ဖျဝံှ ဘစှ ဒ ါဓဒ လ မိၤ ဘၢ် ါၤ် ဒ bၤ ဘဒ ါဓ ကဓ bခိၢ ဒ မဝံ ဘဒၢ ဘှ လ ဒှ ါၢ်ၢ် ဝိၢ် ဝခိ ဒၤ ဆဝံ ကဓ မိၤ ဘၢ် ဗခိၢ် ဘဒ ါဓ လ ါဓ ကဓ ဒဲ့ ါၤ်ၤ. ဒစှ ဝိၢ် ဝၤ လ ဖု ဆဝံၤ ဝခိ ဖု ဒဲ့ ါစၢ.

ဂၢ်–
ဂၢ်ါ်ဒ–ဃဉ်ဃုဉ်–To mix.
ဂၢ်ဓ့ၤ–ဃဉ်ဃုဉ်–To mix.
ဂၢ်ဘဝံး–ခံၢ်ဆၢ–To season, as food.
ဘၢ်ၢဂၢ်ပဝံှပှ–ထံစံဉ်ဖိပူ–Waves.
ဗၤဒဂၢ်ပစှ–ညၣ်ကွဲၤ–'The air bladder of a fish.'
ဂၢ်ဆံၤ်ပညီှ–မိးကပုၤ–A generic name for butterflies, §604. (Tav.) ဒၢ်ဆံၤ်ပညီှ.
ဂၢ်ပစှ–ဆိၣ်စံဉ်ဖိဉ်လိ–Name common to several species of Physalis, ground cherry, or winter cherry, §450. (Tav.) စံၢ်ဖိလိး
ဂၢ်ပစှဘိှ–A monœcious shrub.
ဂၢ်ဝဝံၤ်ဖစၢ့–တူၢ်တဲဉ်–Small Palm, nearly related to the Areca.
ဂၢ်ပစၢှပွခိှ–ဖိဉ်ဖိၤဒ့–a green beetle with bands of red of the Buprestis tribe.
ဂၢ်ၤ–ဆံဉ်–Urine.
ဂၢ်ၤပစှ–ဆံဉ်ဓၢ–The bladder.
ဂၢ်ၤဓ့စှ–ဆံဉ်ကျိၤ–Ureters.
ဂၢ်ၢဓခိၤ–ဆံးဆဲဉ်–Ten, §471.
ါဂၢ်ၢ–ဆံ–number ten, §462.
ဂၢ်ၢမၤ–ဆံးမူၢ်–Name of the month corresponding in part to September.
ဂၢ်ၢဇၤ–ဆံးဆဉ်–Name of a month corresponding in part to October.
ဂၢ်ၢဖဝံး–ထံဖိဉ်–Sugar cane, §450, 446.
ဂၢ်း–စံဉ်–ဒစၤဂၢ်းဒစၤခိှ်–Permanent.
ဂၢ်း–ဂၢ်းဒဝံၤဃးဒဝံၤ–စံဉ်–စံဉ်ဖိၤပွၢ်းဖိၤ–(Tav.) ဂၢ်းဒဝံၤ ကၤဒဝံၤ–A lowland paddy field, §602. (Maul.)
ဂၢ်းပဉှဲ့–စံဉ်တစဲ–A lowland paddy field, bearing a second corp.
ဂၢ်း.–To tread a paddy field with Buffaloes; abreviated from ဗခိှဂၢ်း. ၇၀.
ဂၢ်ၤ–ဆံး–To jump away, as when blown by the wind, §525. 9. to rebound as a ball, to sprinkle or drop, as a liquid medicine; to milk.
Interrogative particle, §554:8, how? §420, 489:4, 543:3.
ဂၢ်ၤဗၢ်ၤခါဒ–ဆံးယိာ်လဲဉ်–ခဲလဲဉ်–When?
ဂၢ်ၤဗၢ်ၤခါဒဂၢ်ၤဗၢ်ၤခါဒ–ဆံးယိာ်လဲဉ်ဆံးယိာ်လဲဉ်–ခဲလဲဉ် ခဲလဲဉ်–When, §538.
ဂၢ်ၤဘဓၢခါဒ–တူၤလဲဉ်–How long? §230:2. a.
ဂၢ်ၤဗခိှခါဒ–တူၤလဲဉ်–How far?
ဂၢ်ၤဘဓၢဂၢ်ၤဘဓၢခါဒ––တူၤလဲဉ်တူၤလဲဉ်––How long, §230:2. b.
ဂၢ်ၤဗခိှဂၢ်ၤဗခိှခါဒ–ဆံးယီၤလဲဉ်ဆံးယီၤလဲဉ်–How far, §230:2, b.
ဂၢ်ၤဝဝံၤခါဒ–ထဲလဲဉ်–How large? §247.
ဂၢ်ၤဝဝံၤခါဒဂၢ်ဝဝံၤခါဒ––ထဲလဲဉ်ထဲလဲဉ်–––How large, §247.
ဂၢ်ၤါခါဒ–နီလဲဉ်–How large, or how wide; §272.
ဂၢ်ၤါခါဒဂၢ်ၤါခါဒ–နီလဲဉ်နီလဲဉ်–How large, or how wide, §566.
ဂၢ်ၤဒၤခါဒ–ဒွၤလဲဉ်–How much?
ဂၢ်ၤဒၤခါဒဂၢ်ၤဒၤခါဒ–ဒွၤလဲဉ်ဒွၤလဲဉ်–How much.
ဂၢ်း–တကူၢ်–Imp. aff. §421, 489.
ဂၢ်ၤ–တကူၢ်–Comparative affix, §431:1.
ါဂၢ်ၤ–Imperative affix, used occasionally for ဂၢ်ၤ. ၂၄. ၅၀.
ဂါ–သဲဉ်–To make a noise, §426.
ဂါ–စူၢ်–ကိး–An interrogative affix, §459:3, 495:1.
ဂါ–စူၢ်–စကိး–An affix, also, §495:2.
ဃါ–သ့ဉ်––To stamp with the foot; make repeated

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incisions, as in a bamboo, to stamp it down and flatten it.

ဂဃြ–တဆု–To shake, or jerk off–a single motion.

ဂဃြ–ဆဲ–To sneeze.

ဃြစဒ့ဃြသ့–Make a stamping noise with the feet, as in walking or running.

ဖု စ်ိး ဍ ါ့ ဖု ဃြ စဒ့ ဃြ သ့ ကဍ့ မ၊ ဒ ဘ့ ဗ်ိ့ ဗ်ံ၊ ဖု ဖ်ံ့ ဘ မဒ် ဂါ၊ ဖု ဘ့ ဒ ဒ် မဒ် ဂါ၊ ဒဒ်၊ ါ်၊ ဍ့ ဇ ၈ ါ့ ဒ ဘ့ စဒ့ ဇ စဒ့ ၈ ါ့ ကဍ့ ဖု စ်ိး ဝဒ် ဒ ဃြ စဒ့ ဃြ သ့ ါ့ဧ၊.

ါ့ ကဍ့ ဒ မဒ်၊ ဇ၊ ဗ ါ်၊ ဍ့ ဇ့ ဗ ဂန့ ဍ့ ဃြ ဒ သ့ ါ့ဧ၊. ဇ့ ဍ့ ါ့ ဒ ဃြ ဒ သ့ ကဍ့ မဒ် ဘါ၊ ါ့ဧ၊. ဘါ၊ ါ ဝဒ၊ ဇ ဗ ါ်၊ ဍ့ ကဍ့ ဒဍ့ ဆြ ဘဒ့ ဒ ဘ့ ဇ့ ဗ်ိ့ ဗ ဗ် ဂန့ ါ့ ဒ ဘဒ၊ ဇ့ ဇ့ သ့ ါ့ဧ၊. မဒ် ဇန့ ဘဒ၊ ဂ့ သ့ ဂ့ ဆံ့ ါ့ဧ၊. ဇ ဗ် ဂန့ ဘဒ့ ဒ ဃြ ဒ သ့ ါ့ဧ၊. ဇ ဗ် ဂန့ ဘဒ့ ဒ ဃြ ဒ သ့ ဘဒ့ ဂါ ဇ့ ဇ့ ဒ ဘဒ့ ဒ သ့ ါ့ဧ၊. ဃြ စဒ့ ဃြ သ့ ကဍ့ မဒ် ဍ့ ဘါ ါ့ဧ၊.

ဃြ–

ဃြ ကဍ့–ဆွဉ်ဒို၊–To sit, §468.

ဆို့ ဃြ ကဍ့–ဒ်ဆွဉ်ဒို၊–A chair or seat.

ါ့ ဃြ ကဍ့–ဃ်ိ၊ဆွဉ်ဒို၊–A chair, §457, 600.

ဇြ ပါ့–ဇြ ပါ့–ဆွပလွှဉ်–A flowering shrub, Nyctanthes arbor tristis, §628, Bur. ဆိပ်ဖလူး။

ဃြ–ဖဲ့–A large coarse basket.

ဘို့ ဇြ–သ်ကဖဲ့–To be green, as trees; raw, as flesh.

ဃြ–ဆဲ၊–To spear; to set down or enter a name in a book.

ဗ့ ဒဃြ–ဘဉ်ဆြ၊–To be pierced, or wounded.

ဃြ ဗ့ ဃ–ဆွို့ ဃသဉ်–To turn round, as the head of a boar.

ဃြ ကါ–ဘဲ ဉ့ ဉ်–Pleaders, lawyers. Bur. ရှေ့နှေ။

ါ့ ဒို့ ါ့ ဇ်ိ့–ဆြ၊ ဇ်ိ့ ါ်ိ့ ဃြ ဆဲ၊–Accurately.

ါ့ ဘ့ ါ့ ဇ်ိ့–ကနှသ်ိ့ ဇ်ါ်–Be stable.

ဃြ်–ဒ်–Pure, clean, §425.

ဇဒ့ ါ–ကဘ့–The slow Loris. Lemur tardigradus, §552.

ဃြ်ဇ့ ါ့ ဗ့ ဘ့–ဒ်ကသွး–Wholly, §496.

ဃြ်ဂ်ိ့–ဘ်ါ့ –Holy, §569:2.

ဒါ့ ဗ့ ဒ ဇ့ ဃ–ကဝ့ ါ့ ဘ့ ဆ့ ဒ်–Remain over and above.

ဆြ၊–ဇ၊–To hang, be pendant, an ear of grain.

ဃြ–ဆဲ–To set traps; each side of the spine.

ဖွ်ိ့ ဇြ ါ–ဖွ်ိ့ ဆဲ–To copy, §149.

ဃြ်–ဆဲ၊–A tree of the genus Laurus.

ဃြ်–ဘ့–A tunic, §530:2.

ဃြ်ဗ့ ါ–ဆွ့ ဂ့ ါ–A man's tunic.

ဃြ်ဇ့ ဇ့ ဖ့ ါ–ဆွ ဘ့ ဉ်–Woman's gown ornamented with seeds.

ဃြ်ဘ့ –ဆွ့ ထါ–Woman's gown without seeds.

ဃြ်ဝဲ့ ဇ့ ၊–ဆွ့ သိ၊ စူ၊–Girl's gown before puberty–a plain white cloth.

ဃြ်ဒ့ –ဇ်ိ့ က်–ဆွ့ ဒ့ ဂ်–A jacket.

ဃြ်ဇ့ ဂ်ဒ–ဆွ့ က်ဉ်–Pgho man's tunic, §604.

ဃြ်ဇ့ ဂ်ဒ ဒ ဗ့ ါ–ဆွ့ သ်၊ ဆွ့ ဃ့–The Sgau man's striped tunic.

ဃြ်ဘ့ ဇ့ –ဆဲ၊ ဘ်ိ့ ဘ်ိ့ –A reed-like plant of the genus Phrynium.

ဘ့ ဒဃြ်ဗ့ –ဘဉ်ဃ၊–To be connected with. ဘ့ ဘ၊. ဘ့ ဇ့ ဒ. Bur. ဆိုင်။

ဃြ်ဒ့ –စွ၊–Indented, depressed.

ဃြ့ –ဆံဉ်–To be sour.

ါ့ ဉ်ဃြ့ –လ၊ါ်ဆံဉ်–Alum, §600.

ါ့ ဉ်ဃြ့ ဃ်ါ–လ၊ါ်ဆံဉ်ဟွ–Blue stone, §600.

ဖဝံ၊ဃြ့ –ပ်ိဝ်ဆံဉ်–A plant of several species belonging to Alpinia, or some nearly related genus.

ဃြ့ –ဘွဉ်–To dawn, as the day.

ဃ့ ဒ်–ရွ်–To leak, ooze out, or in.

ဘ ဇ့ ဒ်ဃ ၊–သ၊ကလှဉ်ကလိ၊–To be excited by desire. ဘ ါ့ ဒ် ဘ ါ့ ဘ့ ဃ. ၄၀. ၎.

ဇ–တ၊်–Thing, §538, a particle, §490.

ဇဆ၊ ဇဝ်ိ–ဘ၊ခဉ်ဒြ၊–A weed, Ladies bed straw, Hollaga spergula. The same name is given to another species, M. stricta.

ဇဃ်၊ ဒ့ ဘ်၊–တ၊်ဖ်၊ ါ်၊–An interjection, §54.

ဇ–တ၊–A prefix to the names of several animals, and to fruit.

မ၊ ဇ်–မ၊ တ၊်–Deed.

ဇ၊ မ၊–တ၊်မ၊–Employment.

A native draws the following distinction between မ၊ ဇ, and ဇ မ၊.

မ၊ ဇ ဖု စ်ိး ဂဍ့ မ၊ ဒ ဘ့ ဗ်ိ့ ဗ်ံ၊ ဖု မဝံ ဖု ဖ်ံ့ ဂ့ ဍ့ ဒ စ့ ဒ ဇ့ ဒ ဒဍ့ ဝ်ါ ဍ့ ါ့ ဇ ဒ မ၊ ဍ ဒ ဗ်ံ့ ဒ ဗ့ ဆ်ိ့ ဂ၊ ဝ်ါ့ ါ့ဧ၊. ဒ ဆ့ ဝဒ် ဗ်ိ့ ဂ့ ဍ့ ဂဍ့ ဒ ဘ့ ဒ ါ်၊ ဗ်ိ့ ဗ်ံ၊, ဖ်ံ့ တ်ိ့ ဇ့ ဒ်, မ၊ ဇ ဇ်ိ့, စ်ိး ဝ်ါ ဍ့. ဇ့ မ၊ ဝ်ါ ဍ့ ဆ်ိ့ ဂ၊ ဍ့. ဇ့ ဖု စ်ိး ဇဒ် မ၊ ဇ ဇ်ိ့ ဇ ဇ် မ၊ ဍ့ မ၊ ဒ့ မ၊ ဒဇ၊ မ၊ ါ့ ဍ့ ဇ ဆ်ိ့ ဒ မ့ ဆ့ ဍ့. ဗ့ ဂ့ ဒ ဘ့ ဒ့ ဘ့ ဒ့ ဘ့ ဒ့

ကဖ ဒဒဖ lစ၀. ထု ကဖ ဒဖ ဆျ ဝဒိ ဇ မ၊ lမ ဂ့ lစ၀. ဇ မ၊ l မ့ိ ကဖ မဒိ ဗ ဇ မ၊ lစ၀.

ဖ့–ဆ၊—To return to the point of starting, a dividing point, joint; verbal affix, §491; to be tight; to be sweet, §570. ၁၂၂. 490:5.

ဖ့ဘ–ဆ၊ထ၊ဉ်—To stand up, §468.

ဖ့ဒl့်–ဆ၊အလိ်၊—At the returning place, or time of commencement, §59.

ဒဖ့ဒဘဝဒဒိ့်l၌—အဆ၊အကတိ်၊ဖဲလဲဉ်—What time, when?

ဒဖ့ဒဘဝဒဒိ့်l၌ဒဒိ့်l၌—အဆ၊အကတိ်၊ဖဲလဲဉ်ဖဲလဲဉ်—What time, when.

ဖ့–ဆူ—A plant of the genus Kœmpferia.

ဖ့–ဆ၊—To forgive.

ဖ့–စူ၊—To rain; be meek, §465, 623:2.

ဖ၊ဂ၌ဖ့–ဖဖ့–တ၊ဟဲစူ၊–တ၊စူ၊—It rains, §445, 435.

ဖl ဖ့–တ၊တစူ၊—one rainy season.

ဖ့–စ၊၊—'Intermediate.'

ဖ့–စ၊၊—Assist; a verbal affix, §492, 611. bဝ်ာ.

bတ့်ဖ၊–သဉ်စ၊၊—Between, §45, 614.

ဖဝ်ဒဖ့–ပျ်၊ခိ်၊—Hall in a Karen house.

ဖ့–ဆ၊ဉ်—A mortar. ဖ့

ဖ့ဂ၌ဒ–ဆ၊ဉ်ဂူဉ်—ဆ၊ဉ်ပူဉ်—A hand paddy mill.

ပဖ်–ပစူ၊—Be urgent, also ပဖ၎. §543:2.

ဖ်၊–ဒဖ်၊ဒဖ–စ၊၊–အစ၊၊အသွဲဉ်—A race, tribe.

ဖ်၊–ကလုဉ်—A tribe, kind. ဝစ့.

ဖ၎–ဒိဉ်—To be shallow.

ပဖ၎–ပဖ၎ဓရ့ျ—ပဖ်–ပစူ၊–ပစူ၊ပတ့၊—Be urgent; adverb, §456, 543:2.

ဓဖ၎.–ဖ၎–ကစူ၊—The monkey tiger, §552.

ဖ၎–

ဖစ့ဖ၎–ခိ၊စု၊—Apart, separate.

ဖစ့ဖ၎–ခိ၊ခိ—To be distant, as relations.

ဘ့ဘ့ဟဝ်ဖဖ့ဖ၎–ခိပူ၊ဝဲ၊ခိ၊ခိ—Half brothers, or sisters.

ဖ၎–

ဖ၎ဖ၎–စု၊စု၊–ခုဝ်ခုဝ်—Each, §493.

ဓ၊–ခူး—To cast away.

ဖ့ဒ–ဆ၊ဉ်—A mortar. ဖ့.

ဖ့ဂ၌ဒ–ဆ၊ဉ်ဂူဉ်—A hand mill.

ဖ့–စ၊၊—To 'extend in a line,' stretch out as a rope,

ဖ့l စ့–စ၊၊ဆ၊—To be straight.

ဖ–စူ၊—To obey.

ကဒိ၊–ဖဓဘ့ိ့ကဒိ၊ဘ့ိ့–နဉ်းရူ၊က့၊နဉ်က့၊—To believe.

ဖဓ–တစူ၊—To overspread, as creeping plants.

bဃဖဓက့–ထိဉ်ပဉ်ဘူ—Wild rice. bဃဘဝ်ဒs.

ဘ၊ဖဓ–သဉ်ပစူ၊–ခ၊ဂိ၊—A tree, Heritiera attenuata, §535.

ဖဓ–

ခဝံ်ဖဓ၊ဇ့ဒိ၊–ခိ၊ရူ၊–ပကိ်ဘ်ဃး—A species of horse fly, §604.

ဖဓ၂–Thorns. ၁၁၀.

ဖ၎ဖဓ၂ဖ၎ခဒိ့–Thorns, (Maul.)

ဖ၎ဖဓ၂ဖ၎မဒိ၂–တ၊ဆူဉ်တ၊ခဲ–" (Tav.)

ဖဓ၂ဂဝ်၊–ညဉ်ဂိ၊—Have fever.

ဖဓ၂ဂဝ်၊ဖဇ့–ညဉ်ဂိ၊ကွ၊—A fever with one or more days intermission.

ဖ၎ဖဓ၂ဖစ၊–ဖိတ၊ဆူဉ်—The rose, §628.

ချဲ်၂ဘစ၊ဖဓ၂–ချိဉ်ထိဆူဉ်—Shells of the genus Pterocerus, spiders. The name is sometimes applied to other shells with long spines.

ချဲ်၂ဖဓ၂ဖဝ်၂–ချိဉ်မ့၊တိ၊ဃိဃဲ—A species of Melania, spiney on the shoulder of the whorls, M. thirarella, and perhaps another species, §600.

ဃဖဓ၂–A name applied to several species of cat fish, whose first ray of the pectoral and dorsal fins have strong spines.

ဃဖဓ၂ဖဝ်၂–ညဉ်မုံဖိ—Two species go under this name; the one is found in the interior in fresh water, the other on the sea board. Both large three or four feet long.

ဃဖဓ၂ဒlဒ–ကးကမံတိဉ်—Two species one in fresh the other in salt water go also under this name. They are not so large as the preceding.

ဃဖဓ၂ဘ့ဖ့–ညဉ်ဆူဉ်က့၊—A small fresh water species a span long.

ဃဖဓ၂ခဒိ့–ကြဉ်ကြဉ်ဖိ၊—The smallest of the tribe, being not more than three or four inches long. It is confined to fresh waters.

ဒ့ဖဓ၊–ဒ့ဖဓ၊ဇ့ဝ်s–ဆု–To beat, pound in a mortar.

ဒ့ဖဓ၊–ဆူဉ်—To rince clothes; have the menses.

ဓဒ၊–ဆူ—To shoot forward with violence, as water over a rapid; as pain, when a sore is struck.

ဘံ၊l့ဓဒ၊–ထံလိ၊ဆူ—A waterfall.

ဓဒ၊l့—To pour out, synonymous with l၊l့—(Maul.)

ဓဒ၊l၊ဇ်s–ကူး–ဦဉ်ဗိ၊ကြဉ်—a green beetle of the Buprestis family, §604.

ဓဒ၊l့ဒ့–သူလွ၊—A plant, a species of Costus.

ဓဒ၊–ခုဉ်—A swing or cradle, resembling a hammock; to collect together as bees in a mass resembling one of these swings.

ဓဒ၊ဧကံ၊–ယိ၊ဝတ်း—A girdle.

ဓဒ၊ဘဝ်၊–ဆူးသဝံး—Tree producing a hard yellow wood.

ဒ့ဖဓs–ဆူး—To suck. ဓစ့.

ဓဒs–to set on fire, warm at a fire.

ဓဒs–ဝဲး—To set on fire.

ဓဒsခဒိ–ဆိဉ်ကဲ၊—To make a fire.

ဓဒs–ဒဓsဒဘ်–ကဆူး—ကဆူးကတ့၊—An interstice, ravine, a particle, §494.

ဖဒဓs–ဘ၊ကဆူး—Small rooms in a house.

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ဒေါ်–ကဆု–A spur.

ဒေါ်–ဆုး–To bow, bend down. ဒစ္ဆ.

ဒေါ်ဝရစ္ဆ–ဆုးသရိ–Tree of the genus Cordia, §535.

ဒေါ်–ကွင်–ကယဲ–Numeral affix to small skeins of thread, (Maul.) ပဒါ. §643.

The following birds in the Provinces are those characterized by possessing spurs, the characteristic by which Aristotle distinguished one of his classes, corresponding to the Linnean order Rasores.

ဘဝံနး–ထိန်ဟင်
ဘဝံကံး–ထိန်ကံဒ်
ဘဝံနဒွါ–ထိန်ဒွါဟ်ါ
ဘဝံါဂယါး–ထိန်လါမ်ဒ်
ဘဝံဟ်ါး–ထိန်တွာါ
ဇာ့ဆံ့–ဆိစာ
ဇာ့ယါ့–ဆိမံး

ဖဝံ–ဒွါး–'Straightened at the orifice, inclining from a direct line towards a point.'

lဖဝံ–တစါ–Breadth of the hand with the thumb extended.

lဖဝံ–lဖဝံllံ့–nံ့ဖဝံ–တစါ–တစါတလါ–A short period, §497:2.

ဖဝံဖဝံ–တလါလါတလါလါ–ခဲလဲးခဲလဲး–Frequently, §497, 573:2, 561, 574, 633:4, often ဖံါဖဝံ in the books printed at Maulmain.

ဖဝံဓါ–ဆာဆာ–Occasionally, §35, 212. 499.

ဖဝံဖဲ့– " §34, 447, 497.

ဖဝံဖဝံ–ကိးမး–Soon, §34, 158:3.

ဖဝံဖဝံ–ကိးမးကိးမး–Frequently, §158:4, 634:2.

ဖဝံစစ့–ပဒါ–Musquetoes, §604, 449.

ဖဝံစစ့ဘစာစဒ–ပဒါထိစ–A name given, by some Karens to Crane flies.

ဖံါ–ဒါ–The length of a given measure; the length of life, i. e. a generation, §501:1.

lဖံါ–တစါ–A particle, §501:2.

lဖံါ–ဒါရိ–ဒါလါ–With the negative, never, §284, 501:3.

lံ့ဖံါlံ့ဉာ–လါဒါလါထီ–Forever.

ဒဖံါဖံါဒဉာဉာ–အဒါဒါအဃဉ်ဆဉ်–Forever, §34, 205, 501.

lံ့ဖံါlံ့ဉာ–လါထူလါယိဒ်–Eternal, §34.

ဒဖံါဒဉာ–အထူအယိဒ်–Eternal.

ဖံါ–ကါ–Num. affix to lengths of trees, §501.

ဖဝံ–ဖဝံဒစာံးဎ–ဆိဉ်–ဆိဉ်တါထုတါ–To swear.

ဖဝံဒဟူ–ဆိဉ်အာ–To curse.

ဖဝံဖဒ–ထုကဖဉ်–To pray, §489, 623. ဧ၁.

ဖံါ–ဆိ–First; a numeral affix, §450, 498, 509, 600.

lဒဖံါဒချံါ–လာအဆိအချ–Quickly, §500, 663:6.

ဖံါဓါ–ဆာဆာ–A long interval, §499.

ဖံါခဝံ–ဆြိဒ်–Head foremost.

ဒဖံါဒဟာ–အဆိအတိ–Superiors, or equals, ၁၆၄. ၁၆၅.

ဖဝံ–ဒိဒ်–To carry, §490:4. ၁၁၉.

ဖဝံဎဟူ–ဝဲဂျါဒိါ–Hall in a Karen house.

ဖဝံ–ဆိး–To pierce, insert an ornament in the hair or turban.

ဖဝံဇါ–ဆိးဘဲး–Pain, such as arises from having some extraneous body in the flesh, but applied to similar pains in the body.

ဖဝံဃဒါ–ditto. §694.

ဖဝံ–ဆြိး–Blossom, as fruit trees.

ဒူဖဝံbဒါ–ဆိးဘဲ–To gather cotton pods.

ဖဝံ–ဒိဉ်–ရ–a numeral adverb, §500.

lဖဝံ–တဒိဉ်–Once.

lဆဝါlဆဖဝံ–လာဂံါဒိဉ်တစ့–First.

ဒဖဝံ–အါဒိဉ်–Many times, often.

ဒဖဝံဒဖဝံ–အါဒိဉ်အါဒိဉ်–Many times, often, §500.

ဒဖဝံ–အါစ့–Many times, often, §500.

lဖဝံဖဝံ–ခဖ့ဖဝံခဖ့ဖဝံ–တစ့တစ့–တစ့စ့–Sometimes, occasionally, §500.

bဃlဖဝံဖဝံ–ဘဉ်တစ့စ့–Sometimes, occasionally, §500.

lံ့ဝဲးမဝံါ–လီးဖျာ–Fall off, as unripe fruit.

ဖဝံးခဝံ–ရိုဒိဉ်–Shelf, at the side of a house.

ဖဝံးဒဘး–ကွး–Watch to see another fall into sin.

ဖဝံး ဖ စဂံး ဎ nဓဃ မာ ဘး bဒါ ဗဝံါ, စ lါ ဖစာ ဝဒိ ဗမာ nဂံါ ဂာ ဗဝံါ ဒဓဃ စဓ့ ဗ့ lစာ. ဃ ဒဒိဃ မဒိ စ lါ ဖစာ l ဂာ nဓဃ မဝံ lစ့ ဗဝံ ဗမာ ဗဂံး ဗ့ lစာ. မဒိ ဒ ဂဒ့ bဒါ ဘိဃ lဒိဃ, ဒ ဝဘါ nဓဃ ဒဓဃ ဓဘိဃ lံ့ ဒ ဘး bဒါ ဗဝံါ, bဒါ ဒ မဝံ ဓဃ nဘ် ဗ ဎ ဝဒါ bး l မဘိ့ မဘိ့ bဒါ ဒ မဝံ lစာ bး ဇ ရာ ဘံး ဃး, ဗဝံ ဗ မာ ဎ မဒိ ဂဘါ, ဇစ့ nဃ ဗဆုဒိ့ဎ မဒိ ဂဘါ, ဃ ဒံ့ ဃ ဗဎlမဘိ့ မဘိ့ bဒါ ဗ မဝံ ဆုံ့ ဓဃ bး ဎ, bဒါ ဗ ဎ ဆုံ့ မဝံ lံ့ ဓဃ l မဘိ့ မဘိ့ ဃ bဒါ ဒ မဝံ lစာ bး ဇ ရာ ဘိဃ ဘံး nဓဃ ဃ ဒံ့ ဧ၊ ဗ ဖ lဒ့ lစာ. မဒိ ဒ ဂဒ့ bဒါ ဘိဃ lဒိဃ. ဒဝဘါ nဓဃ မဒိ ဒ ဗဝံ ဗမာ l bး bး ဒ မဘိ ဃ မဒိ ဒ မစာ lဒ့ ဗ bး ဇ ဎဒါ bး l မဘိ့ မဘိ့ ဃ bဒါ ဇ ရာ မဝံ စဘါ ရာ့ဗမာဘံး, ဒံ့ ဧ၊ ဝဘါ ဓဃ lစာ. ဃ မဒိ ဒ ဗဝံ ဗမာ l bး bး ဒ မဘိ ဃ ဒဓဃ ဆုံ့ lံ့ ဒ ဘး bဒါ nဓဃ lစာ. ဃ ဖlဒ ဒ ဒဓဃ ဆုံ့ lံ့ ဒ ဘး bဒါ nဓဃ ဃ ဖ စဂံး မဒိ ဒ ဗဝံ ဒ ဘး lစာ.

ဖဝံ့–ဆာ–To desire; a thorny tree, genus Erythryna, §535.

ဘံ့ဎဖဝံ့စဂံါ–သွဉ်ဆာထံ–A tree, probably of the Eleocarpaceæ tribe, §659:3.

ဖဝံ့ဒဒ်–ပြာ်ဒြါ–An enigma, riddle.

ဖဝံ့မာ့ပဲ့–ဌးနုပဉ်–A tree of the natural family Apocynaceæ, producing a species of lance wood, Bur. ဖကိန္တဒပန်း

ဖဝံ့–End, for lဒါ. Bur. ဆုံး ဧ၇.

ဖဝံ့–ဒူါ–A coffin.

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ဖθ—
ဖθ၇ဖθ—ကစိၤ—Height.
l၇ဖθ၇ဖθ—လိၫ်ပမိၣ်—A raised seat, throne.
ဖθၤ—စိၤ—To lie in wait, 'Weigh.'
ဖθၤမ၇—ကလိၤ—A serpent of the Python tribe.
ဖθၤဘုθၤ—စိၤကျိၤ—Immodest.
ဖθၤပဉ်—စိးဃး—စိးဃ့—A carrion beetle.
ဖθ၇စ၁—Make wet, Mat. 27:48. စ၁စθ၁—စ၁စθ၁.
ဖθ၇်—ဆိ—To stop.
ဖθ၇်—ကကြိ၇်—ဆိ—Numeral affix, §502.
ဖθ၇်မθ၌—ဆိကဖိဉ်။ဆိမိဉ်—To think, §454.
ဖθ၇်ဂဉ်—ဆူလၫ်ဟူ—To wait, as for another person, §456, 546:5.
ဖθ၇်ဂ၁—ဖိကနုဉ်—Listen, §489.
" —ကနုဉ်— " §432.
ဖθ၇်ဇ၌—ဆိးက့—Be disabled by disease. ၄၄.
ဒθ၁မ၄ၤဖθ၇်မ၄ၤ—အိဉ်မှာ်ဆိးပၢၤ—To be comfortable, happy.
ဒθ၁—ဖθ၇်—ဘိဉ်—ဆိး—To be, to exist, a particle, §15, 405, 718.
ဖθ၇်မဖၤ—ဆိးသိ—Watch.
ဖθ၇်ဒθ၁—ဆံးစၫ်—To bear, bring forth.
ဇθ၇်—ဒွၤ—To grasp up with the ends of the fingers, or a part of them, numeral affix, ၀၄၀. §533, 693, 594:4.
ဖθ၇်ဆ၀်၁—စိၤခိဉ်—The recess in a Karen hall for strangers to sleep in.
ဖθ၇်ဒ၄ၤ—စိၤစူၤ—Apart, separate.
ဖθ၇်ဒ၄ၤ—စိၤဖိ—To be distant, as relations.
ဘ၁်ဇ၀ဝ်၁ဖθ၇်ဒ၄ၤ—ဖိပူၫ်ဝ်ၫ်စိၤဖိ—Half brothers, or sisters.
ဖθ၇်ဖθ—ကစိၤ—Height.
l၇်ဇ၇်ဖθ—ဃိၫ်ပမိၣ်—A raised seat, throne.
ဗဖၤဖဒ၇်—တးလူးစူးမူၫ်—A large creeper with trifoliate leaves that produces a kind of Dragon's blood.
ဗ၁ဖθ၇်ရ့၇်—ညီဉ်ဧကိုးဝိုးဝၫ်—A small fresh water fish of the Carp tribe, from four to six inches long. dorsal fin like a Barbel, but no cirri.
ဖθ၇်—ဆူဉ်—To be strong, §527:4. ၄၄. do by force; the hairs of the human body, the hairs or bristles of animals.
ဖθ၇်ဘ၇်ဒသ၀်—ဆူဉ်ကိဉ်ဖိဉ်—Twist up the hair to a point on the head.
ဖθ၇်ဖθ၇်—ဆူဉ်ဆူဉ်—Strongly, §35.
ဒθ၁ဖθ၇်ဒθ၁ထုတ်၇်—အိဉ်သူဉ်မိဉ်ဟ္ဘ—To be in health.
သ၁ဖθ၇်—သးဆူဉ်—Resolute.
မ၁ၤဖθ၇်မ၁ၤန၇်—မၤဆူဉ်မၤဖိး—Compel, do by force.
ဖθ၇်ဈ၁—ကူဉ်ဃဉ်—Have the hair stand on end through fear.
ဖθ၇်—ဖိၫ်—To perch as a bird.
ဖθ၇်—ရူၫ်—Suck up.
ဖθ၇်—ဆူး—To suck. ဒ၇်ဖဒ၇်.
ဖθ၇်—ဆိၤ—To grasp, seize, grapple.
ဖθ၇်—မိၫ်—To follow after an elapsed interval, §470:2. ၃၇.
ပဖθ၇်—ပစိၫ်—An amulet.
ခ၁ဖဖθ၇်—A trap, §441.
ဇ၇်—သွိ—ဇွိဉ်—A flowering timber tree, Lagerstrœmia regina.
ဇ၇ံၫ်—ကဒွံ—To push with the head, as hogs in rooting up the ground, or as young animals in sucking.
ဇ၇ံၫ်—ဇွိၤ—Generic name for several beetles, most usually those of the Scarab tribe.
ဇ၇ံၫ်မ၌—ဇွိၤသ့ဉ်ဖိ—a beetle, the male of which is distinguished by protuberances on the head and thorax, resembling a pair of large mandibles. It belongs to the Megasominæ, §604.
ဇ၇ံၤ—ဇ၇ံၫ်၇—ဆွံ—To insert, §706.
ဖုဇ၁ဇ၇ံၤ—ပ၁ၤဒ့ဖိဉ်—Eunuchs.
ဇ၇ိၫ်ဖ၀ံၤ—စ၀ံၤဇ၇ိၫ်—သ့ကြ်—Plant of the Arum tribe.
ဇ၇ိၤ—ဆဲဉ်—Generic name for crabs, §601.
ဇ၇ိၤဝ၀ၤ—ဆဲဉ်ဝ၀ၤ—Animal resembling a Lizard, probably a species of Salamander.
ဇ၇ိၤ—တရိၤ—Around, §676.
ဝၤဇ၇ိၤ—ဝၤတရိၤ—To surround.
ခ၀ံၤဇ၀ၤဇ၇ိၤ—ပကိ၁်ဃးးမိၫ်ရ့ၫ်—A species of horse fly, §694.
ဇ၇ိၫ်—ဆ့—To suspend a bag, sword, or the like, by a belt or string in an oblique manner across the body from one shoulder to the opposite side; be oblique, out of line; obliquely.
စ၀ံၤတံၤဇ၇ိၫ်—ဃိဉ်ဒိးဆ့—Wings.
လ၀ံ့ဇ့ဇ၇ိၫ်—ဂ္ဂိဉ်ဖံဉ်—A house with its opposite corner posts out of line.
ဃ၀ါးကွာဇ၇ိၫ်—ပဲ၁်ဘ့းဆ့—Cut obliquely.

ဇ၇ိၫ်ဝဒိးဇ၇ိၫ်—ဆ့ကု
ဇ၇ိၫ်ဇဒိးဘ—ဆ့နး
ဇ၇ိၫ်ခ၀ိဒ၀ံ၇်—ဆ့ထၫဉ်
ဇ၇ိၫ်ဖ၀ိဒ၀ံၫ်ဂၤ—ဆ့သံနှဉ်
ဇ၇ိၫ်ဝ၀ိဒ၀ံၤ—ဆ့ဃဲဉ်
ဇ၇ိၫ်ဇ၀ိဒဖၤ—ဆ့ဖြ
ကြဲးကွာဇ၇ိၫ်ဖဒိၫ်—လံဒ်ဘ့းဆ့ဖဲ
ဇုဂၤဇ၇ိၫ်—ပ့ၤနုးဆ့

S.

ဒ၁်—ပ့ၫ်—To be old, §189:4.
သ၀ဒ်—သ၇ဖိသ၀ဒ်—သးပ့ၫ်—သူဉ်ကွဲသးပ့ၫ်—An elder, §139, 448.
ဒ်—ဒ်ဒ်—သ့ၫ်သ့ၫ်—Seriously, §504.
ဇဒ်—သ့ၫ်တၫ်၊သ့ၫ်တၫ်တၫ်၊။သ့ၫ်၊သ့ၫ်ပ့ၫ်။ ကြိးကြိး Strenuously, diligently, §514, 476.
ဇဒ်—ယၫ်—Assenting, §514:2.

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ဖုပ္ဖါးဖုဒၤ–Elders, used especially when quoting the sayings of Elders, §488:2.

မၢ်ဒၤ–မံးပှၢ်–A father, or mother in law.

မၤဒၤ–မှဉ်ပှၢ်–Woman of mature age.

မၤါးဒၤ–မဲ်လီးသပှၢ်–To have the countenance fall.

ဒါးမိၤ–ဆံးအါလဲဉ်–How much? (Scrip. Catechism, 4:5.)

ဒးခဲၤ–သးၢ်ဒိဉ်–Shelf in a Karen house, near the roof.

ဇံၤဒး–ဒြိၢ်ဒြၢ–An enigma, riddle.

ဒၢ–ဍး–To be few, scarce, §506, 530:3.

ဒၢါး–ဂၤလီၤ–To lessen, §57.

ဘဈဒၤ–ကတုၤ–To be stupified by astonishment.

ဒခါၤ-ဒဒၤ-ဒခါၤ-ဒဒၤ–ဇးဉးဟၤ–A servant, §692.

ဖုဒၤ–ဟၤ–A person, synonymous with ဖု.

ဒၣ–ဒုဉ်–To separate.

ဒၣ–ဆဉ်–Stars.

ဒၣမၢ်ဘ့–ဆဉ်မဲၤ်ဒိဉ်–Comets.

ဒၣဈၤ–ကဉ်ဟုၤ–Shooting stars.

ဒၣဘၣဖံ့–ဆဉ်ဘူဖိ–The milky way.

ဒၢ–ဘျိ–Be wild, undomesticated; bamboo splints, §536

ဒၢ–ဒျိ–A market, §449. ဟၢ.

မၤဒၢ–မှၢ်ဃါ–A nat, a term of respectful salutation, §695.

ဗၣဒၢဝဈ–ညဉ်ဆဉ်ဒီၤ–A fish described as a species of Barbel, differing from ဗၣဘ့ဂဲဘၢ်ၣ. in having the sub-operculum, inter-operculum, and ends of pectoral, ventral, and candal fins red.

ဒၤ–ဒးဒွၤ–ဟ်–Tin, §549, 600, 646; a net thrown with the hand.

ဒၤဘ့ၢ်–ဟ်သူ–Lead, §600.

ဘံၣဒၤ–ထိဉ်ဟ်–Peacock.

ဘၣဘံၣဒၤ.–ထိဉ်ဟ်ဘူ–Wild rice. ဘၣဇးကွ.

ဘံၣဒဧဖိ့–ထိဉ်ဟ်ဆံဉ်–Plant of the genus Vitis, §600.

ဘံၣဒးဗွဒိ–ထိဉ်ဒွိၤဖွဲၢ်–The crested peacock pheasant, genus Polyplectron, §604.

ဒး–How many, how much, §505 (Maul.)

ဒး–ဂွး–Name given to many bivalve shells, more usually ဒၣ. §600.

ဒၣ–ကခူ–To scream out from fear.

ဈံၣဒၣ–ကိးပသူ–Call loudly.

ဒၣ–ဂွး–Generic name for bivalve shells, of the families Conchacea, Arcacea and Cardiacea, §600. Bur. ချတ်။

ဒၣမိၤဧခွ–ကၢၢ်–A steep bank.

ဒၢ–ဖြိ–To tear, §160, 660.

ဇိၢ်ဒၢ–ဆွဖြိ–အိကံ–A jacket, §603, 613, 604.

ဒၢ့–ဒြိၤ–Name of one of the tribes of Karens, §703:1.

ဒၢ့ဆွၢဒဲ–ထိုဉ်ဓါကိၢ်ကၢ်ၢ်–Insect belonging to the phasma tribe.

ဘံၣဒၢ့–ထိဉ်သဖြိၤ–Bird, probably a species of Lanius.

ဒၤ–ဒဒၤ့ဒဈဒး–ဖြဉ်–ဇးဖြဉ်အယဉ်–To be poor, in adversity, ဈဒ. ဈဂၤ. to suffer, §425, 466.

ဇဧဒၤ့ဇဧဒၣ–တၢ်ဖြဉ်တၢ်နုး–Suffering, §137, 448.

ဒုဲဒၢ့–ကျွဲမဲ်–To come on the face in falling, ၂ၤ့ ဘံၤဒုဲဒၢ့.

မၣဒုဲဝဈဘ့–မှၢ်ဆူဉ်ဒီၤတိဉ်–Dawn, §627.

ဒုဲဝဈဒၤ့ဘ့–ကမြိၢ်ဇီၤကမြိၢ်ဘိ–Be variegated with red and yellow.

ဖုစၢ်ၣ ဇ၂ ၂ မၣၣ ခဲံၤ ဒဲ့ ဝဈၤ ကဈ, မဒိ ၂ၤမၢ ဂၤ၂ၤ့ ၂ ခၢၤ ဘၤ ဇဒိမၢ မံ၀ါၤ့ ကၢၤ ကၢၤ, ၂ ၂ၤ့ကၢၤ ကၢၤကဈ, မၢ ဒ ဝ၀ံ့ ဇၣ ဘၤ ဇ၂ ဒၢ့ ကဈ, ဖု ဗဝံ ဘ့ ဃ ဖု ဃ ဇ၂ ဒၢ့ ကဈ ဘၤ ၂ စဈ့ စဈ့ ကဈ ဒဈ ဂဒိ ဒ ဝဈၤ, ဘၤ ၂ စဈ့ စဈ့ ၊ဈ ဒဈ ဂဒိ ဒ ဘ့, ဘၤ ၂ စဈ့ စဈ့ ကဈ ဒဈ ဇဒိ ဒ ဝဈၤ ဒ ဘ့ ကဈ, ဖု ဗဝံ ဘ့ ဖု စၢ်ၣ ၂၀ံၤ ဖု ဘၣ, ဒဒိ မဒိ ဇဒိ ဂဈၤ ခ၀ံၤ ၂ ခဈၤ ဇ၂ ဗဈၤ ဇၣ ဝါၤ ဂဒိ, ဖု ဗဝံ ဘ့ မၣၣ ခဲံၤ ဒဲ့ ဝဈၤ ဒဲ့ ဘ့ ဧ့ဃ ဈ.

ဒၢ်ၤ့ဘ့ၤ–ဧ့ဉ်ဘုဉ်–A salt water fish resembling the Mackerel, and is a member of the related tribe, the Leinæ.

ဒအ့–ဆူ–Interrogative adverb, §508.

ဒအ့၂ဒြ–ဆူဉ်လဲဉ်–Where? whither? §420, 480:1, 508. စဒၤ၂ဒြ.

ဒအ့၂ဒြဒအ့၂ဒြ–ဆူလဲဉ်ဆူလဲဉ်–Where, whither, §508.

ဒအ့၂ဒြဒအ့၂ဒြ–ဖဲလဲဉ်ပူၤလဲဉ်ဖဲလဲဉ်ပူၤလဲဉ်–Where.

ဒအ့၂ဇခၢခဈ၂ဒြ–ဖဲလဲဉ်ဧလဲဉ်ဖဲလဲဉ်ဧလဲဉ်– "

ဒအ့ဂၤဂၤ၂ဒြ–၂ဂၤဂၤ၂ဒြ–ဖဲလဲဉ်ဂၤလဲဉ်း ဖဲလဲဉ်ဂၤလဲဉ်– Which? ၁၅.

ဒဈ–သူဉ်–To be cowardly.

မိၤဒဈ–မဲ်ဆူဉ်–Inability in the eyes to gaze on an object.

ဒဈ–တဖူ–To be dishevelled, as the hair.

ဘံၣဒဈ–ဘိစံဉ်ဃိဉ်–The Hoopoe bird.

ဒဈ–ဖံတဉ်–The shoulder. (Tav.) ဒခၣ.

ဒဈ–ဖုး–To be startled, to start,

ဘၣဒဈ–တဉ်ဖုး–By accident, accidentally, §294:1, 507, 449:3.

ဒဈ့–ဟး–to be spicy, the sensation of having the circulation obstructed, to have a limb sleep.

ဒ့–ကဆူဉ်–A sensation of smoothness of the flesh preceding a fever.

ဒခၣ–ခူဉ်–To be cool, §490:1.

ဒခၣ–ဖံတဉ်–The shoulder. ဒဈ. (Maul.)

ဒခၣ–ဒွိ–To shave off irregularities or angular edges, drawing the article between the knife and finger.

ဒခၣ–ဖျး–To draw a thing through the hand to rub off the dirt, or as a branch to strip off the leaves.

ဒခၣ–သုး–To polish by cutting from the person.

ဒဝံ–ဖြိၢ်–The name of a tribe of Karens, §703, 448.

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ဒပံ–ဖြူ–Have an eruption of small pustules.
ဒပံ–ဗာဠိသွဲ–Pimples.
ဒပံဇာ–ဒပံဇခဝံ–ဖွိုင်ဆါ–Prickly heat.
ဒပံလံ–ယိန်လိဝ်–The Salwen river.
ဒပံလံခစ္ခုလံ–A very large stream, or body of water.
ဒံာ–ဆြီ––A weight, the eighth of a rupee, two annas.
ဒံာ–ပညိ–Scaffolding from which paddy is poured down for the wind to blow away the chaff.
ဒံာ–ဖြူ–To pour down paddy for this purpose.
ဘဒံာ–ဓဒံာ–သဘျုး–Rush on a person or thing with an intent to seize. Jo. ၄၆. ၁၁၈.
ဒံလ–သဖြါ–Brush, rubbish.
ဒံလ–သဃဝ်–A mass of brush, or bushes. ၁၁၀.
ဒပံ–ဖြိး–To ram in, with a rod or stick.
ဘံာဒပံ–သ့စံါ–To strain out the water in washing rice.
ခွါဒပံ–ညိ–To reject, throw away, §460.
ဘံာဒပံ–နိါသံး–A syringe.
ဒံာ့–ဆြီ––Name given to both Casuarinas, and pine trees.
ဒံာ့ဒံလ–သပွာ–To shake as a bottle with water, a basket with its contents in a stream, or a gargle in the throat.
ဒံာ့ဒံလ–ခဲးဆြိး–To tremble.
ဒံာ့ဒံလ–တဒိ–To gather the dirt from a thing, as leaves out of paddy with the hands.
ဒဇ–
ဃာဒဇ–ကဖြူ–Be dazzling.
ဒဇာ–သွီ–To abate, as the waters of a river.

မဒၣ ခဝံ ဒ ဒဇာ ဘဇာ ဂ့ ခဝံ ဒဘ့ဲ ဖြိ. မဒၣ ခဝံ ခ ဓဇ့ ဘံာ ဂ့ ခဝံ ဒ ဘ့ဲ ဘံာ· ဇ ဖ ဇ ချိ့ ဒ ဝဇ့ ါ ဇာ့ ဗဝံ ့ ခဒၣ ပဗဇာ ဂဒၣ ဝဘာ ဃ bဒၣ ဗဝံ ါဇာ.

ဇ ရာ တံ ဒ ကံ့ ဝဒိ ဇ ရာ ပဒိ ဂဒိ ဒ ကံ့ ဂဇ ဖု ဒဒိ ဇ့ ဏံာ ါ ခဇာ ါ ဖ ကံ့ ခဝံ ါ ခဇာ ါ ဖ ကံ့ ခဝံ ဃ ဖု ဝဒိ့ bချ့ ဒပ်. မဒိ ဒ bဃ ါဖ. ဖု စံာ ဝဒိ ဒ ဒဇာ ဘဇာ ါဇာ. ဒ ဘ့ဲ ါဖ ဒ ဒဇာ ဘဇာ. မဒိ ဒ ဗဒိ့, မဒိ ဒ ဘဇာ မဇာ မဇဃ ါဇာ.

ဒဇဃ–ဘဖြိါဆြိ–At once, §509. (Tav.) ဖဈဗ့.
ဒဇဃဒဇ–ဆြိဉ်ဆြိဉ်–Adverb qualifying verbs of speaking when two or more persons are talking. ၁၆၅.
ဒဇာ–ဒြိ–A ring worm.
ဒဇာ–ဆြိ–a torch.
ဒဇ့–ဆုး–To bow, bend down. ၆၃၄.
ဒဇ့–ဂြိ–Fruit just formed.
ဒဇ့––ဒြိး–ဇဃဒဇ့ဇဘ့–ဇဃဇာဇဃဒဇ့ (Tav.) ဇဃဒဇာ ဇဃဒဇ့ (Maul.) Be possessed of super-human powers, §591, 420.
ဒဇ့–ဘယိး–A fabulous being, a dragon. ၁၀၀.
ဒဇ့–သကိး–Together, §368:1, 510.
ဒဇဃဒဇ့–အိဉ်သကိး–To visit, §456.

ဂ

ဂ–A formative prefix, §511, 522, 712
ဂေ–ကတ်ါ–To change money.
ဂေ–တါ-တိ–ထိ–the Palmyra palm, B. flabelliformis, §535.
ဂဲ–ဖြိး–A connective particle, §420, 516, 554.
ဂဲ–တဒး–တဒးဖြိး–သတဒးဖြိး–သတဒး–A particle, §516.
ချံဂဲဇဝံဂ–ချိဉ်မုဉ်ပ္ဂါ–ချိဉ်တဒးတိဉ်–A shell of the genus Cyclostoma, §66, 600.
မဒိ–ဂဲ–မ့ါ–ဖြိး–Because, §630.
မဒိါ့–ဂဲ–မ့ါလိဝ်–ဖြိး–မ့ါလ–ဖြိး–Because, §630.
မဒိ bဒိါ ဂဇဃဂဲ–မ့ါဒ်နှဉ်ဖြိး–Therefore.
ဂ့–တိ––To carry loads on the head, §538, obstruct, overcome in argument; a num. affix, §517.
ဂ့–တကါဖ့ါ–To straddle, expand.
ဒဒိါဂ့–ခဲခဉ်တိ–Betroth. ၄.
ဂ့ကံာ–တိန်–A particle, §518.
ါဇဒခဒါဒဂ့–လာဒ်ဇခါးအတနှါ–Exhaust every effort.
ဂ့–တိဉ်–To be thick, §489:4.
ဂံာ–တံး––To draw out, make an effort; a particle, §519, 593, 595.
ဗဒဂံာ–နှိါနှိါ–Really, truly. nှ့nှ့.
ချိဒဂံာ–ထံနာ–Petroleum, §600. ဂ့ခဝံဃဝံဃ.
ဖဂံာ့–ပထံ–Entreat, supplicate (Tal.)
ဂံာ့–
ဂံာ့ကံာ့–တ့ကလဝ်–An adverb, straight, §65.
ဂံာ့–ဟူး–To shake.
ဃိဒ–
ါ့ံခံဒါဃာ–လာ်တ့ဉ်လ့ဉ်–The sulphuret of antimony, §600.
ဃိဒါဝံး––ဃိဒ ါဝံးခဂံာ့ါဝံး––တဲးလိဝ်––တဲးလိဝ်ဃိလိဝ်––To dispute, (Bur.) တိုကိး
ဃိဒ–ထု–To hew even, make straight or even.
ဃိဒဃံ–ဃိဒဃံ–တဲဂာ–A particle, §555, 454,
ဃိဒဃိဒ–တဲဂဲဒ–Really, truly, §530:2.
ဃိဒ–A particle, an expletive, §233, 716. ဇ. ၁၃၃. ဝိဒ.
ဃိဒ–ဒဲ–a booth.
ဃိဒါံာ–ဒဲကလံး–A high booth, or tower.
ဃိ့–တ့–To form, make, §543:1.
ဃိ့–
ဃိ့ဝခ–ဘိ့ဝခ–ပရဲ–တဲဉ်တိ–The water melon, 600.
ဇာ–
ခဇာ–ကတာ–To be in an excited state; to rise up, to transmigrate.

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ဖ ဖျဴ၊ l က္ က္ ဒဝ၂ l၂ ဂ့ ခံ၂ ချီ၊ l ဖင်၊ l ၈၂ ဖဝံ၊ လ မ၊ bဝံ မ၊ ၁ ၃ ဥ၂ မ၊ lဝ၊. လ စာ်၂ ဝ၃၊ ၍, ဒ၃၂ ၁၊ ခ ၈၁ က္ ၈၂ ၆၁ မဝံ ၈၃ b၂ ဖ ဒ၃ ဖ ၄ lဝ၊, စာ် ဝ၃ ၍. ဖ မ၊ ဖ ဒ၃ ဂ၃ လ ၁ဝ l၂ ဖ ၁၊ ခ ၈၁ လ ဖ ၈၃ b၂ ဖ ဒ ဂ၃ lဝ၊. ဖ l က္ က္ ၁၊ ခ ၈၁ လ ၈၃ ၁ ၃၂, l က္ က္ ၁၊ ခ ၈၁ လ ၈၃ ၈ ၉, l က္ က္ ၈၃ ဖ ဖဝံ ဖ ၁; ၁ဝ l၂ ဖ ၁၊ ခ ၈၁ nဝ၂ ဖ ၈၃ ဖ ၆ံ မာ် ၆၃ lဝ၊.

ဝ၃ ခ၈၁—ဒီးကတာ—High spring tides.

၈၂—တား—A Building of brick or stone, Bur. တိုက်။

၈ံ—

၈ံ bံ—တုဲသာ—To hide.

၈ံ—ကကြာ—ကကြောက်—To frighten, drive away.

၈ၢ—၈ၢ၁၈ၢ—တာ—တာထိန်တာလီ—To be tumultuous,

၁ဝံ၂ ဒ၈—ထိန်ယိးကြ—A crane. §604.

၈ၢ—တူ—A pipe, or whistle.

၈ၢ—

၈ၢဝံ—ယှက်သူ—The pole star. Bur. ခုဝ်။

၁၈ၢ—သျှက်—A month, March, in part, (Tav.)

၈ံ၂—

ချံ၂ လ ၈ံ၂—ချိုတးထိန်—ချိန်မှုန်ပှာ်—A shell of the genus Cyclostoma, §66, 300. (Tav.)

၈ံ—

ချံ၂ ၈ံ မံ—ချိန်ပနာ်အီန်—ချိန်ပနာ်အှန်—Shells of the genera Paludina, and Ampularia, §600.

၈ံ ၈၃—ထိတဲ—A large species of house Lizard, or Gecko, §616. ၈ဝ ၈၃.

၈—

ဖ ၁ ၈ံ—တါထိါထိ—An eruption of large sores.

ဂံ—ဆိန်—Measure with a cubic measure.

၁ၢ ၈ံ—ကျာ—Stocks, put in stocks.

၈ဝ—ဒ၈ဝ ဒ ဝ—ထိ—အထိအလီ—Be upright, righteous, §425.

၈ဝ—

၈ဝ ၈၃—ထိတဲ—Large house Lizard. ၈ံ၈၃.

ခ၈ ၈ံ—ကထိကျုံး—Epilepsy, (Tal.)

၈ဝ—

၈ဝ ၁၃—တိန်သူ—Name of a tribe of people, Bur. တောင်သူ။

၈ဝ—ထိ—To strike against, as with the side.

ဖ၈ဝ—ပထိ—To learn, teach. (Tal.)

၈ဝ—ထိန်—A numeral affix, §520, 600.

၈ဝ l၂ ဒ၂—ထိန်နိန်အိံး—A small plant of the Palm family.

ဥ၃—တွဲ—ကဲ—To pile up, a numeral affix, §521, 579, (Tav) ၈.

ဥ၃ bဝ—တွဲလထိ—Torches, §535, 554:9.

၁ဥ၃—ပလ္လ—To twist, as a strand of a thread.

၁

၁—A formative particle; as

၁ရ ၈မံ—ကြိုက်တဖိး—လၢါသကွ—An anchor. (Tal.)

၁—သတ—To span, with the thumb and first finger.

ပ၁—ပတ—Quicksilver, §600.

၁—ကြ—The space in a crotch.

၁—တာ—To bet.

၁ံ၂ ၁—ထိန်ဒှန်—The common duck.

၁ံ၂ ၁ မာ် ဖ ၈ံ၂—A large wild duck.

၁ံ၂ ၁ ၁ၢ ဖ ၈ံ၂—ထိန်ဒှန်ထံဖးဒိန်—A large species of Teal.

၁ံ၂ ၁ ၁ၢ ဒ ပ၃—ထိန်ဒှန်ထံပြိဒိ—ဘား—A small species of Teal.

၁၂—ထန်—Mouth of a stream, §484:2; a loom.

l၂ ၁၂ l၂ ခာ်—လာထန်လာခံ—From one end to the other, §452, 473.

၁—ထါ—A span.

ပ၁—ပထါ—To skin.

ဒ l ဒ ၁—အကလုါကထါ—A sound, a word.

၁—ဆာ်—Fast, a verbal affix, §525.

b၂ ၁—သန်ဃး—To be connected with. b၂၆၃—b၂ bဒ.

၁ ဖံ၂—ပဒး—A tree of the genus Triumphetta, §535.

၁ b—သာန်ဘိ—A generic name for tadpoles, §600, 613.

၁—ဒ—A drum beat at one end.

၈၁—ကတာ်—To be obstructed. ၁၁၈.

l ၈၁—လီကတာ်။လီတာ်—The vulture, of which there are two species.

ဃ၂ ၈၁ ဒ—ညှန်ကတာ်ပှာ်—A fresh water fish said to resemble the Bream.

၁—ထး—Iron, §600; an affix, above, §526.

၁ ယ၃ b—ပထိါခဲ—A large tree.

၁ ၁—ထံန်ထါ—Disease in children, sore mouth.

၁ ဖ ၈ံ၂—ထါဖးဒိန်—A large needle.

၁—ထါ—To weave.

၁ ခံ၂—ထါ—Poetry.

၁ ၁၂—ကျိုဲထန်—Press up the filling with a large wedge in Karen weaving.

ဒ ၁—နိုါ—To interpose.

၈ံ—ဝှါ—ဒ၈ံ ဒ၁—အဝှအဝှါ—City.

ဖ၈ ၁—ဘာသူ—A bear, §552.

ဒ ၁ ခံ၂—အိထိဒိန်—Face up.

၁ ၁—A particle used at the end of dependant clauses, as in the following examples e.,

ဖု စိုး ဖေ ဘု့ ဘု့ ကဖ မာ ဒ ဘ bအာ ဗဝိ, ဖု ကိုး ကာ စိုး ဝိုးဒဘ, ဖအိ ဂစာ ခဝိုး ပ မဝံ ပြာ ဖေ ဓစာ. စိုး ဝိုး ဒ ဘ bအာ ကဖ ဂစု့ ဆ ဖေ ဟု့ ဘ့ ဆ ဒ ါ ကာ ပြာ ပြာ့ ဝါ ဒပါ. မအိ ပြဲ ကှ bအာ ကဖ ဆ ပြာ ဓစာ bပ ပြာ့ ဒ ဝါ ါ ကာ ဒပါ. ဆ ဒ ဝါ ါ ကာ ဖစု့ ကဲ ဝါ ဖေ ဘ့ ဆ ခိုး ဆ ဂအိ ဝါ ပြ ဒ ဒဖ ဓစာ. ဆ စိုး ဝါ ဖ, ကပြာ ပြာ့ ဒပါ ဖဲ ဒ. ဆ ဒ ဝါ စိုး ဝါ ဖ, ဗပြာ ပြာ့ ဒပါ. ဆ ဒ ါ ကာ စိုး ဒဖာ, ကဒအိ ါ ပြာ ပြာ့ bပ ဘု့ ဘု့, မအိ bပ ပြအ ကှ ါ ပြာ ဓစာ bပ ဗဖာ ဖ်ပ.

ဘ ါဖဓ မဝံ ဘံာ ဘု့ ဘု့ မဝံ မာ bပ ဗ ဘ ဆအိ ါံဓ ခဝံာ ါဂ စိုး.

ဘ ါဖဓ ဗ မဝံ ဘံာ ဘု့ ဘု့ ဗ ဖအိ bပ ဘအို့ ပြဲ ဇ ဖဲ့ ဗွာ ဒ ဏ္ဍအ ဖစု့ ါစာ.

ဘ့–တီဓ—A diminutive species of palm; a measure of length, two miles. Bur. တိုင်း

ဘ့ဖံာ–သဗိဓ–A shield.

ဘ့ဝအို့ဝစု့–ဖိုးကန်–Tree of the genus Bignonia B. indica, §535. Tav. ဏ့ဝအို့ဝစု့.

ဘို့–ဆိန်–To ascend, an affix, §527:5, 420.

ဘို့ဖံ့–သိန်ဒါ–Have children.

ဖေဘ့–အင်္ကြိန်–Cramps.

ဖေဘို့ဝံ့–အင်္ကြိါတိ–An eruption of large sores.

ဘဘို့–သဓးဆိန်–သဓးဒိန်ဆိန်–Be angry, §543:1.

ဘို့ဘဇာ–သိန်ထိ–Prosper, succeed, §696:2.

ဘို့ကံ့–ဆိန်ဟံန်–Keep house. ၉.

ဖံ့ သဆွာဘို့–ဖိသန်ဆွါဆိန်–—Become a young man, reach the age of puberty. ၆ခ.

မဃ ကှ့ဘို့–မှန်ကနိုးထိန်–—Become a young woman, reach the age of puberty.

ဘ့ဲ–သနိုး—Stakes that divide a stream for the purpose of catching fish.

ဘ့ဲ–တီး–To lay across, dam up.

ဘ့ဲ–တီါ–To strike, ဂ၇. ဓဝံ့

ဒဘ့ဲဖစု့–အတီါပူး–During, while, §524.

ဘ့ဲ–တီါ–Fate. ၁၅. ၉၁.

ဘ့ဲမဇ–တီါမှါ–A generic name for the true grasses, §450. (Tav.) ဝ့ဲ.

မာဘ့ဲ–ထံဖိါတိး–မးတီါ–Jujube tree, Zizyphus jujuba.

မာဘ့ဲဆွာ–ထံဖိါတိးဝါ–A diœcious fruit tree, Otaheitean gooseberry.

ဘံ–တံါ–Bulbous roots.

ဘံ–ဆွါ–A male. ၃၃.

ဘံာ–ဒိ—Plants of the genus Cucumis, cucumbers and muskmelons, §479.

ဘံာဆွာ–ဘံာဖမ်–ဘံာဖျါ–ဘံာ ါဝံ ခဝံမှ့–ဘံာ ဓဖျ့ မအိ–ဒိဆွါ့ ဒိဆဉ်း ဒံကပျဲ့ ဒံတး ဆူး ဖြန့ ဒံက ဆိ ဓ—Different varieties of the cucumber, §600.

ဘံာမဃ–ဒိမှန်–The muskmelon, §600.

ဘံာမဃပဝံာ–ဒံမှန်ယဓး–A species of coccinea.

ဏ္ဍာ ဒဘံာ–ဓိုးဝဉ်ဆးဒံမှန်ဖြ–A plant of the genus Bryonia, §600.

ဒဘံာ ဒ ဝဝံ်–အတံာအသကိး–A friend.

ဒဘံာ ဒဖျဒ်–အပျါအကြိန်–A disciple.

ဘံာဖဲ့–ဆီး–Be, or fall in an horizontal position, usually preceded by the prefix for fall, §460, 449.

ဘံ့–ထံဉ်–ဘြ–A particle, numeral affix, §530, 435.

ါဘံ့ ါ မဓ့–တထံဉ်တဓြ– " §530:1.

ါဘံ့ဟ့–တထံဉ်ဆီ–တဘိယူါဆီ–Continually, §308.

ဘံာ—ထံ—ဘံာ ဒဓ့ကဓ့ ဒဓ့—ထံဒိးနှိဖ—Water; a stream, §425, an affix, accurately.

ဘံာဘဉ်–ထံတးါ–A bamboo water bucket, §654:2.

ဝဒဘံာ–ဂဒဘံာ–ဂုါထံ–Water snakes.

ဘံာဒံပဝံ့ပ့–ထံခံဉ်ဒိပု–Waves.

ဘံာဘံာဖေဖ–ထံထံဆးဆး–Accurately.

ဖဓာဘံာ–ဖိထံ–Generic name for several species of Ixora, §628, ဖဓာဓဇ့,

ဘံာါဇ–ဘံာဘဉ်–ဒးထံတးါ–ထံလှါး–A bottle gourd, §600.

ဘံာဃ့ဃဃါါ–ကပါစု–The mole cricket, §604.

ဘံာါပ–အံသန်–Salt, §489:4.

ဘံာါပ ဘံ့ဓဖ–အံသန်သံဉ်တိဉ်–Rock salt. Bur. သိန်း ဓေါ်ဆား၊ §600.

ဘံာမဝံဘဇ့–Sometimes heard instead of မာဘ့ဲ for the Jujube tree, §535.

ဃဘံာ–ညှဉ်ထံ–The Eel. Those examined are of the genus anguilla. (Cuv.)

ဘံါ–ဘိ်—To cut with scissors, or a similar instrument.

ဓဘံါ–ကးတံ်–Shut close, §525.

ဘံါ–ကျိး–To put on bangles.

ဂဝံ့ဘံါ–ဂိုဉ်တံ်–A spit, §572.

ဓဘံါ–ကတံ်–Be crowded into a narrow space.

ဘံါ–ကြဲ်–To insert in a space between things; a numeral affix, §528.

ဖေဘံါဖေါ–ဆီဖိါဟူ–Name common to several species of Desmodium, and applied sometimes to a species of Dicerma.

ဘံာ–တံး—To hit, beat together as cymbals; the space about a thing, ၄၉. ၁၀၀. §529, 452; Num. affix, §529, 426, 509.

ဒဘံာ ဒါ ပ–အထူအထံး–Ancestors.

ါဘံာ–လးထံး–Formerly, anciently, §529.

ဝံ်ခဝံ့ဘံာ–ဒံါခိဉ်ထံး–" " §677.

ဘ့ဓဝံ့ဘ့ဘံာ–ဘဉ်ဖိဘဉ်ထံး–Hit, impinge against, come in contact, §705.

ဘံ့ဘဒ့–တံးထူး—Species of eel, without fins, §616.

ဃဘံ့–ညှဉ်ထံ–Eels, of another species, §616.

ဒူဘံ့–ဇူး–To cook rice in bamboos.

ပဘံ့–ဖြိး–to give information to superiors.

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ဃၵဂံၤ့—ညၵ်မိၵ်မိၵ်—A broad headed fish, a span long, found at the sources of streams; described as a member of the carp family.

ဒၦဒၢဒဂုံ့—အဘူးအတံၢ်—Relations.

ဂၢံ့ဂၢံ့—ဂ့ဂ့်—တံၢ်တံၤ—Real, spoken of relatives.

ါၤ့ဂၢံ့ါၤ့ဃိၢ်—လီၤတံၢ်လီၤဆဲး—Accurately, §37. ၁၅၄.

ဂၢံ့—ဂ့်—ၤ့်ဖိၵ်—A comb, or crest.

ဂ့ါဖၢ်—သ့ၵ်ဖး—To split. ၂၄.

ဃၢ—ဒဃၢဒဂ့်—ကဆူး—ကဆူးကတ့ၤ—An interstice, a particle.

ဂ့ါၢ—ထ့ဉ်—Membrum virile.

ါၤ့ဂ့ါၢ—တကွဲၢ်မြံၢ်ဘိ—ကွဲၢ်လဲၢ်ဘိ—The dragon-fly.

ဂ့ါၤ—ဝဲဒ်—To break, or cut apart; ၉၄. an affix, §537.

ဒဃၢါၤ့ဂ့ါၤ—အိဉ်လီၤဝဲဒ်—To be left behind, §442. ၁၁.

ါၤ့ဂ့ါၤ—လီၤဝဲဒ်—Fall off, §449.

ဂ့ဝံၤါၤ့ဂ့ါၤ—ထိဉ်လီၤဝဲဒ်—Name given by different Karens to different small birds, by some to the house sparrow, by others to the yellow headed weaver bird.

ဂ့ါၢ—ထဲး—To pull up, as a plant, §460, 549.

ါၤ့ဂ့ါ့—လီၤစံဒ်—'Settled.' ၁၆၎.

ါၤ့ဂ့ါ့ါၤ့ဃိၢ—လီၤတံၢ်လီၤဆဲး—Accurately, §489:1, 543:3.

ါၤ့ဂ့ါ့ါၤ့ဃိၢ—ကၡလီၤတံၢ်—Be stable; throw a shadow ါၤ့ဂ့ါ့

ါၤ့ဂ့ါ့ါၤ့ဃိၢ—သံဉ်ရူး—Be modest, well behaved.

ဃသဒဒိ့ဂ့ါ့—တၢ်ခဉ်ဆ့ဉ်တကျၢ်—To gnash the teeth.

ဘၢဂ့ါ့—Equivalent to love, §564:2.

ဗ့ဒ့ဂ့ါ့—ယိၢ်တံၢ်—Tread down fast.

ပဂဒိ—ပတဲၢ်—To trust in, (Tal.)

ဂ့ဒိၤ—ပဂဒိၤ—ထဲ—Cut, or hew smooth.

ဂ့ဒိၤ—ထဲၤ—A small solitary wasp that builds in holes.

ဂ့ဒိၢ—သံဉ်ရူး—Be modest, well behaved.

ဂ့ဒိၢ—ထ့—Braid, as a mat or basket, §546:7,566, 603.

ဂ့ဒိၢ—ဂ့ဒိၢ်ဗွၢ်ဃ—ထံဖ့ဉ်—Bangles, §498:2.

ဂ့ဒိၢ်ဆဒၤ—ထ့ကွဉ်—Name of a month, corresponding in part to January and February.

ဂ့ဒိၢ်ဆဒၤဖဝံၤ—သလ့ၤ—Name of a month, January in part.

ဂ့ဒိ့—ကၡၤ—To return; §425, a verbal aff. §241, 538.

ဂ့ဒိ့—ဒ့—A branch, §426.

ဂ့ဒိ့—တ့ၤ—Claws, as of a crab.

ဂ့ဒိ့ဃ့—တ့ၤဒိဉ်—A snare for fowls, §441.

ဂ့ဒိ့—

ပဂဒိ့ဃၢ—သကိဗျာ်—The datura, or thorn apple, §600.

ဂ့ဒို—ဃ့—To taste.

ဂ့ဓၤ—

ဧဂ့ဓၤဧကၤ—တတၢ်တနှၢ်—Suffering. (Tal.) ၁၂၅.

ဂ့ဓ့—တကျွာ်—To kick.

ဂ့ဓ့—ထူ—To kick, §68.

ဂ့ဓ့—ဒြ—A whole, §551:1, 691:2; a particle, §531, 638:3, 691:2.

ဂ့ဓ့—ကထၢ—Num. affix, to things in layers, §18, 138, 531:5.

ဂ့ဓ့—ကဘျံး—Thing exfoliated; a particle, §18, 140, 145, 531:5. ဗျာ်ဒ.

ဂ့ဓ့မ့ဓ့ဝၤ—ဒြဒိဝၤ—Husband and wife, §531:4. ခ. (Tav.)

ဂ့ဓ့မၢဝၤ— " " (Maul.)

ပဂ့ဓ့ဒ့ၤ—ဘိထၢဝါ—A weed, a species of Urena §535.

ဂ့ဓ့—ခွဉ်—'Curved from end to end.'

ဗ့ဂ့ဓ့—ထဉ်တိၢ်—Strike against, §554:4.

ဂ့ဓ့ချံဒ်—ခွဘိတံဉ်—ဒ့ဘိခွဉ်—Described as a large Scorpion, §616.

ဂ့ဓ့ဗျာ့—တုဉ်ကဗျိၤ—A tree of the natural family Myristicaceæ.

ဂ့ဓ့မံၤရၤ—ဘြၤ—A plant of the arum tribe. ဂရၤ.

ဂၣ—ကတြူ—ကဖိဉ်—A numeral affix, §502, 536, 596. ဂခ. (Tav.)

ဂၣ—ရူ—a num. affix, §534. (Tav.) ဂၣ.

ဂၣ—ထူ—To roll up, Num. aff. §532. (Tav.) ဂၣ

ဂၤ—တုဉ်—To ground as a ship; a superlative affix, §533.

ဂၤ—ကတၢါ—An extremity; superlative affix, §16, 138, 533.

ဂၤဂၣ—ပညဉ်—Be benumbed.

ဂၤဂၣ—ပဝံ—To have a limb asleep.

ပဂၤ—ပတုာ်—To stop a boat under way with the oars. ၁၂၁.

ဂၦ—ထဲး—Pull, drag, §663:4. ၁၂၆. pull up, §425, take out. §454:2.

ဂၦ—ထု—To draw out the voice. ၄၃. ; draw out a thread towards a person, in spinning; bring forth as clothes from a box, ၁၃. put forth, as strength, §561.

ဂၧ—ထူဉ်—To be perpendicular; a post, §455; Num. affix, to trees and posts, §535. ဂ့ါ

ဂၧ—ထၢဉ်—Height, as of a man, §489:4.

မၣဂၧ—မှၢ်ထူဉ်—Noon, §435.

ဂၧ—ဖိဉ်—Visit, affording assistance being usually implied.

ဖ ဂၢံ ဇ ဓဒ် ဂၧ ဂဇ မၤ ဒ ဘ bဒိ ဗဝံ, ဓဒ် bဒိ ဖ မ ါဒ လံၤ ပ ဘ ဒ ဘံ ဃ် ါဇ. ဓဒ် ဒ ဂ့် bဒိ ဘဒိ ါ့ဒ, ဖ ဂ့် ဂၢံ ဂၤ ါ့ဂ် ဇ စဇ့ ဧ့ ဓဒ် ဂဂ်, ဒ ါ ဂၤ ဂဇ ါ့ဂ် ဇ ဒဒ် ါ ဇဒ် ါ့ bဃ ဆ် ဗဝံ ဒဇ ါ့ ဘ်ါ ါ ဇ ဖ့ ဘ ဆ ဒ ဃ ါ ဇ ဒ ါ့ဂ် ဇ

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ဆဒ္ဒ ထံး l ဂၤ ကဃ စံး ဝ်ါ ဝ, ဗ ဝ်ါ ဝ ဗ ပ်ါ ဆဒ္ဒ ါး့ ဒ်ါ. n ဒဒ်ဒ ဂဒ်ါ ဘ်ဒ့် ဝ်ံၤ ဂဒ်ါ ဘ်ဒ့် ဘ့ ဘ ဗး ဏ. ထ ါး ဒ ဒဃ ါ့ ဘ်ါ l ဂၤ ကဃ စံး ဝ်ါ ဝ ဝ်ါ ဂဃ ကဃ ါဧၤ.

ါး ကဃ ဒ ယ်ါ ဗာ ထ ဂ့ ဂၤ ဒဒ်ဒ မံ ဂဒ်ါ ဒဃ ဋဧ့ ဝ ဒ ဘ ဝ် ဗး ဂၤ ဂဒ်ါ ဝ်ါ ဂၤ ဝ ဗး ဒ်ါ. ဂၤ ါး ခဒ့် ဘ်ဒ့် ဝ ါံၤ ဘ်ဒ့် ဒ ဘ ဝ် ဗး ဒ ဝ်ါ ကဃ စံး ဗး, ဗ ဝ်ါ ဝ ဗံၤ ဗ ပ်ါ ဘ့ ဂး ဒ ဗး ဒ်ါ. ဗ ါး ဂ့ ဗး ဒ်ါ.

ဂဒ်ါ ဘ့ ဗး ဂ့ ဘံး—ဖဲအိဉ်ထၤတထံဉ်း

ဇး ါး ထ ကဃ ဂဒ်ါ ဘ့ ဂဒ်ါ ဘဧၤ ဝ်ံး ဂး ဂဒ် ဃ.—တ်ါလၢပှၤနှဉ် ဖဲအိဉ် ဖဲဆိးဒ်းစ့ဉ်ါ ကိးနုၤဖါ.

ဘ့ bbဘ့ bb—Be of age.

ဇး ါး ထ စံး ဇး ဒ ဘ့ bb ဒ ဘ့ bb ဖဧ, ထ စံး ဇး ကဃ မၤ ဒ ဘ bဒ်ါ ဇး ချဒ့် ဒ ဝဧ့ ဘံး ါဧၤ. မၤ ဒ ဘ ဏ့ဧၤ l ဘံး မဒ် ဂ်ါး, ဘ ဖ်ါး မဒ် ဂ်ါး, ဘံး မဒ် ဂ်ါး, ဒ ဘံး ဒဒ် ဂ်ါး ဒ ဇၤ ဒဒ် l ဒဃ bb ဂ့ မ်ါ့ ဂ ဒဒ် ဖျ ဘ ဂ ဒဒ် l ဘ bb ဂ ထ စံး bဒ်ါ ဗဝံၤ, ဘ ဖ်ါး l ဘံး ဗဝံၤ ဖျ မဒ် ဒ ဘ ဘ့ ဗး; l ဘ ဘ့ မဒ် bb ါဒ်. ထ စံး bဒ်ါ ကဃ ါဧၤ.

bဒ်ါ ကဃ ဒ ဘဝ် ထ ဏ်ဝ့ ဘဧ့ ဒ ဝဝ် ဘဇၤ ဘဧ့ ဒ ဂဘ်ါ ဘဝ် ဝဒ် ဒ မံ ဒ ဖဲ့ ဂ ဒဒ် မဒ် ဒ မဃ ဂ်ါး, ဒဒ် မဒ် ဒ ချဂ ဂ်ါး, ဒဒ် မဒ် ဒ မဃ ဘဧ့ ဒ မဃ ဂ့ bဒ်ါ ဂ့ ဗ်ါ ဒ ဘဝ် ဂဃ, ဒဒ် ဂ် ဒ ဝဂ ဂ ထ ဝ် ဂ ထ စံး, ဖျ ဗး. ဒ ဝ်ါ ကဃ ဂ်ါး ဂ် ဒ ဝဂ ါဧၤ. ဒ ဘ့ bb ဒ bဏ့ bb ဗး. ထ ချဂ ဇဃ bဒ်ါ ကဃ ဘဝ် ဒ် ါဧၤ.

ဘ့—တၢ်—Generic name for ants, §432, 557.

ဘ့ချိၤ—တၢ်သံဉ်ကျိၤ—တၢ်သံဉ်ကွဲၤ—Stinging ant, §509.

ဘ့ယ်ၤ—တၢ်ဒ့—Small wasp that builds under leaves.

ဏ့ဃဏၤဘ့—ဒ်ိ်ကလဉ်—ဒ်ိ်ကလဲဉ်—Clearly, ဏ့ဃဏၤချိ်ဉ်.

မၤဘ့—လ့—To frighten, try.

မ်ါဘ့ခဲဝံး—ခဲဉ်တူ်ါဒိဉ်—Forehead.

ဘဒ—တုပ်—Last, extremity.

မ်ါၤဘဒ—ခံထုဉ်—All gone to sleep. ee.

ဘဒ်—ဘြူါ်—ကဒိဉ်—num. affix, §502, 536. (Maul.) ဘဇ.

ဘဒဘဒ်—ဝ်ါ့ဝ်ါ့—ကွါ်ကွါ်—Here and there, in succession.

ဃဘဒဂၤ—ဆဉ်တူ်ါတါ—The evening star.

ဘဒၤ—ဒူ—Num. affix, §534, (Maul.) ဘဇ.

ပဘဃ—ပဘြုဉ်—Plant with a monadelphious flower. Sometimes applied to the Oleaster, but more usually. ဘဒ့.

ဂ့ခဝံးဘဘဃ—ဟိဉ်ခိဉ်ဟူးဝဒ်—Earthquake. ဂ့ခဝံးဝဉ.

ဘဇၤ—ထူ—To roll up, Num. aff. §532. (Maul.) ဘဇ.

ဒဘဒၤဒချဒၤ—အလုါ်အလ်ါ—A custom.

ဘဒၤ—ဖိဒ်—ဒၤဧ—To ride. ၂၉.

ဘဧၤ—ထူဉ်—Be cut, or broken off.

ချဝံးဘဧၤခဝံၤ—ချိဉ်ဘူ—A shell, Helix gabata, §66.

ချဝံးဘဧၤခဝံၤ—ချိဉ်ဘူဖိ—A shell, Helix retorsa.

ဝဝံးဘဧၤ—ဃဖိဒ်—Small posts of a house.

ဝ့ဘဧၤ—ဖိဉ်ဃီၤ—Breadth or width.

ဝ့ဘဧၤ—ဖိဉ်ဝူဉ်—Wide, width, §489:4.

ဘဃ—ထူဒ်—To rub as with a rag, a repeated act; a wart.

ဒဘဃဒဘဇၤ—ဒဘဃဒဃ့—ထူဒတီၤ—To be rich.

ဘဃ—ထူဒ်—The adhesive juice of plants.

ဘဃ—ဃါ—Resin, gum.

ဘဃဃဝံစဝံၤ—တူဒ်ကွါ်—Follow at a distance so as not to be observed.

ဇး ါး ဆိၤ ါး ဒ ဝဒၤ ကဃ ဒဒ် ဝ ထ ဂ ဘဒ့် ဝ်ါ ဝ ဒ်ါ. ဃဝ် ဂဒ်ါ ဝ်ါ ါး ပ ဒဃ ဂ ဃဝ် ဒ်ါ့ ပဃၤ ါဧၤ. ဂ ပ ါ်ါ ဖး ဂ ဂ ပ bဃ စဃ ါဝံၤ ပ ဘ ဇ် ဆိၤ ါ်ၤ ါး ပ ဃ်ါ ဗာ ဂ ပ ါ်ၤ bဒ့ ါး့ ဒ်ါ. ဂ ပ ဒဇ ဘဇ ပ ဝ်ါ ဝ ါ ဇဝ် ဂဇ့ ဂ ဆိၤ ကဃ ါ်ၤ ဝ ါး ပ ဃ်ါဗာ ါဧၤ. မၤ ဒ ဘ bဒ်ါ ကဃ ဂ ပ ါ်ၤ ဖဝံၤ ဆိၤ ဒ ဆဒ့ ကဃ ါ ဝ်ါ ါ ဝ်ါ bဒ်ါ ဆိၤ ဘဇ့ ဝ ဝဘၤ ါ ဧ်ါ, ဂ ပ ါ်ၤ ဂဒၤ ါး ဆိၤ ဒ ါ့ ဆဒ့ ကဃ ဖဇ ဝ စဝံၤ ဖဇ ဝ စဝံၤ ဂ ထ စံၤ ဇ် ဒ ဘဒ် ဗဝံ စဝံၤ ဘဒ် ဗဝံ စဝံၤ ါဧၤ. ဇး ဘဒ် ဗဝံ စဝံၤ ကဃ မၤ ဒ ဘ ဇ် ဒ bb ဒဒ့ ဇ် ဇး ဘ ဇ်ဒ် ဒ ဂဒ် ဒ ချ ဇ် ါဧၤ.

ထ ါ ဂၤ ဖဝံၤ စဝံၤ ါ ဖ့ ဂ ဘဒ့ ဝ်ါ ါး ဒ ဂ်ါ့ ကဃ, ဇး ချ ဂဒ်ါ ဘဒ့ ဖဝံၤ ဒ ဆဒ့ bဒ်ါ ဒ မံ ဒ့ ဂဒ် bb ဒ စဝံၤ ဘဝံၤ ကဃ ါဧၤ. မဒ် ါ့ ဂ့ bဒ်ါ ကဃ ဂ ဒ ဝ်ါ ဘ်ါ ဗာ ါ့ ဒ ဘ ဇ် ဇး ဂဇ ဂဒ် ဇး ချ ဂဒ်ါ ဒ်ါ. ဂ ပ ါ့ ပ ဂ ဇၤ ဝ်ါ ဒၤ. ဂ ဒဒ် မဒ် ဇး ချ ါ ဆဇၤ ကဃ, ဒဇ ဇ်ါ ါ့ ဒ ဘ ဇ် ဒ မံ ဒ့ ဂဒ် ထ ါ ဂၤ ဒ စဝံၤ ဂဒ်ါ ဝ်ါ ဖ ဒ့ ဇ် ထ ါး ဒ ဂဒ်ါ ဘဒ့ ဖဝံၤ စဝံၤ ကဃ ဘဃ စဝံ စဝံၤ ဘဒၤ စဝံ စဝံၤ ါဧၤ.

ဘဝံ့ဘဒ့—ဘဒ့ဝံ့—တံၤတူၤ—Species of eel, §616.

ဘဝံ—တိၤ—A bud, to bud, a handle. §466.

ဘဝံ—ဆတိၤ—Silk.

ဘဝံဒ့—ဆတိၤဖိဉ်—The mulberry tree, §600.

ဘဝံ—To estimate ၄၁. give answers by means of the occult sciences. ၃၃.

ဗဝံဘဝံ—ကွါ်ခဲ်—Regard; wait for others to act first.

ဗဝံဘဝံ—ကွါ်တိၤ—Look and observe what is done, §539.

ထ ဖဝံ့ ဘ ဂၤ် ဂၤ ကဃ ဒဃ စဒ့ ဧဂ့ ါဧၤ. ဂ ဒ ါ ဂၤ ကဃ ဂ် bဘ ဆဝံၤ ါ ါဧ့ ါဧၤ. ဂ ဒ ါ ဂၤ ကဃ ဂ် bဘ ဝ်ါ ဒ်ါ. ဒ ါ ဂ် bဘ ါ ဂၤ ကဃ ဒ့ ဆိ့ ဒ့ ဒ ဝ်ါ ါ ဂၤ ဒ ဇဇ ဂ, ဒ ဇဇ ဖ်ါ ါ့ ဒဇၤ ဒ်ါ. ဂ ဗဝံ ဝ်ါ ဇဧ့ ဗဒၤ ဝ်ါ ဘဒ့ ဒ ါ ဂၤ ဒ ဆဝံၤ ါဒၤ ါဧၤ. ဂ ထ စံး ဇ် ထ ါး ဒ ါ ဂၤ ဒ့ bဘ bဘ ဇ ါ ဂၤ ကဃ, ဗဝံ ဘဝံ ဒ့ ဇ ါဧၤ.

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ꤟꤢ ꤓꤢꤡ ꤡ ꤢꤧꤣꤢ ꤢꤦ ꤓ ꤓꤢꤡ ꤡꤢꤧ ꤓꤢꤡ ꤢꤡ ꤓꤢꤡ ꤡꤢꤧ ꤡꤢꤧ ꤓꤢꤡ ꤢꤡ ꤓꤢꤡ

ဘံ့ဒဝံ်–ဓိဉ်ဆာဉ်–a stump.
ဒဝံ်ရ့ဲ့–တူ်ရူ်–The Dorian, §520, 535.
ဒဝံ့–ကြ်–A plough, or harrow. (Tav.) ခရ့ဲ. §450.
ဒဝံ့–ကတာၤ––To form a cavity by turning together the edges of an article; the inside of a garment, the hollow formed by it.
ဘံ့ဝဝံ်ဒဝံ့–သ့ဉ်ပဒၢ–Suckers.
ဒဝံ့–ကြိ–A chasm, valley.
ခဝံ်ဒ့ဒဝံ့ပံၤ–ကစၢၤကလိ–A mountain.
ဒဝံ့မဝံ–ကဒ့–Humble bee, §604. ဒဝံ်မဝံ.
မၤဒဝံ့–မၤဒဝံ့–ခံဉ်တံ်–မ်တိ–Castor-oil plant.
ဒဝံ့ဝဒ၂–also ဒစု့ဝဒ၂–တၢၤရှဉ်–grasp with the hand, §542. Num. affix, §542.
ဂဝံ်ဒဝံ့–နိဉ်တၢၤ–A spoon, §60.
ဒဝံ့–ထၢဉ်–A bag, wallet.
ဒဝံ့–တူ်–To receive, a particle, (Tal.) §541.
ဒဝံ့ဇ့ၢ–တူ်လိ်–To accept, §449:3.
ဒဝံ့–ခိဉ်–To receive, suffer, §541. c. Bur. ခံ။
ဒဝံ့ဒသ်–အ့ဉ်အသး–To testify.
ဒဝံ့ဒအိ့ဂ့ဒအိ့–အ့ဉ်ကၠၢခိဉ်ကၠၢ–Save.
ဒဝံ့–ကိၤ–To restrain, to bear, endure, §432.
ဒၢၢဒဝံ့–ထံတၢ်–A bamboo water bucket, §654:2.
ဒၢၢဒဝံ့ခ့ဒါ့–ထံဒ်ဉ်အလိ်–The sink in a Karen house, place for the water.
ဒ္ဍဒဝံ့–ကွဉ်–To tye up hanks or skains of thread.
ဒဝံ့ဂဝံ့–တူဉ်ဖိ–To be childless.
ဒဇ–ဓိဉ်–Capacity to receive, as a basket.
ဒဇ–ကြိ–To be of sufficient capacity.
ဒဇ–ထိဉ်–To plan, determine.
ဒဇ–ကတိ်–A juncture, time or place of union. c. §508, 543:4.
ဒဈဒဇ–အိဉ်ကတိ်–Stop. ջ.
ဒဘဇဒအိ့ါဒ၂–အကတိ်ဖဲလဲဉ်–What time, when?
ဒဇၢ့ဒဘဇဒအိ့ါဒ၂––အဆၢအကတိ်ဖဲလဲဉ်–What time, when?
ဒဇၢ့ဒဘဇဒအိ့ါဒ၂ဒအိ့ါဒ၂––အဆၢအကတိ်ဖဲလဲဉ်ဖဲလဲဉ်––What time, when.
ဒဘဇဘစု့ဗဝံၤ–အကတိ်ဖဲအံၤ–At this time, then.
ဒဘဇဘစု့ဂဈ–အကတိ်ဖဲန္ဉ်– " that " "
ဒဈဏိုဘဇ–ပဉ်တူ်–Place, §650.
ဒဘဈဒဘဇၤ–အထူးအတိၤ–To be rich.
မနိၤဘဈ–မ့ၤသူ–A setting pole.
ဘဇၢ–ဒီ––Be long, high, §474, 489:4; an affix, §133, 527.
ဘဇၢဒၤ–ကတုၤ–To be stupified by astonishment.
ဘဇၢမၢ်ၢဘဇၢမ၂–ကမၤကမဉ်–To wonder, be astonished.
ဂၤဘဇၢ–ထိဇိၤ–Any one, (Tal.) §250, 562.
ဂ္ဂဘဇၢ– " "
ဉဝံၤဘဇၢဂဝံ်––ထိဉ်တိဒ္ဒိဉ်––Birds with long bills, as snipes, §604.
ဆ့ဝံၤဘဇၢဇ၂–ချိဉ်ထိဆ့ဉ်–Shells of the genus Pteroceras, §600.
ဘဇၤမၤ–ထိမ်–The man next in authority under the chief.
ဘဇၢ့–ဘဇၢ့ဒဈ၂ါၢဒဈ–ထူ––ထူဒိၤလွဲဒိၤ––Gold, (Tal.) §600.
ဘဇၢ့–ထီ–A prison, §574. Bur. ထောင်။
ဘဇၢ့–ကထိ–A thousand.
ဘဇၢ့–တနုး–To strike with the elbow, §68.
ဘဇၢ့–ထိ–A raft, §663:4.
ဘဇၢ့–သထူ–A creeper bearing a red plumb, Elœagnus conferta, §600.
ဘဇ့–တိၤ–To make lines, as a line, §456, rule, as paper, §691:2, a seam; a bridge, §691:2.
ခဝံ်ဘဇ့ဟ့ၢၤ–ဖိဉ်စၢ–The string that binds up the hair.
ဘဇ့ဝဇ့–ါ့မဒ်ဟံ်–ဃိကလ်ဉ်းဃိကလ်ဉ်းဃိကလဲဉ်––Still, silent, §426,
ဘဇ့ဝဇ့–ကြိကလ်–ကြိကလ်ဉ်–ကြိကလဲဉ်–Particle,
ဘဇ့ါစ့–တိၤလိၤ–A large variety of plantains.
ဖဇၢဘဝံ်ဘဇ့–ဖိထိးထိၤ–Flowering plant of the family Orchidaceæ.
ဘဇ့ဝဒ၂–တၢၤရှဉ်–also ဘဝံ့ဝဒ၂–To grasp with the hand, a particle, §542.
ဘဇ့–ဖဲ–A particle, §31, 296, 425, 480, 543, 612. The printing of this particle, and its derivatives, has, while this work has been going through the press, been changed to ဘစ့. It is so pronounced sometimes, and ဘဇ့ is heard occasionally. See remarks under ခဇ့.
ဘဇ့–ဖဲ–At, (prefixed to words denoting place.)
ဘဇ့–ဖဲ–When, (prefixed to sentences.)
ဘဇ့ဒါဒၤ–ဘဇ့ဒါဒၤဒဇၢ့––ခဲလၢဉ်း–ခဲလၢဉ်ခဲဆ့––All, §425.
ဘဇ့ါဒ၂–ဖဲလဲဉ်–Where?
ဘဇ့ါဆစ့စ့ါဒ၂–ဖဲလဲဉ်ပူၤလဲဉ်–Where?
ဘဇ့ါဆခၢခၢါဒ၂–ဖဲလဲဉ်ခီလဲဉ်– "
ဘဇ့ါဒ၂ဘဇ့ါဒ၂–ဖဲလဲဉ်ဖဲလဲဉ်–Where.
ဘဇ့ါစံၤ–ဖဲအံၤ–Here.
ဘဇ့ါဂဈ–ဖဲန္ဉ်–There.
ဒဘဇဘစု့ါစံၤ–အကတိ်ဖဲအံၤ–At this time, then.
ဒဘဇဘစု့ါဂဈအကတိ်ဖဲန္ဉ်– " that " "
ဒါ့ဉ်ဘစု့ါစံၤ–ထလိ်ဖဲအံၤ–At this place, here.
ဒါ့ဉ်ဘစု့ါဂဈ–ထလိ်ဖဲန္ဉ်–At that place, there.
ဘဇ့ါစံၤါဆစ့–ဖဲအံၤတပူၤ–At this place, here.
ဘဇ့ါဂဈါဆစ့–ဖဲန္ဉ်တပူၤ– " that " there.
ဘဇ့ါဒံၤ–ဖဲန္ဉၤ–Yonder, there, §716.
ဘဇ့ါဒံၤ–ဘဇ့ါဒံၤ–ဖဲန္ဉၤ–ဖဲန္ဉၤ–Any where, §716.
ဘဇ့ါဝဈ–ဖဲခဉ်–As, whatever, (preceding a clause.)
ဘဇ့ါဒ–ဖဲအ–As much as, whatever, (following a verb.)

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ဘစ့်ဃစု–nဲ့ဂၤ–ဖဲခဉ်ပှၤ–တဂၤ–Whoever, whosoever.
ဘစ့်ဃစု–lဂၤဂၤ–ဖဲခဉ်ပှၤ–တဂၤဂၤ– "
ဘစ့်ဃ–lဖၣ–ဖဲခဉ်–တဖဉ်–As many as.
ဘစ့်ဃ–ဝၤ–ဖဲခဉ်–တၣ–Whichever, whatever.
ဘစ့်ဃ–nဲ့ဃဲ့–ဖဲခဉ်–တမံၤ–Whatever.
ဘစ့်–တုၤ–also ဘဒွ–To arrive, §473, 490:1, 527:5. a particle, §543.
ဘစ့်–တုၤ–Unto, referring to place. } Following o-
ဘစ့်–တုၤ–Until, " time. } ther words.

ဘစ့်–တုၤ–When, when commencing a clause.
ဘစ့်ကဖၣlဖဉ်.–တုၤန္ဉၤတစ္–Then.
ဘစ့်ကဖၣlဂ့်.–တုၤန္ဉၤတဘျိ–Then.
ဘစ့်ဃိဒဲ့ကဖၣlဖဉ်.–တုၤမ့်အန္ဉ်တစ္–Then. ၁၁.
ဘစ့်ဃိဒဲ့ဃတံၤlဖဉ်.–တုၤမ့်အအံၤတစ္– "
ဘစ့်ဃံၤစဒၤဟ.–တုၤအံၤဆူညါ–Hereafter.
ဘစ့်ဃံၤ–တုၤအံၤ–So long, so far; as long as this.
ဘစ့်ကဖၣ–တုၤန္ဉ်– " " that.
ဘစ့်ဘစ့်ဃတံၤ–တုၤတုၤအံၤ– " " this.
ဘစ့်ဘစ့်ကဖၣ–တုၤတုၤန္ဉ်– " " that.
ဘစ့်ဃံၤဝံၥ–တုၤအံၤသိး–As long as, or as far as this.
ဘစ့်ဝံၥဃတံၤ–တုၤသိးအံၤ– " "
ဘစ့်ကဖၣဝံၥ–တုၤန္ဉ်သိး– " " that.
ဘစ့်ဝံၥကဖၣ–တုၤသိးန္ဉ်– " "
ဘစ့်ဒၢံၤဘစ့်ဒတံၤ–တုၤအံၤတုၤန္ဉၤ–How long, how far.
ဘစ့်ဝံၥဃဒိ–တုၤသိးဖိး–Of equal length with.
ဘစ့်–ပူၤလဲ၁်–Particle, §281, 543, (Tav.)
ဘစ့်–a prohibitive particle, §543:5.
မဒိ–ဘစ့်–lဃိၤ–မ်–သုတ–တဂ့ၤ–Prohibitive particle, §318:5.

This particle is used in the signification of WHEN, referring to an event passed, where lɔ may supply its place, as in the following examples.

ဘစ့် ဗ ဂၣ် ဃ ၜဍ၁် ဗွၤ ဒlဒ ဒဘၤ ဃ ဗ ဈဩ ဘဩ့် ဘၤ ၜ ဍ၁် ဗွၤ ဒ ဘံၤ ဒ ဏ္ဍဩ ဘံၤ ဟ့lစၤ.

ဘစ့် ဗဃ ဎ ဧဃ ဎ ဇၣ ဃ ဗ ဗစ့် ဝဩ ၜ ဝဩ ဗဘံၤ ဃ lမံ့ lစၤ.

ဘစ့် ဗ ဣ ဘယ့ ဘဲ့ ဘ ဘဲ့ ဃ ဗ ဘ ဏဩ lဘ့ ဎ ဒ ဘံၤ ဒဩ.

ဘစ့် ဗ ဃ ဎ ဒ့ ဎ ဗ ၤ ဃ ၜ ဝဩ ဗ ဂ ဂစ့ ဃ lဏဲ့ lစၤ.

ဎဒဒ်ဘစ့်–လံ်ဒိဒီစၤဂၤ်–Creeper, Bauhinia anguina.
ချံ်ဃဩၤဘစ့်–ရှိဉ်မ့ၤတိၤ–The name of several shells, principally of the genus Melania, §66, 600.
ချံ်ဃဩ်ဘစ့်ဘံၤ–ရှိဉ်မ့ၤတိၤဇိဉ်လဲဉ်–Shells of the genus Turritella, Screws.
ဂ့ဘစ့်–ခဲးလိၤလိၤ–Bamboos in the roof to which the thatch is fastened.
ဘစ့်ဝဒ–တာၤရှဉ်–Grasp with the hand, ဘံ့်ဝဒ.
ဘစ့်–Dig small holes in which to plant rice.
ဘဒွ–တိၤ–To strike, pound; copper or brass; the particle defined under ဘစ့်
ဘဒွ ဣဖံ့ဘဒ–တိၤန္ဉ်ဖံးဃဉ်–To observe, §530:1, 567:1.
ဘဒွ ချ–ဘဒွ ချစ–ကတ္ထိ်–To be slack.
ဘဒွစဒၤ–ပဉ်ရသး–Large tree of the genus Laurus. ပဂ့ဂဘ.
ဘ့ဘဒွ–သီတူၤ–Three stringed harp.
ဍဘဒွ–သွဲဉ်လး–Charcoal.
lဲ့ဍဘဒွ–လၢၤသွဲဉ်လး–Stone coal, §600.
ဘဒွဝစၤ–တိၤဂိၤ–Copper, §600.
ဘဒွbဂ့–တိၤဘိ–Brass, §600.
ဖဂ့ဘဒွ–သဟၤတိၤ–A large bulging jar.
ပဘဲ့–ပတၤ်–Quicksilver, §600.
ဍဒ–ထွဉ်–Push.
ဍဒ–သလွဉ်–Roll backwards and forwards, as in setting a razor.
ဍံ့–တွံ်–To drag.
ဍံ့lဂ့–တိၤလီၤ–To prostrate, ၀၅၁.
ဍံ့ဒ–သထွံ–Have the feet entangled.
ဍံ့ဒ–ထွံဉ်–Dogs, §552.
ဍံ့ဒမ့စဒၤ–ထွံဉ်ဓါကျိ–Species of mason wasp, §604.
ဍံ့ၤ–ထွံ–Wind thread on a quill; to twist it rubbing it under the hand.
lဒဍံ့ၤ–လှဉ်ထွံ–a shuttle.
ဍဒ–ခွဉ်–A generic name for insects regarded as grass-hoppers. ဍဒ.
ဍဒဘဩဉ်–နိခဲးခွဲး–An insect of the cricket family.
ဍဒ့ၤbစ့–Torches, (Maul.) ဍဒ့ၤbစ့.
ဍဒ့ၤ–တွဲၤ–A particle, §545.
ဍဒ့ဒ–ထွဲ–The right side; rice roasted and then beaten in a mortar.
ဍဒ့ဒ–ထွဲ–Walk, step.
ဍဒ့ဒ–ထိဘိ–A particle, §544.
ဍဒ့ဒဒဘ့်–ထွဲအခံ–a particle, §539.
ဍဒ့ဒ–ဍဒ့ဒဘ့်–ထိဒိ–နိဒိ–A vessel, usually of crockery ware, §457, 604.
ဍဒ–A generic name for insects, regerded as grasshoppers. ဍဒ.

ဝ

ဝၤ–ပၤၤ–To be level.
ဝၤ–ဖါ–To spread out, §554:9.
ဎဝၤဖၣၤ–တၢ်ပၤၤခိဉ်–Level land, §689.
ချံ်ဃဝၤဘ့်–ရှိဉ်ပၤၤခံ–Generic name for flat spired shells, as Planorbis, §600
ဘ့ဃဝၤ–ထီဖါ–To be at enmity.

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ဓဝၤ–ဝၤ–ကဒါ–To turn over; turn about, §482. a particle, §422. a numeral affix, §547.
ဘဝၤ–ဃbပၢၤ–သဒါ–Applied to offspring, the youngest.
ဒဝဒၤဒဝၤ–အရှဉ်ကဒါ–An enemy.
ဖဈဝၤဝစ့–တူၤဟၤ–The sides of a Karen house, at right angles with the fire place.
ခဝံဝၤ–ဒိဉ်–The head, §588.
ဓဝၤ–တခွဉ်–Sinisterly.
ဘစ့ဓဝၤ–သိဉ်တခွဉ်
ဖၤ lၤ ဖု စၢံၤ ဖၤ ဘစ့ ဓ ဝၤ ဂဃ ဖဒ် bအၢ ဗၢံၤ lဓၢ. ဒ ရၢ ဘစ့ ဖၤ bအၢ ဓ ဖဘ် ဇူၤ ဒ ၤၢံၤ ဒဖ ဝဘၢ ဒ ဘဝံၤ ဂဃ လၤ ၤၢံၤ စၢံၤ ဒ ဘၢံၤ ဒ ဟ့ဒ် l ဖ, lဓၢ့ ဓ ဖဘ် ဇူၤ ဒ သၤ ဂဃ ဘစ့ ဒ lခၤ ဇၢံၤ, ဒ ရၢ စၢံၤ ဓဝၤ ဓဝၤ lဓၢ.
လၤ ဗ ဝဘၢ ဃ l ဂၤ ဗ ဒဖ ဃ် ဒ ရၢ လၤ ဗ ၤၢံၤ lၤ ဒ ဘၢံၤ ဒ ဟ့ဒ် ဒ ဒဖ လၤ ဗ ဘစ့ ဘ့ဒ် ဘၢ် ဘ့ဒ် ဖၤ ဂဃ,ဗ စၢံၤ ဓ ဖဘ် ဇူၤ ဒ သၤ ဂဃ ဖု bယ lဓၢ့ ဘစ့ ဒ lခၤ ဒ့ဒၤ. ဖု lဓၢ့ l ဂၤ့, ဖု ဆွံၤ ဒဝံၤ l ဂၤ့, bယ ဓ ဖဘ် ဇူၤ ဒ သၤ lဓၢ. ဗ စၢံၤ ဖၤ bအၢ ဂဃ လၤ ဃ် ဗ ဘစ့ ဓ ဝယ ဖၤ, ဖု စၢံၤ bအၢ ဂဃ lဓၢ.
ဃၤ–ဆိဉ်–To see, §428, 484:2.
ဃၤ–ဒဉ်–An affix, §420, 546.
ဃခlခၤ–ဒဉ်ကးဒိဉ်–ဒဉ်ကယၢဉ်–An affix, §546:5.
ဃlပၤ–ဒဉ်လဲဉ်–Even.
ဓဝ့ဗခၤ–ကဒဉ်ယၢဉ်–Verbal, affix, §421, 637, 546:7. ၅၀.
ဃၤ–သဒဉ်–Affix, §546:6, 464.
ဓဝ့–နိၢ်စၢ်–A verbal affix, §421:2. ၂၄.
ဓဝ့–ကါနဲဉ်းကဉ်နဲဉ်းကစၢ်–Verbal affix, permitting or commanding, §421.
ဃၤ–ဒး–
lၤ့ဃၤ–လီၤဒး–Sink.
လၤbၤ့–ဒးဘိ–A centipede, §616.
လၤbၤ့စၢံၤ–ဒးဘိထံ–A species of Squilla, resembling S. mantis.
bယၤ–ဆဉ်ဒး–Proper, suitable, §603:13.
ခဝၤ–ကျး–To stick, or lay flat things together.
ခဝၤ–ခဲ–To stick, seal, §674; 'to peg.'
တ့–ဖိ–The vertex, gentle motion as with the hand or wings.
တ့ဝံၤဇဖ့–တွဲဖြဉ်–To pile up together, §579, (Tav.)
ပတ့–ဘဖိ–To intercept as the vision, to shield off, §575:1.
ပတ့–တြီ–To obstruct; an affix, §239; forbid, by shaking the hand. ၁၅၁.
တ့ခဝံၤ–ဖြိဖြဉ်–Summit, §527:4.
ခတ့ရၢ–ကဒါရှိ–Cinnamon, §535.
တ့lနွ်–ဒိလ့ၢ်–The small house Lizard, the Gecko, §616.
တ့lနွ်ကု–ဒိလ့ၢ်ဂီၤ–A compass.
တ့–သဖိ–A basket, about a bushel, §442, 517.
ဘံၤသတ့–ကသံဉ်ဝ–Tree, a species of Laurus.
ဃ့–ဖြဉ်–To chop off, §68.
ဃ့–ဗျုဉ်–Chop off.
ဃ့စဒၤ–ဖြဉ်တူဉ်–Wide, width, §489:4.
ဃ့ဟ့–ဖြဉ်ဆီၤ–Wide, width, §489:4.
ဘဃ့–သဖြဉ်–A generic name for Prawn, §604.
ဖဈဘဝံၤဃ့–နီၢ်ဇူဉ်မၢၤ–An Epiphyte plant of the Linnean class, Didynamia. Not an Orchis.
ဘဝံၤဃ့–ထိဉ်ဖြဉ်–A generic name for King fishers; of which the Karens enumerate eight species, as below.
ဘဝံၤဃ့ဖၤဓဝံၤ–ထိဉ်ဖြဉ်ဓးဖြဉ်
ဘဝံၤဃ့ဖွ့ခဝံၤ–ထိဉ်ဖြဉ်ကွီကိ
ဘဝံၤဃ့ဓဝံၤ–ထိဉ်ဖြဉ်ထဲး
ဘဝံၤဃ့စၢၤစၢံၤ–ထိဉ်ဖြဉ်ထီထံ
ဘဝံၤဃ့ဘဈ့–ထိဉ်ဖြဉ်သူ
ဘဝံၤဃ့ဝစၢဖၤဓဝံၤ–ထိဉ်ဖြဉ်ဂီၤဓးဖြဉ်
ဘစံၤဃ့ဝဓဖၤဖဝံၤ–ထိဉ်ဖြဉ်ဂီၤပြီဒၤ
ဘဝံၤဃ့lၢဖဝံၤ–ထိဉ်ဖြဉ်လါ

စၢံၤ–ဒံ–To dissipate, vanish away.
စၢံၤ–သဒံ–Gall, or gall bladder.
စၢံၤ–ဒံ–To plant thick for the purpose of transplanting.
ဂ ဘံၤ ဒအ့ မၤ ဗဖ မၤ စၢံၤ ဂဓ့, ဂ ဘံၤ ဘစ့ lဒ့ ဒအ့ lဒ့ ချ ဂဓ့, ဂ ဘံၤ bယ ဘ့ မအ့ bဈ ချံၤ, ဂ ဘံၤ bယ စၢံၤ bဈ ချံၤ ဂဓ့, ဂ ဘံၤ bယ ဘဒ် ဗျာ lဓၢ.
စၢံၤ–ဒံဉ်–Eggs.
စၢံၤ–သဒ္ဓိဉ်–A species of Ficus.
စၢံၤဝၤ့–ဒံဉ်မၢ–Shepherds' pipes.
ဗၤစၢံၤ–ညဉ်ဒ္ဓဉ်–A fish described as resembling one of the Carp tribe.
စၢံၤ–ဒံး–Put ornaments in the ears; feathers; a particle, yet, still, §548, 424.
ဘဝံၤစၢံၤ–ထိဉ်ဒံး–Feathers, Quills, §536.
ဘဝံၤစၢံၤဇွဒ့ါ–ထိဉ်ဒံးဆ့–Wings.
ဂဘ့စၢံၤ–နၢ်ဒံး–Ear ornaments. ဝbဩ.
စၢံၤဝဒၤ–ဒံးဇူး–To rub, as in washing clothes.
စၢံၤဇွၤ–ဒံးဇွါ–An act like that of a bird wiping its bill first on one side, and then on the other.
စၢံၤ့–ဝါ့–To mix, affixed to other roots.
ဏ္ဍဝစၢံၤ့–ကျိဉ်ကျဲ–To mix, §549.
ဇ္ဈစၢံၤ့–ဃဉ်ဃုဉ်– "
မၤစၢံၤ့– " (Maul.)
ဒဖဝစၢံၤ့–Be mixed. "
bယစၢံၤ့– " "

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ဝံ့—ဝံ့—ဒီး—ဒီး—Corresponding conjunctions, §553, ဝါ့—ဝါ့.

ဗဉ့်ဝံ့—ယိ်ဒ္—The loins.

ဝံ့ခါ့—ဘခံဉ်—To lean over, as a boat, be inclined.

ဒဩ့ ဗံး l bစု့ nဈ ဝံ့ ခံ့.

n ဒဈ ဧါ့ nဩ့ nဈ, ဒဈ ဧါ့ ဝံ့ ခံ့ l ပါး. ဒဈ ဧါ့ ဒဩ့ ဧ့ ဇံ.

n ချံး nဈ ဝံ့ ခံ့ ဧါ့.

ဇါး ကု့ ဒဩ့ ဂါး, ချံး ဝံ့ ခံ့ bu ခဝံး.

ဝံ့—နံဉ်သိ—The sesamy plant, §596.

ဝံ့စံ—ဆွဲခဲ—Bricks.

ဝံ့စံ—ဘဝ့—Brick up. ၁.

ဗဈဝံ့ဝဝံ့ဏးဒဉ်—ညဉ်လိမိ်ပ္ဂ်—ညဉ်တဒီး—A fish of the carp family.

ဗဈ ဝံ့ ဝဝံ့ ဏး ဒဉ် ဒဈ l ဧါး bဩး, ဒဝါး nဈ ဧါး bဩး ဧါ့ ဒ ဘ bဩး ဗံး, ဒ nံ့ ဧဩး bဩး ဧါ့ ဒ ဘဝံ့ nဈ lဧး. ဒ ခဝံး ဖ့ ဖ့ l ဒ့, ဒ ဏး ဒဉ် ဒ့ ဒ့ ဇါ ဒ ဘ့ ဧါ့ ဒ ဘ ဧါ ဒ ဘဈ l ဏ့ံ့ l ဏ့ံ့ ဧါ့ lဧး. ဒ nံ့ ဇဈ့ ဒဈ ဒါး.

ဗဈ ဝံ့ ဝဝံ့ ဖဝံ့ ဒဈ l ဧါး bဩး ဒ ဝါး nဈ ဏဧး ဏဈ lံ့ံး ဒ ဘ ဧါ lဧး. ဏဒ l ဉ် ကု bဩး nဈ ဧ ခဝံ့ ဒါး. ဒnံ့ ဖ့ l ဒ့ ဧါ lဧး. ဒ ဂဒး ဖး nဈ ဒဈ ဒ ဘဈ l ဏ့ံ့ l ဏ့ံ့ ဏဧး ဏဈ lဧး. ဒ nံ့ ဇဈ့ ဒဈ ဒါး.

ဝါး—ဒ္—Cut, lop off, castrate; the navel; a hollow in a range of mountains.

ဏ့ဧး ဘ ဒဝါး—ဆီးသဉ်အကသိဉ်—The spongy part of a cocoa nut.

ဘ့ဝါး—တာ်ဒ္—Small wasp that builds under leaves.

ဂ့ဝံ့ဝါး—ကိ်ဂ်လဉ်ဒ္—The space about a house, §660.

ဝါး—ဒ္ဉ်—A generic name for frogs, §604.

ဝါး—ဗံဉ်—The testicles.

ဝါးဖါ့—ဗံဉ်ဗံး—The scrotum.

ဝါးဒု့ဝါးမဈ့ဖ့ဝံ့—ဒ္ဉ်ဒ္ဒြမဲဂ်မ၊—ဖိမ့််မး—A species of fern.

ပဝါး—ပဒ္ဉ်—To avoid, (Tal.)

စဒ့ဝါး—စုပဒ္ဉ်—To be light fingered.

ဝါ့—ဒဲး—To pluck fruit; a particle, §157, 435.

ဝါ့—ဒ္း—Nip off the tops of plants.

ပဝါ့—သဒဲ—A generic name for several species of Loranthus, ပဝဈ့.

ဝါ့—To mix. ဝံ့

ဗဉ့်ဝါ့—ယိ်ဒ္—The loins.

ဝါ့—ဝါ့—ဒီး—ဒီး—Corresponding conjunctions. ဝံ့—ဝံ့,

ဝါ—ဖိး—ထ၊—A connective particle, sometimes a conjunction, sometimes a preposition, §516, 554. ဝါ.

ဝါ့—ဒဲ—To slap. ၄၃.

ဝါ့—ဝါ့—ထဲ၊—A particle, an expletive, §716.

ဝါ့ဧါ့—ထဲ၊ကး၊—A particle, §555, 457. ဝါ့ဧါ့.

ဇဝါ့ဇဝါ့—ကဒဲကဒဲ—သကိုးသကိုး—Each other, §423. (Tal.) ဂ.

ပဝါ့—ပဒဲ—The chevrotain, §552.

ဖ့ဝါ့bဈ—ဖ့ဝါ့bံ့ဖ့ဝါ့bဈ—တာ်ဒဲးထး—တာ်ဒဲးတူဉ် တာ်ဒဲးထး—Sin, and the punishment of sin, §437, 554:3, 674.

ဝါ့—ဒဉ်—A daughter in law, §10.

ဝါ—ဖိး—လ၊—A connective particle, §516, 554. Now printed. ဝါ.

ဇဝါ့—§423. an error of the press for ဇဝါ့.

ဝါ့ဂံ့—ဒဲန္ဒ်—A water bucket.

ဝါ့ခဈ့—ဒဲးကတ၊—High spring tides.

ပဝါ့—သဒဲ—A generic name for several species of Loranthus, a parasite, ပဝါ့.

ဝါ့—ဒ္—ဒဝါ့ဒဝါ့—ဒဝါ့ဒချ—အဒ္ဒအဆိ၊—Be fierce.

ဝါ့ဗဉ်ဈ—ဝါ့ဗဈ—ထိဉ်ကံဉ်—it is pronounced both ways at Tavoy, a generic name for several species of Parrots, and Parroquets. Four species of this family are distinguished; but without a qualifying root, the common parroquet seen in flocks, Palœrmis torquatus, §604.

ဝါ့ဗဉ်ဈခံ၊ါ—ထိဉ်ကံဉ်ဆဲ—A small parroquet.

ဝါ့ဗဈဒဈ့ဂဉ်—ထိဉ်ကံဉ်ဆဲ—A very small parrot or parroquet with a red rump. ဒဝံ့lခဈဂါခဈ့မ၊ ဂဈlဧး. Probably 'The little red rumpt Lorikeet.' Some say this is the same as ဝါ့ဗဉ် ဈခံ၊ါ, but they are probably different species.

ဝါ့ဗဉ်ဈbဈ—This is a foreign species and is distinguished by the Karens from the others not only by its color, but also by its longer tail.

ဘံ့ဆံ့bဈ—ထိဉ်ကံဉ်ဘိ—A species of Parrot or parokeet that never flies in flocks.

ဝါ့ဗ ဈပ့ါဒ့—ထိဉ်ကံဉ်ဖိဉ်လဲဉ်—Generic name for Gulls.

ဇဝါ့—ကဒ္—Be stunted.

ခဝဒ်—ဃ်—ဃ္း—a large tree bearing a pod.

ဇဝဈ့ပံ့—ကိ်ရ့်—A species of grass with a fragrant root of the genus Andropogon, §600. (Maul.) ဈရ၊ရ၉.

ဝဈ့—ဒ၊—To conceive; ၄. ၎. a wheel, to be domesticated.

ါ့ဒဝဈ့—လ့ဉ်အဒ၊—The wheel of a carriage.

ဖ့ဝဈ့bဈ့—ဟ့ဒ၊သမ့—A pregnant woman who has no husband.

ဖ့ဝဈ့bဈ့ဒဖံ့—ဟ့ဒ၊သမ့အဖိ—A bastard.

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ခံပ်ဝန့်—မိဉ်ရှု—wall of a city.
ဝန့်ဘံ်ာ—သဒဲးထံ်—ဒၢဉ်—A tree with an echinated fruit.
ဝဈ—Num. affix, §18, 255, 624. (Tav.) ဝဒၢ.
ဧဝဈ—တဒၢ—Be shut in, in privacy, (Tav.) ဧဝဒၢ.
ဝယ—To avoid. (Tav.) ဝဒ.
ဝယ—ရု—Be muddy. (Tav.) ဝဒ.
ဝဈဝဒ်—ဝဈဝဒ်ာ—ရုဉ်ဒွဉ်—To reproach. (Tav.) ဝဒ ဝွဒ်.
ဝယ—ထုး—To fight; be a short distance apart; be short as a person; a verbal prefix, §550, 425.
ဝယ်ကဈ—ဒၢန္ဒုဉ်—To put in.
ဖဝယ—ပဒၢး—To load, as a ship, put on board, ခ၁၀. ၁၂၎. sometimes written ဖဝဒ and ဖဝဒ်.
ဝယ်ဝယ—ထုးထုး—Frequently, §35, 256, 550:3.
ဒ္ဍဝန့်—ဝန့်—ဒၢဉ်—To draw water, §564:2. ၂. a tree with an echinated fruit, ဝန့်ဘံ်ာ—သဒဲးထံး
ဝန့်ပံ်ဒ—လိဉ်—Verbal affix, §551, 616. ၁၃၎.
ဝန့်—Verbal affix, §428.
ဝဒၢ—ရု—ဒဝဒ်ဒဝဒ်ာ—အရှုအဈာ်ာ—Be fierce. ဝဒ်ာ. ၄၄.
၁၅၃, ဒဝဒၢဒဝံဒ (Maul.) ဒဝဒၢဒဃံဒ (Tav.)
ဧဝဒၢ—တဒၢ—Be shut in, in privacy, (Maul.) ဧဝဈ.
ဝဒၢ—ရု—Numeral affix §428, 552, 624. affixed to case absolute, ၁၃၁. (Maul.) ဝဈ.
ဝဒၢပ်—ရွလဉ်—Name given to a field while clearing.
ဝဒၢ—သရု—Fruit tree, Sandoricum indicum, §600.
ဝဒၢဃ့—ယူးယိဉ်—To respect. (Tav.) ဃဒ်ဃ့.
ဝဒၢပ်ာ—သဉ်ဘုထါ—The house fly, §604.
ဝဒၢဘဧဟ့်—ကညီၤဆာ—To deny.

ဍ ပ် ဖု စံာ် ဍ ဝဒ် ဘ ဧ ဟ့ ဂဈ, မ ဒ ဂ ဒ် bအ ဘ ဩ ပ် ယ ဝ် ဒ် ဝ်. ဖ ဂ ဒ် ဂ ဟ မ ယ ဍ ပ် ဒ ဝံ ဒ ဘ ဧ ဘ ဒ် ဂ ဟ် ဍ ဧ ရ ဍ ရ ဟ် စံာ် ဒ ဒ ဂ, ဂ မ ဟ ဍ bအ ဂဈ bဃ ဒ် ဝ်. ဒ် ဒ ဩ ဘ် စံာ် ဝ ဩ ဘ် ဝ, ဖ မ ဒ ဩ ဂ. စံာ် ဍ ရ bအ ဂဈ ဒ် ဖ ဖ စံာ် ဝ ဩ ဒ ဘ ဧ ဟ့ ဍ ပ်.

ဝဒ—ဒဝဒ်ဒဝ်—ဝဒ—ဒဝဃဒဝ်—ရုဉ်—အရုဉ်အဒါ—To avoid; an enemy; the fleshy part of a limb; the core or germ of certain plants.
ဝဈဍဒ်ဒ်ဍဒ်ဈ—ရုဉ်တ်ာအိဉ်တ်ာအိ—Fast. ၁၀၄.
ဘဈ့ဝဒ—တာၤရုဉ်—To grasp with the hand, a num. affix, §228, 542. ၁၄၎.
ဝဒ—ရု—Be muddy, Maul. ဝယ.
ဝဒဝွဒ်—ရုဉ်ဒွဉ်—To reproach, (Maul.) 470, ဝဈဝဒ်.
ဝဒ—ပရုဉ်—Have the germ shoot forth.
ဝဒ်—ဒၢး—Rooms, §439, 566; a particle, §261.
စံာ်ဝဒ်—ဝံးဖွး—To rub, as in washing clothes.
ဝဒ်ပ်—ဒၢးဒီၤ—Put in.
ပဝဒ်—ဃညဉ်ဈုဉ်—သ့ဉ်ညဉ်ဈုဉ်—သ့ဉ်ဃဉ်ဂီၤဖိ်ာ်—Tree of the genus Barringtonia.
ဝံၤ—
တံၤပ်ဝံၤ—သဉ်ဝံၤလီၤဖိ—Famine.
ဍ ဃ်တံၤပ်ဝံၤ—တ်ာသဉ်ဝံၤလီၤဖိ—Famine.
ဝံပ်—ဖိ—To beat, §489:1, 491.
ဝံပ်—တိ်ာ်—To strike, §423. ဘ့်.
ဝံပ်—Play on a ဖဈ့ဃ်. ဒီၤကူး
ဝံပ်ဧဘံၤ—ဖိတကျိာ်—Knock, §511.
ဝံပ်ခဈ့ဝံပ်ဒၤ—အစုလိ်ာ်အခိဉ်ဖိဉ်—To be wealthy.
ဝံပ်—ဖိဉ်—To be great. §430.
ဖုဝံပ်—ပဖိဉ်—Ruler, governor, §718, 435.
ဝံပ်ဘဈဧဝံပ်ဗွဲာ်—ဖိဉ်တုဉ်ဖိဉ်ပွဲၤ—Be of age. ၆၁.
ဝံပ်ဘ့ဘဈဘ့—ဖိဉ်ထိဉ်ထိထိဉ်—Grow. ၆၁.
ဍဝံပ်—တဖိၤဉ်ဖိဉ်—The Rhinoceros, §552.
ဘဃဝံပ်—သးဖိဉ်—To be angry.
ဝံပ်ဝံပ်ပဘိၤပဘိၤ—ဖိဉ်ဖိဉ်ဆံးဆံး—Adverb, to a moderate extent, §527:2.
ဘဝံပ်ဖဃဝံပ်—The Karens describe a large bird for which they have no more distinctive name than than this, which is doubtless the pelican.
ဗ်ဃဝံပ်ခဝံပ်—ညဉ်သုဉ်ဘိ—ညဉ်တဖိး—ကးကဖိး—A fish of the genus Labrax, a span long.

ဗ်ဃ ဝံပ် ခဝံပ် ပ် ဍ ဘံာ် bဉ် ပ် ဍ ဘ ဝ် ဂဈ, မ ဒ ဘ bအ ဗ်ဃ ခဝံပ် ဂဝံ် ဘဝံပ်, ဒ ဂဝံပ် မ ဟ ဘ bအ ဗ်ဃ ဃံာ် ဝ ဧ ဘ ခဝံပ် ဘဝံပ် ဍ ပ် ပ ဧ ဘ. ဘ ဈ် bအ် ဈ ဂဈ မ ဟ ဒ ဘ ဒ ဒ ဉ ဒ ဉ, ဒ စံာ် ဒ ဒ ဩ ဘ် ဒ ဒ ဩ ဘ် ဂဈ ဘ ဧ ဘ ဒ ဉ ဒ ဉ. ဒ စံာ် ဒ ဒ ဩ ဘ် ဂဈ ဘ ဧ ဘ ဂဈ ဘ ဧ ဘ ဒ ဩ ဘ် ဂဈ ဘ ဧ ဘ ဂ ဧ ဘ ဂ ဧ ဘ ဂ

ဝံ၌–ပါ–Short posts near the long posts of a house to rest the floor on.

ဝံ၌ဘွဲ့–ပါစဆင်––Inclined supports to brace up the posts.

ဝံ၌ခေ–ဖိးတကး–Giant monsters, man eaters.

bjဝံ၌–သဘဉ်–The mustard plant, §450.

ချံဝံဖျံဝံ၌ခေဒစဒ္ဃမံ၂–ချိဉ်မှ်ဃါဖိစုမ့ဉ်–A shell of the genus Solen, §600.

ဝံ့–ဒ၊–Cultivated not wild.

ဝံ့ဆံ့–ဒ၊ကူ–Be bent over, as a tree.

မ၂၂ဝံ့–မ့ဉ်ဇူဒ၊–A lamp, §550:1.

ဝံ့ဗ၂–ဒ၊တယူ၊–A small species of bee.

ဝံ့–ဒ၊–Numeral affix to nests, §557.

ဝံ့မ–ဒ၊မှ်–The Pleiades.

ဝံ့–ရူ–ဝှ်–ဒဝံ့ဒဘ့–အရူအဝှ်–City, §468.

ဝံ့ါ့–ဟံဉ်ဒ္ဃလီ–Deserted house.

ဝဇ၊–A knife, §548.

ဝဇ၊–Used occasionally for ဃ, a Sgauism, §594:1.

ဝဇ၂–တွဲဖြဉ်–Pile up things flat, §521.

ဝဇ၂–ကဖိး–ကးဖိး–ကးဖိး–Again, §558.

မ၊ဝဇ၂–မ၊ကဖိး–Again, §46, 144.

ဝဇ၂–ဖိး–Affixed to verbal adjectives and followed by ၊ဇ၊–လီ၊–at the close of sentences it is usually a comparative affix.

ဇ၂ ၊ခ ဖု စံ၂ ဇ၂ ဒ၂ ဝဇ၂ ၊ဇ၊ ဂဇ၂, မ၊ ဒ ဘ၂ bဘ၊ ဗဝံ၊, ဖု ၊ ဂ၊ bj ဒ ဘ၂ ဝဘ် စ၌၊ ဂှ့် ဖှ့် ဃ၂ ဂါ bj ဝ၌၊ ဝ၂ ၊ဇ၊. ဃ၂ ဖု ဂဇ၂ ၊ခ ဒ ၊ ချ၂ ဂါ စံ၂ bj စ၌၊ ၊ ဖှ့် ဂဇ၂ ဇဇ့် မဇ့် ၊ဂှ့် ဒ ဘ၂, ဗ ဝ၌၊ ဝ၂ ဗံ၊ bj ဗ ဘ၂ ဝဘ် စ၌၊ ဂှ့် ဖှ့် ဃ၂ ဗ ဒဘ့ ဂါ bj ဃ၂ ဗ ဘ၂ မံ့ ဂါ့ ၊ဇ၊. ဃ၂ ဘဇ့် ၊ခ ဒ ဂါ bj စ၌၊ ၊ ဖှ့် ဃ၂ ဒ ဘ၂ မ၌့ ဒ၌၊. bj ဒ ဘ၂ ဒ၂ ဝဇ၂ ၊ဇ၊. မ၊ ဝ၌၊ ဝ၂ bဘ၊ ဒ မံ့ ဂါ ဘံ၂ ဝံ၂ ဝဇ၂ ၊ဇ၊. မ၊ ဝ၌၊ ဒ၂ ဝဇ၂ ၊ဇ၊.

ဖု ၊ ဂ၊ ဇ ရ၊ စံ၂ ဒ၂၊, မ၊ ၊၂ှ့ ဇ၂ ဝ၌၊ bj ၊ ဗ၌၊. ဘ၌့ ၊ခ ဒ ဂါ့ ဃ၂ မ၊ ဝ၌၊ ဒ၂ ဝဇ၂ ၊ဇ၊.

ဝဇ့်–ဖြ–To compare, a comparison, §564:6.

ဝဇ့်–ဖြ–as, like, a prefix, §560.

ဝဇ့်–ဖြ–Vertex of the head.

မ၊ဝ၂မ၊ဝဇ့်––မ၊ဗ၁မ၊ဝံ၂––မ၊နှ်မ၊လိဉ်–To learn, study.

ဝဇ့်ဘ၂–ဖိဉ်ထ၊ဉ်–Set upright, §540.

ဝဇ့်ဘ၂ဘံ၊–ဖြဆိဉ်ထံ–Put water on the fire to boil.

ဝဇ့်ဂမှ့်–သန္ဓ၊–To lean against, §554:4. trust in.

ဘဝဇ့်–ထဲ–A small garment worn by men around the hips, like a short petticoat.

ဘဝဇ့်ဇမှ့်–တဖြဖြ–An old wrapper, or a fragment of one.

ဝဇ့်ဇ့်–ဒိ၊ဆိဉ်–to erect a scaffold around a tree.

ဝဇ့်၊ဇ့်–ဒိ၊လိ၊ကဗ၊–Probably a species of weaver bird that builds its nest hanging over waters.

ဗ၂ဝဇ့်–ညဉ်ကဖြ–Described as a large fresh water fish, a fathom long and two feet in circumference.

ဝဇ့–ရှဉ်–A family; a partition.

ဝဇ့ဖဲ့–ထူဉ်ဖြ–An opening.

ဝဇ့–ဖူ–A numeral affix, §559.

ဝဇ့–ကလှဉ်–A tribe, §425. kind. ဇှ၊

ဝဇ့–ကရ၊–numeral affix, §559.

၊ဝဇ့bj၊ဝဇ့်၊မ၌bj၊မ၌–Company after company. ၃၆.

ဖွ၊–ဖွ၊–To rub against an object.

ဗဇ့်ဖွ၊–ဖိ၊ဖွ၊–A pipe.

ဂံ၂ဖွ၊–ဒီး၊ဖွ၊–An act like that of a bird wiping its bill first on one side, and then on the other.

ဖွ၂–ဖွး–To enumerate, Bur. တွက်း

ဖွံ၂–ဖွံး–ကဖွံး–To scrape up with the finger.

ဓဖွ၂–သဖွ–A tree described as resembling the Oleaster.

ဖွ၂–ဖွဉ်–To kindle, §550:1.

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n.

n–နှ–The second personal pronoun, singular number, §420, 561.

nဝ၂–နှဲ–A form of the second personal pronoun, singular number, §561.

nဘံ၂–သူ–Second personal pronoun plural number.

nှ့်–နှ၊–The ear, §554:1.

nှ့်ဂံ၂–နှ၊ဒိး–Ear ormament, §478–ဝbjမ.

nှ့်ဂမှ့်–နှ၊ဟူ–To hear, §456, 490:3.

ဇဇ့်nှ့်–ဆူလ၊ဟူ–To wait, as for another person.

nှ့်–ကနှဉ်–The edge of a knife, §697.

ဇွ၂ဘnှ့်–နှ၊ခဲးခွဲး–An insect of the cricket family.

nှ့်ဝ၂ှ့်–တနှ၊–A harp, §600. ၅၁.

ပnှ့်–ပနှ၊–The buffalo, §498, 552.

ပnှ့်ခမှ့်၂–ပနှ၊ခြဉ်မ့ဉ်–A plant of the genus Pontedera, §628.

ဘnှ့်–ကရ၊–Fence, enclosure, §468. (Tav.) ဇရှ့်.

nှ့်ဘဇ၊–ထိရှိ–Any one. (Tal.) nဒဇ၊.

ဗ၂ပnှ့်–ညဉ်ပနှ၊–Described as a small fresh water Cat fish resembling the genus Aspredo.

ဘခဒnှ့်–တုဉ်အနှ၊–Bore the ears.

ဇ၊ဖnှ့်–ယဲ့အနှ၊–Widen out the hole in the ear by putting in large plugs.

n၊–n၂–ကယဒ်–Defend, protect. ဒ့ဝံ့၊ဒ့ရ၊.

n၊–နှ၊–Night; §431.

n၊ရှ၊–နဲး–The pine apple, §600.

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ကၡ–ဖေဖာဖေကၡ–နှါ–နှါဖိုးဖှံဖိုး––A genecric name for demons, §513, 516.

ကၡဉ့–ကထီ–To have the nightmare.

ဖစုၤက–ကနှဉ်–To listen.

ဖစုၤက–ဖိကနှဉ်–Listen.

ကၡသိၣ–နှါပၢါ–ဂဝံၤသိကၡသိၣ–နူါပၢါနှါပၢါ–To understand, §543:1.

ကၡ–an extraneous substance in the flesh, §553:1.

ကၡဝံၤဓိဉ့ဒူး–ထိဉ်ပှါသနိဉ်ပှါ–A bird, a species of wood pecker, §604.

ကၢ–နှါဒ့–နးဒ့–The nose.

ကဖျၢံး–ကိာ်ဖျံး–A bridle. ၂၁.

ဘဝံးကၢ–နှါစုး–An extremity.

ဖေစဖ့ကၡ–ဖျံ–The Arctonix, §552.

ကရုံး––နဉ်ရုံဉ်–နးရုံး––A time piece, an hour.

ဖဒ့ိသးကၢ–ပှါသးနှါ–Fasten a garment above the bosom, §55.

ဖကၢဂဲ–လိၢ်ဖး–Covetousness, Bur. လေါဘ။

သးကၢခဝံး–သးကၢဒဲ–သးနှါပှါ–The breast.

ဓံးကၢဘိၡ–ထွါနှါဒ့–Blow the nose.

တံဖကးဖေ––ဂံၢ်တၢ်နာ်တၢ်––To count, enumerate. (Tal.) §476.

ကးဘၢ–ထိရိး–Any one, (Tal) §562. ကဲဘၢ.

ကးဘၢ–ဖဲနူး–Any thing, §296:3. b.

က–ဝ့–နာ်––A basket, about a bushel, §442, 517. (Tal.)

ဘက–သနှဉ်–A tree with tetrandous flowers.

ကၡ–နး––To suffer, be worse, §563. a sword, a particle, §425, 485, 563.

ကၡ–ကယာ်–Defend, protect, ကၤ.

ကၢ–ဟိ–To drive away, §460.

ကၢဖဲ–နှိၢ်စၢ်–The body, real.

ကၢဓဖဲ–ကစၢ်ပှါ–Self.

ဘဝံးဖဝံၢ်ကၢ–ဖဒးကၢ––ကိးကူဉ်––The crow pheasant, §604.

ါဲကၢ––ဘဉ်ဆဉ်–နာ်သက့––သနာ်က့–လၢ်နှါ–လၢ်နှိ––Though, §48, 262, 655, 656.

မဒိါဲကၢ–မ့ၢ်နာ်သက့–Notwithstanding.

ကၢ–နှိ–To be extensive, have area, §31, 272, 566; an herbaceous-plant producing an oily seed; name of a month.

ကၢဒၢံးကၢဒဝံး–နှိအံးနှိနူး–How large.

ကၢဃဝံး–နှိအံး–So large, this large.

ကၢကၢဃဝံး–နှိနှိအံး–So large, this large.

ကၢကဓ–နှိနှဉ်–So " that "

ကၢကၢကဓ–နှိနှိနှဉ်–So " that "

ကၢဃဝံးဘၤ–နှိအံးသိး–As large as, as large as this.

ကၢကဓသဝံး–နှိနှဉ်သိး–" " " " " " that.

ကၢဘၤဓိ–နှိသိးဖိး–As large as, an equal quantity with.

ကၢဘၤဘၤ–နှိသိးသိး–" " an equal quantity.

ကၢ–နှိ–" " " where the blank is supplied by a noun.

ကၢ–နှိ–With the negative, no person or thing, used by some at Tavoy when speaking in the present or past tense; where ကဲ့ is also used, §425, 445, 488, 490:3.

ကၢဂၤ–ကဲ့ဂၤဒိၤ–နှိတဂၤ–No one, §272.

ကၢဓၢ–ကဲ့ဓၢဒိၤ–နှိတရ–" "

ကၢစဖ့–ကဲ့စဖ့ဒိၤ–နှိတပူၤ–No where "

ဓကၢ–ကနှိ–The cross beams of a boat that keep its sides extended.

ကၢ–ကနှိ–Young animals approaching maturity.

As a particle, this root is pronounced and written ကဲ့ as well as ကၢ. In treating it under ကၢ I have been governed by the principle to which I have adverted in the article ခစၢ့ A native writes as follows.

ကးဘစၢ မဒိ ထ ကဲ့ဂၤ ဒစ့ ဓဒိ ဒ ဖေ သ ါ ဘမ့ ါစၢ. လ ဂဒိၢ ါဖ ဗ ဒစ့ လ စၢံး ဝၢၤ ဓ ဒ ဖေ သ ါ့ မဒ် ါစၢ. လ ဗ စၢံး ဒဖၤ ဗ သိၣ ဟ ဒိၤ. ဗ ဘ့ bu ကၢ ဓဝံး ဒိၤ. မဒိ ဗ သ ါ ဘ့ bu လ ဗ စၢံး ဓဒိ ကၢ ါစၢ. ဗ သ ဒ့ိၣ ဘ့ လ ဗ စၢံး ဗ ဘ့ bu ကဲ့ ဓဝံး ဒိၤ.

ထ ါ ဂၤ ဍ့ၢၤ ခဝံး ဖမ့ ါ bၢ်ဴ လ ဗ ဒ့ လ ဒဖၤ ကဍ့ၢၤ ဖေ ကစ့ ဂ့ဲ စၢံး ါဒိ ါခြံး. လ ဒဝၢၤ ဒ သ ဒ့ိၣ ါ ဘ့ bu လ စၢံး ဖဈ ဗဖၤ ကၢ ဗစၢံး ါစၢ. ဒသ ဒ့ိၣ ဘ့ လ စၢံး ဖဈ ကဲ့ ဗစၢံး ါစၢ.

ပ သ ဒ့ိၣ ဗဖၤ လ ထ စၢံး ဓဒိ ကၢ ဆံး ဂၤ ဓိၣ. သ ဒ့ိၣ ါ ဖဖၤ bu လ ထ စၢံး ဓဒိ ကဲ့ ဆံး ဂၤ ဓိၣ ါစၢ. ဓဒိ ါဲ့ ကၢ bဒိၢ ကစ့ လ ဓစၢ ဓစ့ ါစၢ.

ဒ့ကၢ–နှိ–To divide, share out, §462, 493.

ါကၢ–ါကၢကၢ–တနှိၤ–တနှိၤနှိၤ–Some, §565.

ကၢ–ကနှိၤ–to be of the age of puberty, spoken of females.

မချကၢ–မချကၢဖံၢ်ဖဲ့–မှဉ်ကနှိၤ–An unmarried female of the age of puberty. ၇၉.

ကၢကၢ–နဉ်နဉ်–တိဖိချံ–Coriander, §613, (Tav.) qစၢ် ပစၢ် Bur. နံနံး

မံၢ်ကၢ–မိနှိၤ–မိလိၤ–Lie down.

ဒ့ကၢ့ဖ့ဒဖေၢ်–နှိၤဖးအဆၢ–Distinguish, §490:7.

ကၡ–နှိဉ်–To observe, call to mind.

ကၡဒစမံၢ်ဒစ့–နှိဉ်ဖိၤမံၤဖိၤ–A generic name for grass and weeds, §425, 450, 523.

ကၡပဇဝံၤ–နဉ်ပဆိး–A weed, Ludwigia parviflora. Bur. နံပဆွတ်။

ကၡဒဘ–ဖုသိနှိဉ်–To awake from sleep.

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ဘးကွ–ဝ၌ ဏ်းဘးကွ–သးပှးနိုဉ်–သူဉ်ပှးနိုဉ်သးပှးနိုဉ်–To forget, §460,543:5, 603:5.

ကွဘွ–သူဉ်နိုဉ်ထိဉ်–To remember.

ကြ့–နြိ်–To be real, true; prefix of gender, §12, 273, 564; the person, often with reference to size. The particle defined under ကျ.

ကြ့ကြ့–နြိ်နြိ်–Really, truly, §35. ဗဒဂိ်ဒ

ကြ့ဇ့်–နြိ်စ်–Real.

ကြ့ဝဒိ–နြိ်ဝ်–Real.

ကြ့ခဈ့–နြိ်ဒိ–The living person while awake.

ကြ့ဓး–နာ်ကါ–The guava (Maul.) ါ့ဓး.

ဒကြ့ဏ်းဒကွ့ပါ–အနြိ်ဆံးအဂိးဆံး–Small, a child. ၇၈.

ကြ့ဂးဒါး–နိတဂး– " " ကျ့ဂး.

ကြ့ဝဒး–နိတဒ– " " ကျ့ဝဒး.

ကြ့စဈ့–နိတပူး–No where " ကျ့စဈ့

ကြ့ကွ့–တနြိး–Some, §23, 275, 565. ါကွ့.

ကြ့ကံ့ဝဈ–ခဲမငါတနုံဉ်–ခဲတဟိတနုံဉ်–ခဲညါတနုံဉ်–ခဲကိဉ်တနုံဉ်–Next year, §508.

ကြ့ဩ့ဝဈ–ခဲကိဉ်တဘျိ–" a future time, §564.

ကြ့ဖျဝဈ–ခဲကိဉ်တစ်ဉ်–" " state, §564.

"Also short periods of future time, as phrases like the following are very common, ဒဈကြ့ဇံ, ဗမံ ါဂးဖျ, In a short time I will go also. ဒဈဝ ခါဒးကြ့ဇံါဓး. Wait a little while. also ကြ့ကံး next day ကြ့ဘျ next night, are frequent."

Brayton.

ကံ–နုံး–Laugh, §490:1, 504, 527:2.

ဘကံ–တနုံ–Put rollers under a log or boat to move it on, rollers.

ကံး–နုံး–Day, §425.

ကံ်–နုံဉ်–Woman's petticoat, §446.

ကံ–The numeral two, §428.

ဓကံဟ့–ဆူးဗိငါ–Fragrant flowering tree of the genus Michelia. ဗိနြိ်တား Bur. (Tav.) ဇဇကဒ ဘံ့.

ဓကံးဘျ့ါက–မျ်–A precious stone. ၃၃.

ဒဒးခကံး–ယိ်ကိတကိး–A girdle.

ဇကံး–ပနုံဉ်–To trade, (Tal.)

ဓကံး–ကနုံး–Nipa Palm, §450.

ကံ့–ကနုံ–Gizzard.

ကံ့ကံ့–ထုကလဉ်–An adverb, straight, §66.

ကြ–နြ်–Obtain; a verbal affix, §567, 421, 713:6.

ဓးကြ–ဓးနြ်–To take, §610.

ကြဓ–ဗိဉ်–To be of utility or advantage, usually used with the negative, §609:1.

ကြ–နဲဉ်–A particle, §569, 608, 600. ကဒ–ကဒ်–bဒ်.

ကျ–ကနဲ–A honey bee, §557, 604.

ဘကျဂံး–နြဉ်ဝ်ဒံခံ–A rudder.

ဘကျါး–ထနြ်လဉ်– " the part in the water. ၂၆.

ဘကျ–ထနြ်–Landing place. ၈၈.

ဘကျဓခဈ–A rudder.

ဘရဘကျ– "

ကျ–ထ–A particle, §24, 247, 425, 568, 593.

ကျဒံးကျဒံး–ထဲအံးထဲနွဲး–How large.

ကျဈံး–ထဲအံး–So large, this large.

ကျကျဈံး–ထဲထဲအံး–So large, this large.

ကျကဈ–ထဲနွဉ်– " that "

ကျကျကဈ–ထဲထဲနွဉ်– " " "

ကျဈံးဘဝံ်–ထဲအံးဘဒိး As large as, as large as this.

ကျကဈဘဝံ်–ထဲနွဉ်ဘိး– " " " " " " that.

ကျဘဝံ်ဝဒိ–ထဲဘိးဒိး– " " " an equal quantity with.

ကျဘဝံ်ဘဝံ်–ထဲဘိးဘိး– " " " an equal quantity.

ကျ–ထ–Only, (where the blank is supplied by a noun or pronoun.)

ဓကျ–ထ–ဗိး–Only, §424. ၁၄၃.

မဒိကျကဈဒါဒ–တမ့်ထဲ–Not merely that.

ကျ–နြ–A particle, §476, 568. ဋ္ဌါ.

ဓကျဩ–ဖဲဒဉ်–As, whatever, (preceding a clause.)

ကျဩ– " " " " "

ဓကျဒ–ဖဲအ–As much as, whatever, (following a verb.)

ကျဒ– " " " " "

ဓကျဩဖ–ကြ့ဂ–ဖဲဒဉ်ဟ–တဂ–Whoever, whosoever.

ကျဩဖ–ကြ့ဂ– " "

ဓကျဩဖ–ါဂဂ–ဖဲဒဉ်ဟ–တဂဂ– " "

ကျဩဖ–ါဂဂ– " " "

ဓကျဩ–ါဖ–ဖဲဒဉ်–တဖဉ်–As many as.

ကျဩ– " "

ဓကျဩ–ါဝဒ–ဖဲဒဉ်–တဇ–Whichever, whatever.

ကျဩ–ါဝဒ– " "

ဓကျဩ–ါမျ့–ဖဲဒဉ်–တမံ–Whatever.

ကျဩ– " " "

In regard to the difference of pronunciation, ကျ and ကျ, a native writes,

ကျ ဂဈ, ဖစံ့ ဇ ဂဈ မ ဒ ဘ bဒ် ဗံ့, ဗ ဒ့ မ့ ဖ ါ ဂ ါဂ် မ ဂ ဒဒ့ ဗ ဇ ါ မံ့ မံ့ ဘ ဗ စံ့ ဒဈ မ ကျ ဒံး ဂ ဒဈ ဂ ဒံ့ ါဇ. ဘ ဒ ဝဘ် ဩ ဂ ဘ ဒ့ ဘဒ. ဘ ဒ့ ဘ ဗ့ ဇ့ ဇံ ဇံ ဘ ဂ မ ဇံ့ ဝံ့ ါ့ဒ. စံ့ ဗ့ မ ဘ bဒ် ဂဈ ဒ ဗ ဘ ဒ့ မံ့ ဘ ဗ ဘ ဒဈ ဂ ဗ ဝဘ ဂ့ ဝဒ် ဇ ါ မံ့ မံ့ ဘ ဗ စံ့ ဒဈ,

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ဟၤ ဂ္ဉါၤ ဂ္ဉ ဒဝံၤ ဇာ်ၵ. ဂ ဂၤ ဘ်ၤ ဗၵၵ ၿ. ဟၤ ဂ္ဉါၤ ဂ္ဉ ဒဝံၤ ဇာ်ၵ. ယဒ်ဗ ဘၵ ၶ္ဉ ၵၵ ဗ ဇာ်ၵ ဒၵၤ ယဒ် ဂ္ဉ ဒ ဂ္ဉ ဒဝံၤ. ထ ဘၵ ဒဒ်ၵ l ၶ္ဉ ၦ ၵၵ ထ ဇာ်ၵ ဂ္ဉါၤ ဒဝံၤ, ဂ္ဉါၤ ဗဝံၤ ဂ္ဉါၤ ဂဇ ဆဝ်ၵ ဂၤ ဘ်ၵ ၶၤ. ထ ဘၵ ဒဒ်ၵ ၶ္ဉ ၵၵ ထ ဇာ်ၵ ဂ္ဉ ဒဝံၤ, ဂ္ဉ ဗဝံၤ ဆ်ၵ ဂၤ ဘ်ၵ ၶၤ.

Some use a different vowel, and write ဂ်ါၤ and ဂ်ံ.

ဇဂ္ဉါၤ—ထဲ—This word excepting that its usage is less extensive, does not appear to differ in signification from ဂ္ဉါၤ.

ထ စၢ်ၵ ၵၬ ၸၬ ဇ ဂ္ဉါၤ ဂဇ ဟၤ ဒ ဘၵ bဒ်ၤ ဗဝံၤ ၶၤ. ပ ဒဇ၁ ၸၬ ၁ ရုဝံၤ ဖၣ် ဗဝံၤ ဇ ၦ ၵၵ ဇ ရုၤ ဟဝ် စၢ်ၵ ပ ၸ်ၤ ၸၬ ဒဇ ဂ္ဉ ဂၤ ၶၤ. ဘ ဟဒ် ဖဇၤ ၸ်ဒ ဖဇၤ ၸ်ဒ ပ ဘ်ၤ ဇာ ဒဒ်ၤ. ဘ ဇ ရုၤ l ခဇၤ စၢ်ၵ ဝ်ၤ ဝ၁, ဇ ဂ္ဉါၤ ဘ ဘ်ၵ ဟဝ် ဂ္ဉါၤ ဝ၁ ဘ ဘ်ၵ ဟဝ် ဂ္ဉါၤ, ဘဇ် ဝ၁ ဘ ဘ်ၵ ဟဝ် ဂ္ဉါၤ ၶၤ.

ဇ ဂ္ဉါၤ ဝ၁ ဘ ဟၤ ဆ်ၵ. ဇ ဂ္ဉါၤ ဝ၁ ဘ ၸ်ၤ ဆ်ၵ. ဘဇ် ဝ၁ ဘ ၸ်ၤ ဆ်ၵ. ဘဇ် ဝ၁ ဘ ၸ်ၤ ဆ်ၵ.

ဂ္ဉၤ—ဝ်ဒ်—To be covetous.

ၷၤပဂ္ဉ်—လ့ၤတက့ၤ—Particle, §496, 656, 668. ၸ်ဂ္ဉ် စ၁်ၤ.

ါဒၤဏ်ာ့ဂ္ဉ်—သိကဘဲး—Particle, §599.

ဂ္ဉ်—ဒဂ္ဉ်ဒါၤ—နံ့ဉ်—အနံ့ဉ်အလါ—Year. §430. 466.

ဂဒ်—ခဲ့—Threads that divide the warp.

ဂဒ်—ခဲ့ဉ်—A particle, §269, 569, 608, 600. ဂ္ဉ်. ဂဒ်ဒ. bဒ်ဒ.

ဂဒ်ဂဒ်ဒ—ခဲ့ခဲ့ဉ်—Emphatic verbal affix, §452.

ဂဒ်ၤ—ခဲ့ၤ—To be quieted, as a child after crying.

ဂဒ်ၤ—ဒိ—emphatic affix, §498.

ဂဒ်ၤ—ဇဒဘ်ဒ့ဂဒ်ၤဘ်ဒ့—နဉ်—ရူ်ကွၤနဉ်ကွၤ—To believe, 531:3.

ဂဒ်ၤ—ဘ္ဂါ—Be domesticated.

ဂဒ်ဒ—ခဲ့ဉ်—To show.

ဂဒ်ဒ—ခဲ့ဉ်—Emphatic affix, §430, 490:1, 569, 546:7, 600, 608.

ဝၦဂဒ်ဒ—ဘုးခဲ့ဉ်—To show, §636.

ဘဂဒ်ဒ—သခဲ့ဉ်—A particle, §610, 688.

ဂဒ်ဒ—ခွဲဉ်—Generic name for yams, §685.

ဂဒ်ဒစဗွၤ—ခွဲဉ်စီၤဟၤ—Sweet potatoes.

ဂဒ်ဒစဗွၤ—ဟူဉ်ကလါ—Sweet potatoe.

ဂဒ်ဒဘံ့—ခွဲဉ်သ့ဉ်—The Tapioca tree, §628.

ဂဒ်ဒစဗွၤဒမံ်ာ့—သလၢဉ်ပှၤ—A species of convolvulus resembling the sweet potatoe.

ဂဒ်ဒစဗွၤပ့ါဒဲ့—ဟူကလါမံၤ—Species of convolvulus, C. pes. capræ.

ဂဒ်ၤ—နိဉ်ဆဲး—The strip of bamboo that keeps the web of equal width, in Karen weaving.

ဂဒ်ၤ—ခဲ့ဉ်—Emphatic affix, (Tav.) §478, 546:4.

ဂဒ်ာ့—ဒ်ဒ်—To forge, as a smith, §548.

ပဂဒ်ာ့—တဝၤ—Lair, den of beasts.

ပဂဒ်ာ့—ပခဲ့—A candle.

ဂဒ်ာ့—သရ္ဒၤ—Margin, shore, §452, 571.

ဂဒ်ာ့—ဒ်ဂဒ်ာ့—နံၤ—Border, shore.

ဝဈ့ဂဒ်ာ့—တန္ဒၤ—To lean against, trust in.

ဇဈ်ဇဂဒ်ာ့—တတံၢ်တန္ဒၤ—Lean against, trust in.

ဂဒ်ာ့—ကု—A Karen basket, §546:7.

ဂဒ်ာ့—သန္ဒ—a tree, species of Inga, §535.

ဂဒ်ဒ့—နူၢ်—a comparative affix, §570. forms adverbs, §36, 265:4. 567:5.

ဂဒ်ဒ့—နိဉ်—verbal affix, §29, 274.

ဂဒ်ဒ့—ပနိဉ်—A mark.

ဂဇၤ—နၤ—One form of the second personal pronoun, singular number, §420, 561.

ဂဇၤ—သနံး—Be crowded, to crowd against, written also ဂ္ဉၤ.

ဂ ဘ်ဒ ဝဒ်ာ့ ဘဈ့ ဂဇ ဝဒ်ာ့ l ဂၤ l ဂၤ ၶၤ. ဂ ဘ်ဒ ဝဒ်ာ့ ဒဒ် ဒဒ ဂၤ ဂဇ ဂ ဘ်ဒ ၸ့ ဘဈ့ bဒ ဆံၤ. ဘဈ့ ဆံၤ ဂဇ ဒ်ာ့ ဆ်. ထ ဝဒ်ာ့ ဂ်ၤ ဂၤ ဘၣ် ဂၤ ဖၣ် ဗာ့ ဂဇ ဘ ဒဒ်. ဟဒ် ဒ ဇ ဘ်ၤ ဇ ဂ ဘ်ဒ l ဂၤ ဟဒ် l ဂၤ ဂဇ bဒ ဘ်ဒ ၶ်ၤ ဒ ဘ ဇ ဂ ဘ်ဒ ၸ့ ဘဈ့ bဒ ၶၤ.

ဇ ဝဒ်ာ့ ဝဘ်ာ့ ဒဒ ဂၤ bဒ ဘ်ဒ ၶ်ၤ ဒ ဘ ၸ့ ဘဈ့ ဇ ထ စၢ်ဒ ဟဒ် ဒ ဂ္ဉ ဂၤ ၸ့ ဘဈ့ ၶၤ. ထ ဒဒ ဂၤ ဒဒ်ာ့ ဖၣ် ဂ္ဉ ဂၤ ဖၣ် ဗာ့ ဂဇ ဘ ဒဒ်. ဟဒ် ဒ ဇ ဘ်ၤ ဇ ဂ ဘ်ဒ l ဂၤ ဟဒ် l ဂၤ ဂဇ ထ စၢ်ဒ ဟဒ် ဒ ဂ္ဉ်ာ့ ၶ်ၤ ဒ ဘ ဇ ဂ ဘ်ဒ l ဂၤ ၶၤ.

ဇာ့—နၤ—Smell.

ဂဇၤ့မဇၤ့—နၤမူ—ဂဇၤ့မဇၤ့ဂဇၤ့ဘၤ—နၤမူနၤသါ—Be odoriferous; to kiss.

ၷ့ဝံၤဂဇၤ့ သါၤဖဝံၤ—ခြိဉ်နၤသံပြီဒၤ—Shell, Clausilia insignis, §66, 600.

ၷ့ဝံၤဂဇၤ့ သါၤဖၣဝံၤ—ခြိဉ်နၤသံဇးဖိဉ်—Cyclostoma sectilabrum, §66, 600.

ဇၬဂဇၤ့—ဂီၤဖံး—The genus Bos, §552, 490:3. ဖဝံၤ.

ဘဝံၤဇၬဂဇၤ့ပ့ါဒဲ့—ထိဉ်ဂီၤဖံးဖိဉ်လဲဉ်—A night heron, common on the sea coast, §604.

ဇၬဂဇၤ့—ကြီ်ာ်—ဂီၤဖံး—Oxen.

ါ့ဒ်ဇၬဂဇၤ့—လၢါဂီၤဖံး—Granite with red feldspar, §600. Some apply the term to other rocks.

ဂဇၤ့ဖၢၷ—ဂဇၤ့မၬဂဇၤ့ဖၢ—ပှၢ်မှ်ကနၤ—The country, without inhabitants, forest. ဧဒ.

ဂဇၤ့ဒဘ်ာ—ဆ့ဉ်နိ—Expel flatus.

ဂဇၤ့—နၤ၊—Overcome, §489:4, 624. ဧဒ. Bur. နိုင်း a particle, §264. (Tav.)

ဂဇၤ့—ကန္ဒၤ—Edge, border, the back of a knife.

ဇဂဇၤ့ဇဂဒ်ၤ—ကနၤ်ကနဲဉ်—Rise in irregularities.

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ကျဉ်ဝစု့–နိုးဘိ–A plant of the genus Phrynium.
ကဒေ–နွင်–To enter, §425, 550:1.
ဝင်ကဒေ–အာနွင်–To put in.
ကခ–နွဲ့–The breast. ၄.
ကခဝံး–နွဲ့ခိုင်ခိုင်–Nipples.
ကခဘံး–နွဲ့ထံ–Milk.
ပကခေ–ပနိုး–To be spotted, as with an eruption.
ဖဇာကခ္ဂစဇု့–ဖိန်ဒိုင်တား–A flowering tree of the genus Michelia, §628. (Maul.) မကံးပျ့.
ဘကခာ–နွဲ–သနွဲ–Bundle of branches after being taken from the tree.
ကခေ–နွင်–The brain.
ဘကခေ–သနွင်–Flowering tree, Mesua pedunculata, §535.
ဇာ့ဘကခေ–ကြိသနွင်–An indigenous species of Mesua.
ကခေဝံး–ဘဲဆိ–The silk-cotton tree. bဘိဝံ့.
ဓကခ္ဂဘျ–ဖျိုင်ကနွဲးသိ–Conch shell. At Maulmain, the Oyster, §600. ကမိ၊
ကဝံ့–နိုင်–a formative prefix, marking the instrument, §572.
ခံ့ကဝံး–နွဲး–နိုင်ကံ်–ကံ်ဒိုင်–The larva of musquitoes, §600.
ချဝံ့မံ့ကဝံး–ဖျိုင်ဒိုင်ခဲဇိုင်ခိုင်–A generic name for Patella formed shells.
ကဝံ့–နိုး–To obstruct. ၂၂.
ကဝံ့–ထးဓိုင်–ထိုဓိုင်–The mouth, §554:1.
ကဝံ့ဇဖ့–ခဉ်ဆူဉ်–The beard.
ဘဝံ့ဘဇာကဝံ့–ထိဉ်ထိုင်–Birds with long bills, as Snipes, and other birds of the family Scolopacidæ.
ကဝံ့–နိုင်–The bill of a bird.
ကဝံ့ပါး–The center point of the upper lip.
ကဝံ့ဗျံး–ဗျူး–The lips.
ကဝံ့ပးဘံ့–ဘိး–The cheek.
ဗးဇေးဘဇာကဝံ့–ညဉ်ထိုဓိုင်–Described as a long-muzzled species of cat fish of the tribe Aspredinæ.
bဒ်ကဝံ့bဒ်ကးဒျိး–Not a mouthful. ၃၇.
ကံ့ဆ–ကထး–Phlegm.
ဘဲ့ကံ့–တူင်ဖိ–To be childless. ၂၉.
ကံ့–နှား–Horns.
ဝဲ့ကံ့–လာ်နှား–Coral, the Corticiferous polypifera, §600.
ဇbဒ့ကံ့–လါဖံး–A bison, §552.
ကံ့–နှာဉ်–An angle, or external corner, (usually.)
ကံ့–သနှာဉ်–Space contained in an angle, or internal corner, (usually.)
ခ့ကဲ့ခါ့–ခိဉ်နှာဉ်ခံ–The heel.
ဓခ့ကဲ့ခါ့–စုနှာဉ်ခံ–The elbow.
ဝခိ့ကဲ့–ဒဲနွဲ်–A water bucket.
ဓကဇာ–ကနိုး–Even, fine as cloth.
ဓကဇာဝဇာ–ကနိုးဖိ–Even.
ကဇ–နှဉ်–An affix, §574.
ါ့ကဇ–ဆူနှဉ်–There, thither, §213.
ကဇ–နွား–Particle, §420, 609:1, 716.
မခိဇ့ကဇ္ဂါမာံ့ါခြ–မ့််မနွားလဲဉ်–What.
ကဇ–မနွား–Interrogative pronoun, or adverb. ကဇာ. ကဇာါ.
ကဇာ–ကနှိ–To wrestle.
ကဇာ–နှိ–A tree of the family Apocynaceæ.
ကဇာ.–မနွား–Interrogative pronoun, or adverb. ကဇ. ကဇာါ.
ကဇာ–ကဇာါ–မနွား–What, §40, 573:1.
bဒ်ကဇာ–ထဉ်မနွား–Why, §573:2, 432.
ကဇာါခြ–မနွားလဲဉ်–What?
ကဇာါခြကဇ္ဂါခြ–မနွားလဲဉ်မနွားလဲဉ်းမနွားမနွား–What.
bဒ်ကဇာါခြ–မနွားလဲဉ်းထဉ်မနွားလဲဉ်–Why?
bဒ်ကဇာါခြbဒ်ကဇာါခြ–ထဉ်မနွားလဲဉ်ထဉ်မနွားလဲဉ်–Why.
bဒ်ကဇာါခြ–မတားလဲဉ်းထဉ်မတားလဲဉ်–Why?
bဒ်ကဇာါခြbဒ်ကဇာါခြ–ထဉ်မတားလဲဉ်ထဉ်မတားလဲဉ်–Why,
ကဇာါကါခြ–မနွားတဂၤလဲဉ်–Who? which?
ကဇာါဝဒၤါခြ–မနွားတဇုလဲဉ်–Which?
ကဇာါမဘ့ါခြ–မနွားတမံးလဲဉ်–Which? what?
ကဇေဝ–နှိဉ်းနှိဉ်ဇုဉ်–The needle-leafed Asparagus; Asparagus acerosus.
ကဇ့–နှိ–Be stunted, spoken of children.
ပကဇ့ဈိ့–ပနှိ–The small lime, §568, 600.
ကဇ့ဗဒါ့–ဖိ်ယာ်လီး–To repent.
ကဇ့–ကိး–Hard, §56, 704.
ကဇ့ဆိး–ဆဲ–A small animal of the genus Tupaia, §616.
ကဇ့–နှိဉ်–A lake, or pond.
ကဇ့ဆံ့–နှိဉ်ဓိဉ်–To strike on the head in falling.
ကဖွ–ဒကဖွဒ၊–နှိ်–နွဲ်–A palace, ၇. ၃၄.
ခကဖွ–နှိ်ဂံ်–ခကဖွခ၊–Figures Bur. ကနထိ၊
ဖသိးခကဖွခ၊–Mathematicians. ၃၁.
ဒံ်းပဉ္ဇ့–ခံ်တခဲ–A lowland paddy field, bearing a second crop.
ဖ စိုးဒ ါ ဖ မ၊ ပ ဉ္ဇ့ ကဇ မခိ bခိ၊ ဃံ်၊ ဂ့ ဆံ့ ကဇ ါ စဇ့ မခိ ဒ ါ့ ဖံ့ ကခ့ ဂ ါ ဂ၊ ဇ ါ ဂ၊ ဇ ါ ဒ့ ဆ့ ခ၊ ကဇ ဖ ဒံ်း သိး ဒိး. ဒခိ ဘစ့ မ၊ ါ ဒ ဆ့ ဗဇ၊ ဘ့ ကဇ ဂ ဘံ် ါ့ ဘိ် ဘ့, ဂ့ ဆံ့ ကဇ ကဇ့ ဘ့ ဂါ မ၊ ဒံ်း ပဉ္ဇ့ ကဇ ဖ မ၊ ဒ၊ ါဇ၊. ါ ဂ့ ဂ့ ဆံ့ ဘိ် ဘခိ ဖ မ၊ မ ဉ္ဇ့ ါဇ၊.
ကွ–ကန္ဒ၊–To be oblique, not straight or upright.
ကွိ–ပန္ဒိ်–The Jack tree, §600. Bur. ဓိန်းခုံ၊
ဘကွိ၊–တန္ဒိ–A bugle, trumpet, (Tal.)
ကွိ၊–ခ္ဒိ–The numeral seven; the name of a month.
ဖဇာကွိ၊ဘဈ့–ဖိခ္ဒိကထ၊–ဖိထူ–The double Marigold, §828.

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ပဖုကျိုက်မယ–ညှင်ထူးခြင်–Porpoise. ဗျပံုသမ်

ပ.

ပ–ပ—The first personal pronoun, plural number, §420, 575, a formative particle, §575:1.

ကပ်ပါဘ်ာ်–The cheek. (Maul.) ကပ်ဖာဘ်ာ်

ပာရမ်ီာ–ပါရမီ–Virtues, Pali ပါရမီ။

ပျပဒိုး–ပဉ်သလဉ်–Flat.

ပျ–ပျပဒိုး—ဘွဉ်ဘဉ်—Things flat, as boards or plates, §576.

ပျပဒိုး–ကဘျဉ်–To be flat.

ပျ–ဘွဉ်–Numeral affix to things flat, §576.

ဘံုပျ–သွဉ်ဘွဉ်ဘဉ်–A board, §489:4, 521.

ယ်–ပး—A formative prefix, (Tal.) §554:6, to bale water out of a boat, Bur. ပက်။

ပ်ာခုံ–ပးကူ်–Do good.

ပ်ာဓိုး–ပးကဲ–To regard, §554:6.

ပ်ာဓ–ပးကာ–ပ်ာါပ်ာဓ–ပးထူ်ပးကာ–To regard.

ဘပ်–သပး–A plant of the natural family Graminaceæ.

ဓပစ်ာဓပ်–တပူတပး–Disorderly.

ရပ်–ရပ်ာရါ–သါဖးကလဉ်–Suddenly, §426.

ပါ–ပအီ—A plant from which a hemp is made, Crotalaria juncea.

ပါပ္ယ–ပဉ်ပ္ဂါ–A plant from which Arrow root and Sago are made at Mergui, Tacca pinnatifida.

ပါဂဘ–ပဉ်ရသး–Large tree of the genus Laurus, ဘဖွစဒိုး.

ပ်ါဒိုး–ဗိဉ်လဲဉ်–The sea, Bur. ပင်လယ်။

ပ်ါဒိုးဗျစ–ဘံုးဖွံုးဟံာ–အိဖြိုဆီ–Tree, Xyloearpus granatum, §535. (Tav.)

ဗျစပ်ါဒိုး– " " (Maul.)

ဘာ့ချံုးပ်ါဒိုး–ဆွဲဉ်ဘိတံဉ်ဗိဉ်လဲဉ်–ဗိဉ်လဲဉ်ဗိဉ်ဗိ—The Hermit crab that takes possession of empty shells.

ဘံာဇံပံုပ်–ထံခံဉ်ဗိပူ–Waves.

ဟံါစာ–ပံလီ—A weed, a species of Jussieua.—က အံဉ်ဖိုဂိုး–Species of Corchorus. Bur. ဗိလော။

ပဟံာ–ပံ–A pipe.

ပဟံာါဉ်း–နိုဂိကဒြဂိ–A species of Jambosa.

ပဟ်ာ–Silently. ၁၁၈.

ပ်ာပဟ်ာ–သစိုးကလဉ်–Stealthily, §65:3. ဖွစခါး

ါ့မာ်ပဟ်ာ–ါ့မာ်ပဟ်ာခါး–ဘြိဉ်ကလဉ်–Particle, silently, §426.

စဟ်ာစပာ–ကလိဉ်ကလဉ်–Affix to verbs of speaking, to speak like a Foreigner, §68:8.

ဘပါး–ဘပူး—Slender species of bamboo, found on water courses, §522.

ဘယါး–Reed. Mat. 27:30.

ယါ–To be small, §430.

ါပါ–ါပါပါ–တစံး–တစံးစံး–A little, §577.

ဒပါဒပံာ–အပြီအပြိုး–Small things.

ပါ–ပဉ်–Palm of the genus Corypha, whose leaves are used for writing on, §609. (Tav.) ပါ။

ါကံာ ါပါ ါကာါပါ—တနံာတစံးတနာတစံး—Gradually..

ါပါါသါ–တဆံးတကွ်ိ–A little.

ပဒိုး–ဝ်—To fight as a hog with tusks ; to dip up with the hand ; a num. affix, §578.

ပျပဒိုး–ဘွဉ်ဘဉ်—Things flat, as boards, or plates, §576.

ပျပဒိုး–ကဘျဉ်–To be flat.

ပဒို့–ဗွာ–To be complete, ၅. ၉၀.

ပဒို့ရျ်–ပဒို့ရှာ–တြာ–A door, §525.

ပဒို့ရျ်–ဝ်တရီ–A gateway, (Tal.)

ပဓ–ပွ–First person plural after the verb, §425, 575:3.

ပဓ့–ပာ–Rule, govern, §624, (Tal.) ပါ့.

ဈပါ်ာ်ဃ်ါ့–တပား—Name applied to the spathe of flowers of the palm family.

ပါ့–ပာ–Rule, (Tav.) ပဓ့.

ပဃ–ပု–The call of a deer, or tiger.

ါံါ်ပဒာ–တပူ–Gimlet, or auger.

ပဒ်–ပ္ဂဉ်–အာဉ်—A large Karen basket, usually a fixture in the house.

ဒပါဒပံာ–အပြီအပြိုး–Small things.

ပဝ်–ဖိုး–To open, Bur. ဖွင့်။

ရေဖွရေဝ်–ကဘာ–ကဘာလာ–Be swelled up with the Dropsy.

ရေဝံါ့–တဝိဉ်–To bank up, as a paddy field.

ပဝံ့–ပူ–To pile, (Bur.) ; a story, (Tal.) §579.

ဈဓ့ပဝံ့ဗာ–တပူညါ–A considerable quantity, indefinite, §579:3.

ပဝံ့.–ဘျာဉ်–A numeral affix to piles, §579:1.

ပဝံ့–ဗိဉ်–Numeral affix to piles, စဝ် §203, 579.

ဘံာဇံပဝံ့ပ့–ထံခံဉ်ဗိပု–Waves.

ပဝုံခါး–သဖးကလဉ်—A particle, suddenly, unexpectedly, §65.

ပဇ–To read, §561, (Maul.) ဖဇ.

ပဇဝဓာ–ဗိဝ၊–The salt water Muscle, Mytilis, §600; applied also by some to shells of the genus Pecten, scallop shells.

ပဇါ–Who, whose, (Tav.) ဖဇ. §561, 597.

ပဇာါ–မတာ–Interrogative pronoun, ဖဇ. §597.

ပဇ–ဃိဉ်–Chide, chastise.

ါပဇ–ါဇပဇ–ဗိ–Waves.

ပဇာမံ့–ဗိါမနုံါ–Burman nuns, §490:3.

ဓပဇ်ာဓပ်–တပူတပး–Disorderly.

ပဇ့ချ့–ဗိကြိ—Have angular sides, as a crystal, §600.

ဗျဒဘံပဇ့–ညှင်ကွဲ–'The air bladder of a fish.'

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ဇာပဓ့–ခံဂါဝိသိ–Plants of the genus Physalis (Maul.) ဆိမံဉဝိဉသိး

ပ္ပၢါ့–သလဉ်–To open, spread out, §68:8.

ပ္ပၢဘ့ဖုဟံၢ–ဟူထိဉ်သိဉ်အသး–Hold a funeral feast, §590.

ပ္ပၢ့ဟံၢ–သဃိးကလင်–Stealthily, §65:3. ၌၀၀ါ.

ဖု ဂၢ် ဂၢ ဂၤ ဘဇၢ ဟဒ် ဖု ဒၢ့ ဟၣ် ဒၢၤဂၢ့် ဟဲ့, ပြဲၤ ါ ဘ့ ဟဒ် ဘဇ့ ဘဲ့ ပြဲၤ. လၢ ဖု ဂဇၢ ါ ဘ့ ါ ဘဇ့ ဂံၢ ဘ့ ါ ဘဇ့, ါ့ ဟၤ ပ္ပၢ့ဟံၢ ါ၀ၢ. ဇၢ ပ္ပၢ့ ဟံၢ ဂဇၢ ဟဒ် ဇၢ ါ့ ဟၤ ဘဇၤ ဝဲၢ ဟ ါ၀ၢ.

ပ္ပၢ့–ဖုဉ်–To pull, as the hair, or a string.

ဘဝံပ္ပၢ့–ဘဝံပ္ပ့ါ့–ထိဉ်ဘၢဉ်–Described as resembling a partridge or grouse.

ပ္ပၢ့–ပ္ပ့ါ့–ဓိဉ်ဘၢဉ်–Applied to things cut short.

ဖု ါ၂ ဒ ဒဇၢ ဟဒ် ဒ ဆဝံ ဘဇၢ ဟၣ ဘဇၢ လ ဂဇၢ ဂၤ ဟ လ စဂံၣ ဝဲၢ ဟ, ဖုါ ဂၤ ဒ ဆဝံ ဂဲၢ ဘ ဝဟံၣ. ဂၤဘဇၢ ဟဒ် ဖု ဟ ါ ဂၤ ဂၤ ဖု စဂံၣ bဒၢ ဂဇၢ ဆံၣ ဂၤ ဟဲၣ ါ၀ၢ. လၢဖုါ၂ ဒဆဝံ ဘဇၢ ဘဇၢ ါဂၤ ဂဇၢ ဇၣ ဘွဲၤ ဆွဲၤ ဒ ဆဝံ ဘဇၢ ဂဇၢ ဘဇ့ ဒ ါဒၤ လၢ မၤ ဒ ဘၣ ဂဲၢ ါ၂့ ဖု ဟွဲၤ ဒွဲၤ. လၢ ဂၤ ဘဇၢ ဟဒ် ဖု ဟ ါ ဂၤ ဂၤ လ စဂံၣ ဝဲၢ ဟ, ဖုါ ဂၤ ဗဲၤ ဗ ဟ ါ၂ ဒ ဘ့ ဒ ဆဝံ ဘဇၢ ဂဲၢ ဘ ဝဟံၣ. ါဖၢ့ ဗဲၤ ဇၣ ဆွဲၤ ဝဲၢ ဟ လ ဒဇၢ မၤ ဘဒၤ ပ္ပ့ါ့. ဟဒ် ါ ဘဇၢ ါ၂့ bၣ လ ဖု စဂံၣ ဝဒ် ဒ ဘဒၤ ပ္ပ့ါ့ ါ၀ၢ.

ဘဝံ ဟဒ် ဂဲၢ, ဘဝံ ါ၂ ဒ ဟဒ် ါ ဘဇၢ bၣ ဂဇၢ ဖု စဂံၣ ဝဒ် ဒ ဘဒၤ ပ္ပ့ါ့ ါ၀ၢ. bၣ ါ ဇၤ ဖၢ့ ဂဇၢ ါ စဓ့ ဗ ါဘၤ ဟ ါ မၢ လ ဟဒ် ဘ့ ဗဇၣ ါ ဏ့ဲ ဏ့ဲ ဗဇၣ လ ပ ဂဲ့ ါဘၤ ဒ့ ါ၂ မၢ ဂၤ လ ဖဲ့ ါ့ ဆွဲၤ ဘဇ့ ဒါဒၤ, ဒဇ ါ့ ဘဲၤ ဘ ါ ဖံၣ ါ ဖံၣ ါ၀ၢ. လ ဖု bၣ ါ စဓ့ လဲၤ ဝဒ် ဂၤ ဂၤ ပ ဂဲ့ ဒ့ ါ၂ ဒဇ့ ဒ ါဒၤ ဒဇ ါ့ ဘဲၤ ဓ လဲၢ ဒ ဆဝံ ဇဲ့ လ ဒဇ မၤ ဘဒၤ ဒံၢ ဘဒၤ ပ္ပ့ါ့ ါ၀ၢ.

ဘံၢပ္ပၣ–ထံသဘဲ–Froth.

ဘပ္ပံၤ–ဓိဉ်ကုဉ်–A hat.

ဘ ပ္ပံၤ ဂဇၢ bဒၢ ဇ ရၢ, bဒၢ ဖု ပ္ပံၤ ဝံၤ ချ ဝဲၢ လ ဒ ဘံၣ ဂဇၢ, ဖ ဏ်ၣ ဝဒ် ဘ ပ္ပံၤ ါ၀ၢ.

ဒဒၤ ဟဒ် bဒၢ ခံၤ ါဒ ဘၢ့ ချ ဝဲၢ ဘံၣ ဂဇၢ ဒ ဘၢ့ ဟဒ် ဒ ဝ ဇၢ ဟဒ် ဖု ဏ်ၣ ဝဒ် ဆဝံ ဘ ါ၀ၢ. ါ ဂ့ ဂ့ ဟဒ် ဒ ဘၢ့ ါ့ ဘဲ့ ဟဒ် ဘဇ့ ဂ့ ဟဒ် ဒ ဝ ဇၢ ဂဇၢ.

ပ္ပံၣ–ဘွဲၤ–To vomit.

ါဇၢ့ပ္ပံၣ–လူဘွဲၤ–The cholera.

စဇ့ပ္ပဓ့–ဓိၤ–'Oblong, ovate.'

ပ္ပၤ–ရၤ–To melt.

ပ္ပၤ–ပြၢ်–To scatter.

ပ္ပ့–ဖြဲ–A sand.

ပ္ပၣ့–ပြၤ–Compete with. ၄၀.

ပ္ပၤ–ဖုဉ်–To carry a person on the back.

ပ္ပၣ–ဖြဲၤ–Fine dust, or any thing resembling it, as the pollen of flowers, or the pubescence of fruits.

ပ္ပၣဂါၤ–သဖြဲၤကလဉ်–Particle, §426.

ပ္ပံၤ–ဖြ–Chew and spit out. ၁၀၉.

ပ္ပၤ–ဖျါ–Widen out the sides of a boat by exposing it to flames.

ပ္ပ့–ကချိ–Clean, clear.

ပ္ပ့ပ္ပ့–ကချိကချိ–ကချိဖိ–Clean, clear, §35.

ပ္ပ့–ဖျိ–To be open space, as a plain, the sea; a plain, §566.

ပ္ပီၤ–ပဲ့–To give place, make way, permit, (Tav.) more usually, ဖိၢါ့ or ဒဇပဂဂါဒၤ. §580.

ပ္ပီၤ–ပဲ့ၤ–To train as a creeper, to apply the finger as in washing the mouth with it.

ပ္ပဒၣ–ကျ့ဲး–'Push, press, or work into a crevice or yielding substance.'

ပ္ပဒၣ–ပြဲး–Be brown.

ပ္ပဒၣ–ပ္ပ့ဲး–To insert into the flesh, to accuse.

ပ္ပဓၤ–ကလိ–To be empty.

ပ္ပဓၤပ္ပဓၤ–ကလိကလိ–A particle, §581.

ဇံၢ်ပဘံၣ–ပြိကဒံ–Very small.

ပ္ပဂံၣ–တ့ံး–Mucus, as of the eye.

ဒဇပ္ပဂံၣ–ထိဉ်တ့ံး–To rest, §425, 640.

ပ္ပဂံၣ ဒ ဘၣ–တါတ့ံးအသး–Be weary, §593. ၁၂.

စပ္ပဂံၣ–အၤ–Wicked, §477, 430.

ပ္ပဘီၤ–နဲ–To thread alternately, as in tying down a bamboo floor.

ပ္ပဘီၤ–ပွဲ–a feast, Bur. ပွဲး ၌. ၈၂.

ဘဝံပ္ပဒီၤ–ထိဉ်ဘၢဉ်ဆဲ့–A bird, described as corresponding to Leucocirca albifronta, white browed fantail, of Jerdon's plates. It is probably that or an allied species, §604.

ပ္ပဒီၤ–ပသ့ဉ်–To avoid.

ပ္ပဝံၣ–တွဲး–To vomit, more usually ပ္ပံၣ §553:1.

ဖ

ဖ–A formative particle, §582.

ဖဲ့–ပၢ်–A father, §429.

ဘဝံဖဲ့–ထိဉ်သဃဉ်–The night hawk, or Goatsucker, §604.–ဇဓၤဇ္ဗဲ့–Probably belongs to the same genus, Caprimulgus.

ဘဝံဖဲ့ဂဝံ–ထိဉ်သတဉ်ဓိၢ်–A whirlwind.

ဖဲ့–ဖဉ်–A Kyoung, or monastery. (Tal.)

ဖဲ့–ကွိ–A Boodhist monastery, or school, Bur. ကျောင်း

ဖဲ့ဖဲ့သ–ပၢ်စၢ်သး–A flowering plant of the Lily family, and perhaps of the genus Eurycles.

ဂဒၤဖၤ–ကပၤ–The side.

ဇဖၤါဓ့–တၢ်ကပၤလိၤ–The side of a mountain.

မဖၤ–တလံၤထံး–South, §627. ါံၤဘီၣ.

ါဖ–ဘဓဉ်–An affix of number, §650, 651.

ဇံၤဖ–ထုကဓဉ်–To pray.

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ဖျဝဲဖျဆဲံ့—ခဉ်ဝါလဲါ—Large part of a Karen room divided by the fire place.

ဖျဝဲဖဲံ့—ခဉ်ဝါဖြိ—Small part of a Karen room divided by the fire place.

ကံ့ဖၢဘံ့—ဘိး—The cheek, (Tav.) ကံ့ဟၢဘံ့.

ဖၢ—ဖါ—An affix of the male gender, §585; a tree, a species of Artocarpus A. echinata, §535.

ဖၤဆူံ့—ပါချၢဉ်—Species of Curcuma.

ဖၤခဘဲ—ပဉ်ကတိါ်—Over and above, §546:7, 583, (Tav.)

ဖၤဝဲဘိ့—ယဉ်—Native wrapper, 489:4, 527:2.

ဖၤ—ကပဉ်—Over. ဘါၤ.

ဖု ါ်ဂၤ ဖၤ ါ ဆူါ့ bu ကဖၣ, ါ်ဂၤ ဖၤ ဆွါၤ ဒၣၤ.
ကၢ ပဖၢ ဒဘၣ ါ ဈဩ bu ကဖၣ စဘိ့ ဖၤဆွါၤ ဒၣၤ.
ကၢ ဖဲံ ဖၤ ကဖၣ ဖၤ ဆူါၤ. ကၢ ဖဲံ ဈဖၢ ဈဖၢ ဖ ဝဖၣ ကဩ ကဖၣ, ကဝၣ ဒဘိ.
ကၢ bu ဖဲံ ဖၤ ဆွါၤ ဖၤ ါ၃ ဒ ဈဝၢ ကဖၣ ါစၢ.
ဘံ့ ဖဂၢ ကဖၣ ဆု ဖၤ ဒၣၤ.
ဖ မဲံ ဖၣ ဏ္ဍါၤ ဘစု့ ဖဲ့ ဇံ့ ဖဲံၤ ကဖၢ မဲံ ဖၤ ဈ့. ဆွါၤ ဖၤ ဆွါၤ. ဖျိ ဖၤ ဆွါၤ.

ဖၣ—ဖး—To divide, §579 split, cast lots, guess. ၒ. blossom; a formative particle, §584, 610.

ဘီဖၣ—သ့ဉ်ဖး—To split.

ဖၣဘီဖၣ—ဖးသ့ဉ်ဖး—To split, §610.

ဘဩ့ဖၣ—ဖးဒ့—Be divided, branch off.

ဖၣ—သ့ဉ်—to appoint a time.

ဖၣကံၤဖၣဘု့—သ့ဉ်နံၤဖးသီ—To appoint a day.

ါ့ဖၣါ့ဖဩ့—လီၤမုါလီၤဖး—To be divided, scattered.

ဖျိဖၣ—ခဲဉ်—Cut into pieces, §452.

ဖျိဖၣဒ့ကှ့—ခဲဉ်ဖးနိၤဖး—To discriminate, §469.

ဖဩဖၣ—ထဲၤ—To crack open.

ဘံ့ဖၣဘစၢ—သ့ဉ်ဖးထိ—A generic name for Mangrove trees, §600.

ဈဖၣ—တၢဖး—The goat antelope, §552, 490:3.

ဆူံၤဖၣဝဲံ့—ရှိဉ်မုဉ်ပှါ—ရှိဉ်တးထိဉ်—Large land shell, Cyclostoma pernobilis.

ဖၣသ့ဝံ့—ဟိဉ်ကလါဒၢ—A plant, Spilanthes amella.

ဖၣသ့မံ့—ဟိဉ်ကလါမံၤ—A weed, Polanisia icosandria.

ဖၣ—ဖး—Guess, draw lots.

ဖု ဖၣ ဈ ဖု စံၣ် ကဖၣ မၢ ဒ သၣ bဩ် ဖံၤ, ကြ် ဘစၢ မဩ် ဖု ကဒ့ ကၤ မဲံ ဘစု့ ဝဩ့ ဈ ကဒ့ ဂဩ် ဟ် လ ဖ ဒစၣ ါစၢ. လ မဩ် ဒ ဘစု့ ဝဩ့ ကဖၣ ါ၃ဲ ကဖၣ ါ၃ဲ ဖ ဘ၃ဲ မၢ ဒဩ့. လ မဲံ စံၣ် ဖၣၤ, ဖ ဘစု့ ဝဩ့ ဈ ဖဲံၤ ကဖၣ ဖဲံၤ ဒၣၤ. bဩ် ဖ သၣ ဇစ့ ဈဖ့ ဒ ဘဲံၣ် ကဖၣ ဖ မဲံ ဖၣ ဆွဳ ဇ ဈ. မဩ် ဘဩ် သ ါစၢ. ဖ စံၣ် bဩ် ကဖၣ လ ဒ ဝဘိ ါ ဆစၢ ဘစု့ ဒ ဂ၃ ါ့ ဒ စဩ့ လ ဈ ဒစၣ ဒဂ့ ဘိ. လ စံၣ် ဖၣၤ ဂ ဖၣ ဈ ါ bu ပ ဘံၣ်.

ဖု ဖဲံ သ ါ ဂၤ ါ်ဂၤ ါ၃ ဠၢ ဖၣ့ လ ဂဩ် ဘဩ့ ဇဲံ့ ဘဲံၣ် ဆ့ သ ါ ဏ္ဍဲံ့ လ ဂၤ ဘစၢ မဩ် ဒ ဝဖု ဂ့ ကၤ စံၣ် ဝဘိ ဝဖ, ဂ ဘံၤ ဖၣ ဆွဳ ဖ ဘဲံၣ် ဆ့ သ ဖဲံၤ bဝဖ. မဲံ ဒဝဖ ဠ့ဩ် ဈဝ့ ါ၃ဲ. လ ဖ မဲံ စံၣ် ဒၣၤ, ဂဘဲံၣ် ဆ့ သ ဂဝ့ ဖဲံ့ ဒဝဖ မဲံ့ ဒဝဖ ဒ ဈဝ့ ဂ့ ဇံၤ ါစၢ. လ ဒ ဝဘိ ဝဖ ါ ဆစၢ စံၣ် ဝဘိ ဝဖ, ဖ ဇ၃ သ ဂဘိ ဖဲံၤ လ ဂ စံၣ် ဒ ဈဝ့ မဲံ ဒဝဖ ဂ့ ဇံၤ ါစၢ. လ ဒဘိ စံၣ် ဖၣၤ bဩ် ဂဖၣ လ ဖ စံၣ် ဒၣၤ လ, ဂ ဒဩ် ါ ဂဩ် bu ဖၣၤ ဖဘိ ဖ၃ ဖဲံ့ ဖ မဲံ ဖဲံဲ့ ဖ ဖ ဖဲံ့ ဖဲံ့ ဒဝဖ ဂဖၣ ဒဩ် bu ဖ မဲံ ဒ့ ါစၢ.

ဖ့—A crib, granary; a particle, §586.

ါ့ဲံဖ့ဘၤ့—လၢါဖိထူဉ်—A chalcedony, carnelian, or agate, a stone containing crystals, §600.

ဖ့ ဆဲံ့—ဖိဖြဉ်—Above, §586.

ဖ့ါ်ၤ—ဖိလဉ်—ဖၢလဉ်—ဖါလဉ်—Below.

ါ၃ဂဖၣဒဖ့ဆဲံ့—လၢနူဉ်အဖိဖြဉ်—Besides, §45, 46, 299, 586.

ါ၃ဖဲံၤဒဖ့ဆဲံ့—လၢအံၤအဖိဖြဉ်— " "

ဒဖ့ဆဲံ့—အဖြဉ်တလိဉ်—Over and above, more than, §586:2.

ဖဲံ့ဖဖ့—ဖးဖြ—To reach the middle, the middle.

ဈဖဲံ့ဖ့—တါဖးဖြ—The atmosphere.

ဖ့ သ့ဖ့ဘ့—ပါသ့းယဂါ—A species of Vateria. (Bur.) ပနိသစ်ယါး

ဖ့—ကဖါ—Light, to give light, §490:3, 531:2,

ဖ့—A spear.

ဈ ဖ့ဘ့—ဈဖ့ဘ့ဝဖ၃ါ ကံၤ—မုါဆဉ်ထိဉ်တနံၤ—The morrow, next day.

ဒါၤဒဖ့—လၢကဖါ—Reputation, honor, glory.

ဖ့—တွါ—Bang, leaves of the hemp plant, Canabis sativa Bur. ထင်း

ဂစ့ဖ့—ဂိၤဖြဉ်—An associate.

ဖဲ့—ဖိါ—To pick, as the dirt out of cotton, a bikethah, a hundred rupees.

ဃဖဲ့—ညါဖိါဘိ—A small fresh water fish.

ဃဖဲ့ဖျါ့—ညါဖိါဘိကဘျဉ်—A small species of the Carp tribe. No barbules, but the dorsal fin resembles the barbel. Lateral line near the edge of the belly—Fins reddish, mouth opening upwards, grows six inches long.

ဃဖဲ့ဘံၤဘ—ညါဖိါဖံခွဲ—A still smaller species.

ဟ ဖဲ့ ဘံၤ ဘ ကဖၣ ဘံၤ ဒ ဃဝံၤ ကဖၣ ဒဈဝဘါ ဒဘိ. ဒဈဝ ါ၃ ဘံၤ ဟံၤ ခဝံ့ ဒ ဂဒ့ ဟ ကဖၣ ဘစု့ ါ့ ဒ ဘ ဝဩ ဃါ ါ ဆစၢ ါ bစု့ bစု့ ါစၢ. မဩ် ဃ ဒဃါ ဘဇ ါစၢ.

ဟံၤ—ပံါ—To pinch.

ဟံၤဝဆ—ပံါသဒး—Generic name for several species of Cassia, §535. (Tav.)

ဟံၤစဘ— " " (Maul.)

ဟံၤ—Pus. Bur. ပြည်း

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ဖျံ–ဒံ–A grand mother, §472.
ဖျံဒဉ်–ဖံပှ်–An old bulbous root.
ချဉ်းဖျံဝဲ်ခၢဒစးမျံး–ရှိဉ်မှ်ဃါဖိစုမ့ဉ်–A shell, of the genus Solen, §600,
ဖျံး–ခဖျံး–ကပံဉ်–Clay, or mud, §578, ၁၅၎.
ါ့ဖျံး–လီးပံဉ်–To go out, as fire.
ဖျံးါ့ိ့–ပိၵ်သးဉ်–ဘံဉလူ–A worm, with a bivalve shell, a species of Teredo, §613. Bur. ပလုက်း
ဖျံ–ဒံး–The skin; §554:9. breadth of the hand when folded, num. affix to hands' full.
ဘိ်ဖျံ–သ့ဉ်ဖိး–Bark, §613.
ဘဲဝံဘိ်ဖျံ–ထိဉ်ဒ့ဝ့ၤ–The green wood pecker, see ကၡဘဲဝံခဒိ့.
ဖျံဆဲဝံ–ဒံးမိဉ်–On, §587.
ခ့ဖျံ–ဒိဉ်ဖိး–Shoes.
ဘိ်ဖျံ–ဖ့ါၡ–တၢ်ကမိးအိဉ်–တၢ်ကမၢးအိဉ်–Betle, including all its parts, §490:5, 632.
ဖစ့-ဖျံ–ဟံး-ဒံး–To take, hold.
ဖျံဘဲဉ်–ဒံးထိး–ခွ–To associate.
ဇ၊ ၤ၌ ဖု ဖျံ ဘဲဉ် ဖု စျံ ဇ၊ ကစၤ, မၢ ဒ သ bအိ ဗဲ်ၤ ၤစၢ. bအိ ဇ ရၢ ဘံၤ ဝဒိ ပၤ ဗဲ်ၤ ဖျံ ဘဲဉ် ဒစၤ စၢး bၤ ဘအို့ ဗၤ့. မဒိ ဒ ဂၧ် bအိ ဘဲ့ါ ါ့ဒ့. ပ ဝဘိၢ ဝၤ ဗဲ်ၤ ပ မဒိ ဖု ဏှဲ်ၤ် ဒ့ ဖံၤ ဗၤ ဖံၤ ပ ဒစၤ ၤ၌ ဝါ့ါ် ါ ဘစ့ ဏှ် ါ ဂ့ါ, bဲ်ၤ် ဂဒိ့ ဗဲ်ၤ ပ ဖျံ ဘဲဉ် ဒ့ ဝဒိ ဇ ရၢ ဘံၤ ါ ဖၤ ါစၤ.
ဇ၊ ၤ၌ ဇ ရၢ ဘံၤ ဗဲ်ၤ မဒိ ဖု ဒ ဝဲံၤ ါစၤ. ဒဒိ့ မဒိ ပ ဝဘိၢ မဒိ ဖု ဒ ဒ့ ါစၤ. ဒ့ ါ့ဂ့ ဏှ် ဃ ပ ဖျံ ဘဲဉ် bၤ ဇဒိ့ ဝဒိ ဇ ရၢ ါ ဖၤ ါစၤ.
ပ ဖျံ ဘဲဉ် bၤ bအိ ဗဲ်ၤ, ပ ါဘိ ၤ၌ ဇ ရၢ ဒ မိၤ ဆဲၤ မိၤ ဟ, ပ ၤ၌ ဝါ့ ချဒိ့ ဝါ့, ပ ဘ့ ပ ါ့ ၤ၌ ဒ ဂဲ့ ဖၤ့, ဒ ဇ ဌ် ပ ဟ ဈဒိ ဝဒိ ပ မဲ် ပ ဖ့်, ဒ ဂဲ့ ဖၤ့ ပ ဟ ဈဒိ ဝဒိ ပ ဂဲ့ ဖၤ့ ါစၤ. ဇ၊ ဖျံ ဘဲဉ် ဏှ မဒိ ဇ၊ bအိ ဏှ ါစၤ.
၌ ဏှ ဒ မိၤ ဗဲ်ၤ ဇ ရၢ စျံ ဝါ့ ဝ၊, ပ မၢ ဒဒိ ဘဲ့, ပ မဲ် ဖျံ ဘဲဉ် bၤ ဇ ဂဲ့ါ ဒ ဘံၤ ဝါ့ါ ဏှ ဃ ဒဒိ, ပ မဲ် ဖျံ ဘဲဉ် bၤ စျံ ဒဒိ ဖု မ၊ ဆဲ့ ဖဲ့ ဖု ဒ ဇစၤ ဒ ါစၤ့ ဏှ ဗဲ်ၤ ါစၤ, စျံ ဝါ့ ဝ၊.
ဖု ဘံၤ ဂ့ါ ဂၤ ဏှ ဖျံ ဘဲဉ် ါ့ဲၤ ဒ သ မၤ ဝၤ ါစၤ. bအိ ဏှ ၁ ဆဲ့, ဗ ဂစၤ့ ဖ့ ဆ့ါ ၌ ဗ ဖဲ့ဲ ၁ သ ၌ ပ ဖဲ့ဲ ပ မၢ ါ ဒစ့ ဗျံ bၤ ဏှ ဖျံ ဘဲဉ် ဒစ့ ဗ်ၤ ဝဒိ ဗၤ ါ ဂၤ မၤ ဝဒိ ဆဲ့. bဲ်ၤ် ဂဒိ့ ဗဲ်ၤ ဘံၤ ဝ၊ ဗၤ ဏှ ဗ သ ဗဒ bၤ ဝဲံ့ ဝၤ ါစၤ.
ဗ ဗဲ် ဆ့ဉ် ဖု ဖဲ့ံ ၁၊ bဲ်ၤ် ဂဒိ့ ဗဲ်ၤ ဖျံ ဘဲဉ် ဒစ့ ဗၤါ့ါ် ဒ သ မၤ ၌ ါ့ bအိ ပၤ ၌ ဒ ါ့ ဒ ဘဲဉ် ဒိ.
ဖျံ့–ဗိးကပ့ၤ–A moth.
ဖျံ.–ဖျံ့ါ့–ဘ့ဉ်–To give; §425, 435, 564:5, 590:4, a prefix, §592.
ဖျံ့–ဘ့ဉ်–To permit, give permission. ၁၎. ၂၎.
ဖျံ–ဖ့–Chaff, husks.
ဖျံဆ့ါ့ဘဲဝံ့–ဖ့သွဲးဖိဉ်–Place where the chaff lies.
ဖျံ–ပ့ဉ်–Palm of the genus Corypha, whose leaves are used for writing on, §600. (Maul.) ပျံ.
ဖျံး–ပဲ်ဉ်–To cut, §432.
ဖျံး–ကြိ်ဉ်–To weed, §425, Error of press for ဖျံ့ §430:2.
ဗ့ဖျံး–ညၢ်ပဲ်ဉ်–A generic name for three different species of cat fish.
ဗ့ဖျံးဖံၤခဝံး–ညၢ်ပဲ်ဉ်ဖြဉ်ကိဉ်–One of the true Silurinæ, that 'division of the family which represents the Eels.'
ဗ့ဖျံးဟူဒၤဟ့ဓၤ–ညဉ်ပဲၤလုး–Said to resemble the above.
ဗ့ဖျံးဒွၤ–ညဉ်ပဲၤဝါ– " "
ဖျံးစအို့–တစ့–Be inclined, oblique, obliquely. ဝံၤ့ ခံၤ့.
ဖျံးဒွၤ–ဖဲာ်ဆွၤ– "
ဘစၤ့ ဗ့ ခစၤ ကစ့ ဘစၤ့ ဖျံး စအို့ ါ လိၤ.
ဒဒိ့ ကစ့ ါ bစၤ့ ဖျံး ဒွၤ.
ဂ ဖျံး ဖစၤ့ ကစ့ ဖျံး ဒဖၤ ဟ့ ဗပှ်, ဖျံး ဒွၤ ါ လိၤ.
ဖျံ့–ဖဲး–To cut, clear land, §492.
ဖျံ့–သဖဲး–Generic name for several plants of the families Asclepiadaceæ, or Apocynaceæ.
ဖျံ့ချ–ဖဉ်ဆါ–Ashes, §503.
ဖျံ့ချဖဟ့–ဖဉ်ကပူၤ–Fire place, hearth.
ဖျံ့ချဒွး–ဖဉ်ကွဉ်–The border of the fire place, fender.
ဝဲံ့ဖျံ့–ဖြဉ်ဟ့်–Mental derangement when imaginary objects are supposed to be seen.
ဖစၢဖျံ့–ကပ့ၤဖိပ့ၤ–A name given to several trees of the genus Bauhinia, §535.
ဖျံ့–ပံ်–The white ant in the imago, or winged state, §600, 560.
ဖျံ့ဇ့ဒ–ပံ်ဆိဆဉ်–Small species eaten by fowls, not by men, like the other.
ဖျံ့–ပ့်–Generic name for several species of Coix, §450.
ဖဒိ–ဝ်–To paddle, flap, §530:2. ၀၀၈.
မဒိၤဖဒိ–နိဉ်ဝ်–A paddle.
ဘကျိၤမဒိၤဖဒိ–သနှနိဉ်ဝ်–A rudder.
ဖဒိ–ပဲၤ–To open out, as a passage through grass, or hair.
ဖဒိ–ကနီ–To be bent down, as grass by the wind.
ဖဒိၤ–ဖဲ–Beads.
ဇ့ဖဒိၤ–သွဲ–wattles.
ဖအို့–ဖိဉ်ရူ–An edge; a binding, rim.
ဗအို့–တပံၤ–Edge, applied to mats, garments, and the like.
ဗအို့–ဘိတဆဲဖြိဒၤ–Species of Rourea, a flowering shrub.
ဗ့ဖအို့–ညၢ်ပ့ၤ–Described as a large species of fresh water cat fish.

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ဃ ဖဒ့ ကဈ ဝဝံ့ ဝဝံ့ ပြဲ၊ ၂၀၊. ဒဒြ ကဒ် ဇာ်ဒ ဘဒ်ဒ ဒ ဘဈ ဒဈ ဘဈ ဇ့ဒ် ပြဲ ဇ့ဒ်. ဒ ဂဈ့ ဒဈ ၂ဒ ဒ ဘဒ ကၢ ကဈ ဖဝံ့ ဇ့ ဒ ဖဈ ဋဒ် ၂၀၊. ဖၢ ဒ ဘဒ bဒ်ၢ ဃ ဖဒ် ဘဝံ့ ကဈ ၂၀၊. ဒကဝံ့ ဇဈ့ ဒဈ ဘဈ ဘဈ ပြဲ၊ ၂၀၊.

ဖဒ့်–သဖံဉ်–The Hog's plumb, a tree bearing an astringent fruit, §535.

ဖဒ့်ရေါ့–ကနုံဉ်–Infold, fold into.

ဖဒ့်ဘဈကၢ–ပှ်ိသးနှိ–Fasten a garment above the bosom, §55.

ဖဈ–ဇၢ––Throw, as fuel, into the fire; a numeral adverb, §447, 588. ဇ့ဒ.

ဖဈ့ဧ–တဃးဃီ–A numeral adverb, §471.

ဖဈ့ဃ့–ထဘိဃီ–At once, §34.

၂ဖဈ့ဖဈ–တခိဉ်တခိဉ်–တခိဉ်ခိဉ်–Sometimes.

bၢ၂ဖဈ့ဖဈ–တဉ်တခိဉ်ခိဉ်– " §588.

ဖဈ–သိဉ်–Cimex lectularius, §604.

ဇဒဒၢဇဒဖဈ–တၢ်သမ္ဘတၢ်ပယာ–A charm.

ဃဖဈ့–ညၢ်ဇၢ–A small fish at the head of streams, described as a species of Loach.

ဇ၂ ၂ဒ ဃ ဖဈ ကဈ မၢ ဒ ဘ ဘဈ့ ဇဝံ့ ၂ဇၢ. ဒ ခဝံ၊ ဖ့ ၂၊ဝဇၢ, ဒဘ ကၢ bq. ဒဈ ၂ဒ ၂ဝ့် ၂ဝ့် ချ ဒဈ ၂ဇဖ့ ၂ ဇဖ့ ၂ဇၢ. ဒ ဃ့၊ ဘ၂ ၂ ဟ့ၢ ဖဝံ့ ၂ဇၢ. ဒ ဃၢ ဋဒ် ၂ဒ ဒ ဝဝံ့ ဘၢ၊ ကဈ ကၢ ဆ့ ဘ ၂ဇၢ.

ဖဈ့ ၂ဒ့ဖဈ့ ဘဒ–ဖ့လဲးဖ့သ့–To stroke with the hand; to sooth with words.

ဖ ဇဝံ့ ဇ၂ ဇဒ် ဖ ဖဈ့ ၂ဒ့ ဖဈ့ ဘဒ ကဈ ဒ၂ ဃ်ၢ့ ဆ၊, ဖ ၂ဒ် ဃ၊ ဃ၂ bq ဂဒၢ ဂ၊ ဆ bဒ်ၢ ဂဒၢ ဂ၊ ဒ ဘ ဘဈ့ ဘ့ ၂ ဗဒ်, ဆ ဖ ဒ့ ဗၢ ဖ ဒ့ ဆ့ ၂့ ဖ ဘ ဇဒ် ဒ့ဂ ဆ ဖ ဖဈ့ ၂ဒ့ ဒ့ဂ. ဖ ဇဝံ့ ဒ့ဂ bဒ်ၢ ဗဝံ့, ဘ ဘ့ ၂ ဗဒ်. ကဂ၊ ဇဒ်. ဆ ဖ ဖဈ့ ၂ဒ့ ဘဝံ့ ဒ ဇဒ့ ဃဒ်ဂ်၊, ဒဆုံ့ ဃဒ်ဂ်၊, ဒခ့ ဃဒ်ဂ်၊, ဖဖဈ့ ၂ဒ့, ၂ခဇၢ ဖ ဒ့ ဗၢ ၂ ခဒ့ ဆ ၂ ဆ ဆ ဖ ဇဝံ့ ဇဒ် ဒ ဖဈ့ ၂ဒ့ ဖဈ့ ဘဒ့ ၂ဇၢ. ဖ ဖဝံ့ ဘ ကဒ့ ဖ ဇ့ ဆ ဖ ဇဝံ့ဒဈ၊ ၂ဇၢ. ဆ ကဈ့ ဃဈ့ ဆ ဖ ဖဈ့ ၂ဒ့ ဒ ဆုံ့ ဒ ဗ့ ၂ဇၢ. ဆ ဇဒ ကဒ့ ဖ ဇဝံ့ ဇ ဖ ကဈ့ ဒွဝံ့ ကဈ့ ဃဈ့, ဖ ဖဈ့ ၂ဒ့ ဖဈ့ ဘဒ့ ၂ဇၢ.

ဖဈ့ ဘ့––ကျဲ–A road. ဖဈ့ ဘ့ဖဈ့ ဘ့––ကျဲဒၢကပူၢဒၢ၊ §121, 538.

ဖဈ့ ဃဈ–ကျဲမှ်–Great road, highway, §560. ၃၅.

ဖဈ့ ဘ့ ဒချ–ကျဲပၢါသး–Space in the road.

ဖဈ့ ဇၢ ဒဝံ့––ကျဲစၢၢ–Door way, §589:3. ၂၀.

ဗဝံ့ဖဈ့–ကွၢ်ကိ–Look from curiosity, §554:8. ၎.

ဖဈ့ ၂ဖ့–တဲ်လိ်ၢ်–ထံသးစ္ဘ်–––သံတယ္ဘ်ဉ်–တၢ်နုၢ်ဩ့ဉ်း–A species of Cæsalpinia,

ဖဈ့–ပၢၢ–a weight, half of a rupee.

ဖဈ့–သပၢၢ–A pot, such as is used for cooking in, §600.

ဘၢ်ဖဈ့–သပၢၢထံ–A water pot.

ဘၢ်ဖဈ့–ထံပူၢ–A well. ၂.

ဖဈ့ ၂ဲ့–ပူၢလိ်ၢ်–A hole, a sore, §543:2.

ဖဈ့–ပူၢ–In, §439, 484, 589. to §420.

ဖဈ့ဖဒ့–ဖိဆံဉ်–ဖုဆံဉ်–A tree the leaves of which are used with tumeric to dye green, the fruit as a detergent for the head, a species of Acacia.

ဖဈ့ဝဈ့–ကနိဖိ–Even.

ဖဈ့ ၂ဲ့–ပူၢလိ်ၢ်–A sore.

ဇဖဈ့–သလၢဉ်–A pit fall.

ဇဖဈ့–တၢ်ပူၢ–A water bucket.

ဖ၂ံ–ဖုဉ်–To be short, §433, 624:2.

ဖ၂ံဘၢ်ဖ၂ံဘဒၢ–ဖုဉ်ထံဉ်ဖုဉ်ထိ–To be long and short, divided into factions, §624:2.

ဖၢ–ပှ်–A younger brother or sister, §483.

ဖၢဆ–ကပၢၢ်–A tree of the genus Artocarpus.

ဖၢ––သဘျုဉ်––သဘျုဉ်လဉ်––The piper betle plant, §604, 540.

ဖၢ၂ပ–တၢ်ကမၢၢအိဉ်–Betle, including all its parts, §490:5. ဘံ့ဖံ့.

ဖၢၢ–ခံဉ်–To leap, §530. ၎.

ဖၢၢရေ့–ခံဉ်တကျၢ်–Bound along, §68:8.

ဖၢၢ–ဖူ–A log, §450, the beam of a harrow; a num. affix, §462, 590.

ဖၢၢဒွဲ–ဖူပှ်–An old man ဖုပှ်။

ဖၢၢဘ့–ဘၢသူ–A bear, §552.

ဖၢၢဒွဲ–ဖုပှ်–An old man. ၎.

ဖၢၢဝၤ–ဖူဒါ–The flattened bamboos of which partitions are made.

ဖၢၢဝၤဝဖ့–တူၢပၤ–The sides of a Karen house, at right angles with the fire place.

ဇဖၢၢဇဘ–နှါဖိၤဖံ့ဖိၤ–A generic name for demons.

စဒ့ဖဈၤ–ခုဖံး–Tendrils.

ဝဇၤ၂ဟဖဈၤ–ဂိၤဆူဉ်–Scarlet.

၂ဖဈၤ–တဖုၢ်မှ်တဖိမှ်–A tempest.

ဖ စဘံ့ ဇ၂ ဝဒ် ၂ ဖဈၤ ဇ့ၢ မ်ၢ် ၂ဇၢ့ ဗဝံ့၊ ဃဒ် ဒ မၢ ဒ ဘ bဒ်ၢ ဘ၂ံ့ ၂ ဃ့်ၢ့ ၂ဒ့. ဖ စဘံ့ ဇ၂ ဖဈၤ ဇ့ၢ မ်ၢ် ၂ဇၢ့ ဗဝံ့၊ ဃဒ် ၂ဂ်ၢ ဒ ခဝံ ၂ဇ့ဖဘ ဝဝံ့ ၂၂ ဒ ၂ဂ်ၢ ၂၂ ဇ၂ ဖဝံ့ဖ့ ကဒ့ ၂ဇၢ. bq ၂ ဇဝံ့ဇဝံ့ ၂ဂ်ၢ ဖဘ ဝဝံ့ ဒဒ်ဃ ဂဒ်ၢ ဘ ဖဝံ့ bq ဘ၂ံ့ ခဒ် ဝဘ ·ခဒ်, ကဲ့ ဗဖ့ ဗၢ ဗဖ့, ဃဒ်ဃ ဇ ၂ဒ်ၢ့ ဖဘ ဇ ၂ဒ်ၢ့ ဆ ဖ စဘံ့ ဇဒ် ၂ ဖဈၤ ဂဒ်ၢ ၂ဇၢ. ၂ ဖဈၤ ဗဝံ့ ဃဒ် ၂ဂ်ၢ ဘ ဝဝံ့ ကဒ့ ၂ဇၢ.

ဖၢ့–ဖၢဉ်–To put on a turban, §55. written ဖဒ့် by some.

ခဝံ့ဖၢ့–ဓိဉ်ဖၢဉ်–A turban, §525. ဝ၂၎.

ခဝံ့ဖၢ့ဇ်ဘ–ဓိဉ်ဖၢဉ်ကံဉ်–A woman's turban.

ဖ့–ဘဂါ–Rake up, as dirt in a pile.

ဇဖ့–တဗှ်–A drum, beat on both ends.

ဂ့ဖ့–ဘၢ်တဖၢ–to be still, calm.

ဖဒၢ–ကဖ့–The stomach.

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ဖအ–ဒူ–A grand father, §452, 472.

ဖအးဒံ–ဒူပှါ–An old man, §490:2. ဖအးဒံ.

ဖအး–တဟျုဉ်–တဟျုဉ်တဟျုဉ်–တဟျုဉ်တဟျိုး–Flirt o rshake as a garment, to get the dust off; flap, as a bird its wings, §68:8.

ဖအး–ပုဉ်–To brush off dust with a cloth.

ဖအး–ဒူဉ်–An image house, temple.

ဖအး–ဖအးါမာ်–ကပူဉ်လုး–Soft.

ဖအး ထု စၢံ၊ ဖ၊ ကဖ၁ ါ၊ ဒ ါ ကတူ့ ဘ၁, ဖ၊ ါ၊ ဒ ါ ဖတူ့ ဘ၁ ကဖ၁, ထု စၢံ၊ ဝဒိ ဒ ဖအး ါစၢ. ဘဒိး ဟ့ံ၊ ကဖ၁ ဝဒိ ဖ၊ ဒ ဖအး.

ဇူ ဟ ဃံ ဒစူ့ ဒဝံ၁ ၊၊ ဖအး ဘူ့ ဒ တံ၊ ၊၊ ဒစူ့ ဒဝံ၁ ဝဘါ ဝ၁ ါစၢ.

ဗဝံး ဒစ၁ ဈ၁ ဈတူ့ ဖ၊ ဂူ့ ဒ၁ ဒ၁ ၊၊ တံ၊ စၢံ၊ ဘူ့ ဝဘါ ဝါဝါ, ဘဝံ၊ ဘူ့ ဝဘါ ဝ၁ ဒ ဆဝံ၁ ကဖ၁ ထု ဈဝံ၊ ဝဒိ ဖအး ဖဒိ ါစၢ.

ဖအး ဖဒိ ဖဒိ့.

ဖအး ဂဒိ ဖအး ါဝံး ဒ ဘ၊.

ဖ၊ ဗ၁ ါ၊ ဒ ဗဟံ၁ ါ ဒစ၁ ဘ၁ ကဖ၁ ထု ဒဒိ၁ ဗဒိ့ ဘ၁ ၊၊ ဟ၊ ထု ဆူ့ ဖအး ဖအး ါစၢ.

ဘဝံ၁ဖအးကူ့–ကိုးကူဉ်–The crow pheasant belonging to the genus Centropus, of which there are two species in Tavoy. ဘဝံ၁ဖဝံ့ကူ့. §604.

ဖအးဖဒိး–ပူးဝဲး–ပူးဝဲးမူး–Particle, §591.

ဈဖအး–တပူဉ်–A spade.

ဖအးဘံး–ရး–To exult over a person in dispute.

ဖအ၊–ပုဉ်–To whip cotton with a bow.

ဇအ၊–ဒိဉ်–Numeral affix to things growing in clusters.

ါ ဇအ၊ ါ ဇအ၊ ထု စၢံ၊ ဖ၊ ကဖ၁, ထု ဘ၊ူ ါ့ ဖ၊ ါ မံး့ မံး့ ဗဒိ ဂါး, ဇဇး ဗဒိ ဂါး, ဖံး ဖွံး ဗဒိ ဂါး, ါ ဆဝံ၁ ါ ဆဝံ၁ ဇစ၁ ထု စၢံ၊, ါ ဇအ၊ ဇစ၁ ထု စၢံ၊ ဖဒိ ါစၢ.

မး ဒဘ၊ ဘဒိး ဝ၁ ဘဝံ၊ ကဖ၁ ဘ၁ ါ ဇဈ့ ဇဈ့ ပ စၢံ၊ ဗဒိ ါ ဆဝံ၁ ါ ဆဝံ၁ ါစၢ, ဘ၁ ါ ဇဈ့ ဇဈ့ ပ စၢံ၊ ဗဒိ ါ ဇအ၊ ါဇအ၊ ါစၢ.

ဖဝံး–ကဒိး–The name of several things enclosing, or surrounding others, as the alburnum of wood, and the sarcocarpus of fruits.

ဖဝံး–ဒီးဖံး–The genus Bos, ဖဇဈ့ §552.

ဖဝံး–ပနှံကိဉ်ဘူ–ကဒိး–A small plant of several species belonging to the genus Commelina.

ခဉ်ဖဝံး–ကါဒိး–To be broken, as the end of a quill, so as not to be broken off.

ထု စၢံ၊ ဖ၊ ါ၁ ခဉ်ဖဝံး ကဖ၁ ထု ဝ၁ ဝ၁ ါ၁ ဒ ခဉ် ါ ါ့ ဧဉ်း စၢံ၊ ဘ၁ ဘစ၊ ဧး ဝဒိ ဒ စၢံ၊ ဖ၊ ဆဝံ၁ စၢံ၊ ကဖ၁, ထု စၢံ၊ ဗဒိ ဒ ခဉ်ဖဝံး ါစၢ.

ဇဝံ၁–ဒိ–ဒဇဝံ၁ဒါး–အဒိအလံး–Progeny, descendants, the young of any animal, not necessarily, though frequently so, §554:2; a particle, §594, 729::3.

ဇဝံ၁ ဘ၁–ဒိသဉ်–A child, §490:2.

ဇဝံ၁ သဆွာ–ဒိဉ်သဉ်ဆွါ–A young man.

ဇဝံ၁ဆွာ–ဒိဆွါ–A son.

ဇဝံ၁ မး၁–ဒိမုဉ်–A daughter.

ဘူ့ဇဝံ၁–ထိဉ်ဒိ–Have children.

ဇ၁ဇဝံ၁ဇ၁ါး–တါဒိတါလံး–Animals, things in general, §425, 454, 566:2.

ဇဝံ၁ဂဝံးလါး–ဒိနဲကဲဉ်–Very small.

ဇဝံ၁ဗွါ၁–ဒိဉ်ဆဲ–Orphan.

ဘံးဇဝံ၁ခဲ့ဇဝံ၁–ဆဉ်ဒိကိါဒိ–Animals, §594:3.

ဇဝံး–ကဒိ–To blister.

ဇဝံးဇဝံး–ကဇာလ၁–To be inflated.

ဇဝံး–ဒိဉ်–To strike, tap, as a gong; to be broken as teeth from age, §677, 466, to follow; a generic name for many plants of the ginger tribe; a num. affix, §448.

ဇဝံးဧခါ့–ဒိဉ်အခံ–Follow in the steps of another literally or figuratively, §554:2.

ဇဝံး–ဒြိ–To beat as a drum.

ဂံးဇဝံး–ထံဒိဉ်–Sugar cane, §450.

ဇဝံး–ကပုဉ်–To be soft, or elastic.

ဇဝံး–ကဒိဉ်–A thing occupying an interval between two others.

ဇဝံးစ၁–ကဒိဉ်စု–A measure, from the elbow to the wrist.

ဈဇဝံး–ဖြိုဉ်းဖြိုဉ်–Plant, cultivated by the Karens, described as of the family Umbelliferæ.

ဇဝံး–ဒိး–To be in harmony, embrace.

ဇဝံး ဘံး–ကဟုဃာ်–Hug and cover up.

ဇာဇဝံး–ဒြိး–To leap as a beast on his prey.

ဇဝံးဇူ–ဇးဒိ–To reach the middle, the middle. ၁၂၂.

ဇ၊ဇဝံးဇူ–တါဇးဒိ–The atmosphere. ၂၀.

ဆူဝံ၁ ဘ၊ူဇဝံး–ရှိဉ်ဘာထံ–a species of Neritina.

ဇဝံး ဘဝံး–တဘာ–So much, §593. ၁၂၅.

ဇဝံ့–To be distended.

ဝအးဇဝံ့–ဟာဇ၁–The abdomen.

ဇဝံ့–ဘာ–A fish trap, §441.

ဇ၊ဝအးဇဝံ့ဇဝံ့–တါဃာဇာဇ၁–Distension of the bowels, costiveness.

ဇဝံ့–ကလူ–To exaggerate.

ဇဝံ့–ကဟာ၊–A generic name for several trees, a part of which belong to the genus Nephelium, and a part probably to the genus Schleichera.

ဖဇာဖဝံ့–သ့ဉ်တာဆွဉ်–Thorny tree of the genus Gardinia.

ဒဘအးဒဖဝံ့–အဘျုးအဖြိုဉ်–Favor kindness, advantage, §452.

ဖဝံ့–ဟာ်–Reach unto, ၂၂. a particle, §691, 595.

ဇဝံ့–ဖြိ–Make a hole through, a hole, §589:3, 676, a particle, §44, 302, 595, 589.

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ဝဈ့ဖဝုံ–ထူဉ်ဖျိ–An opening.
ဖဝုံ–ဘာဉ်–A plant, of several species, genus Coix, or Job's tears, §450.
ချဝံဖဝုံ–ဖျိဉ်ဆာထံ–A shell, streptaxis Petii.
ဘံာဖဝုံမၤ–ဒိၤလ့ၢ်ဒိၤ–A Name common to various kinds of water beetles. ဘံာမၤဖၤမၤ.
ဘံာဖဝုံမၤဖၤဝဝံ–ဒိၤလ့ဒိၤဖးဒိဉ်–Large water beetles, the Dytiscidæ.
ဘံာဖဝုံမၤဖဝံ–ဒိၤလ့ၢ်ဒိၤပြီဒိၤ–ထံဒိၤဂ့ၢ်–Whirling water Beetles, the Girini, or whirlwigs.
ဖစ–ဒိၤ–To read, (Tal.) (Tav.) ပစ.
ဖစ–ကဖိဉ်–A numeral affix, §596.
ဖစ–A verbal affix at the close of sentences. Its usage may be seen in, §597:2. ၁၀, ၁၁, ၂၁. It is variously pronounced ဖစ, ဖဖၤ, and ဖစၢ.
ဖစၢ–ပစၢါၤ–မတၤ–Interrogative pronoun, §597.
ဖစၢါကၤါမိၤ–မတၤလဲဉ်–Who?
ဖစၢါကၤါမိၤဖစၢါကၤါမိၤ.–ဖစၢါကၤဖစၢါကၤ–မတၤလဲဉ် မတၤလဲဉ်းမတၤမတၤ–Who.
ဖစၢ.–ကဖိ–To be light, buoyant, float. ၉၁.
ဖစၢ–ဖိ–ဖးၤဒဖၤဖစၢဒဖၤ–ဖၢၤဒဖၤဖစၢဒဖၤ–To flower, a flower, §536.
ဖစၢ–သိ–A verbal prefix denoting that the act is just now, or has only been recently, performed. The word is sometimes pronounced ဖစ, and may be the same root as ဖစ the affix.

ပ ပျိၤ ကၢၤ ကၤလ့ ပ ဃ ၤလ ၤ ၤဒ့ လ ဒဝၢၤ ၤကၤ စၢၤ ဗမၤ, ဖု ဗမ့ ဗၢၤ ဃဒ ၤ ဍ့ၢၤ bu bဃ ဃ. လ ဗ စၢၤ ဒမၤ, ဍ့ၢၤ ဝၢၤ ဈဈ. လ ဒ ဝၢၤ စၢၤ ဇမၤ့ ဗမၤ, bဃ ၤ ဒဈ ဃ ဈ. လ ဗ စၢၤ ဒမၤ, ဗဈ ဍ့ၢၤ ၤ့ ဝၢၤ ဃ ၤဈၢ.

ၤလ ဈဈ ဒဃၤ ဗ ဖု ဂဒ့ ကၤ ဗဃ ၤလ ဒ ဂဒၢ ချဒ့ ချဒ့ လ ဂဒၢ ဝၢၤ ဒၢၤ. ဂဒၢ ဘၢ ဝၢၤ ဃ ၤလ ချဒ့ လ ဗ စၢၤ ဒမၤ, ဇလ ချဈ့ ဗၢၤ ဂဒ့ ဂဒၢ ၤဈၢ ဃ.

ဂ ဈဈ ဒ ဃ့. ဂ ဈဈ ဂဒၢ.
ဂ ဈဈ ၤဒ့. ဂ ဈဈ ဘဒ့. ဂ ဈဈ ဃၢ. ဂ ဈဈ မၢၤ.

ဒ့ဖဈ့–ဖိ–To cook rice, §611:3. dye thread.
ဈဈ့–ပူၤ–To pass, §460, elapse, 448, 527:2. ၉၀.–be exempt, §554:3.
ဒ့ဖဈ့–အိဉ်ဒ့ၤ–To protect, defend.
ဈဈ့ဏ့ဒ်–ပူၤဖွဲး–Be free, delivered from, §623.
ဈဈ့–ကဖိၤ–an inclosure. ၉၈.
ဈဈ့ဈး–ဒိၤကူး–A musical instrument, composed of many small gongs.
ဈဈ့ဍၤ–ဒိၤဍ့ဒ်–A pipe.
ဘံာဈဈ့–ဒိၤ–A bamboo water pot.
ဈဈ့ဒ့ၢ–ဖူစၢၤ–A balustrade.
ဈဈ့ဂၤ–ဖ့ၢ့ဂၤ–ဒီလိ–a large still pot.
ၤ့ၢ့ဈဈ့–ထၢဇိၤ–A quiver.
ဈဈ့–ဒိၤ–To twist together.
ဈဈ့ဏ့ၢၤ–ဒိၤဟ့ၢၤ–Twist into thread or rope.

ဏ့ဈ့ ဘၤ ဈဒိၤ ကဈ ဃဒ ဈဈ့ ဏ့ၢၤ ဘၢၤ ဇဒ ဈဃ. ဘၢၤ ဝၢၤ ဈၤ ဇ ဈဒ. ဇဘ ဍ့ၢၤ ဒၤ ဒဝၤ.

ဂရုံး–ဈဈ့–တရုံး–Around, surround.
ဒဈၤဈဈ့–အိဉ်ဝးတရုံး–Be around. ၇.
မၢၤဈဈ့–မံတရုံး–Sleep around. ၇.
ဈဒ့–ဖိဉ်–To seize, take hold of. ၁၂၀. ၁၂၃. §523, 554. ၂၀.
ဈဒ့–မၢ ဂၤ–ဟံး–To take. ၁၂၀.
ဈဒ့–ဖၢံး–ဟံး–ဖံး– "
ဈဖ့–ဖိၢ်–To crack as a bamboo; bubble.
ဈဖ့–peel the bark off a tree.
ဈဖ့–တဖိၢ်–A generic term for several different plants, some of which belong to Saccharum, and others to Arunda, the reed.
ဇ၂ဈဖ့ဒ့–တၢ်ဩိထိဉ်–Become fair weather.
ဘ၂ဈဖ့ဒ့–သးဖိၢ်ထိဉ်–Feel anxious.

ဖု စၢံး ဇ၂ ၤ့ ဇ၂ ဈဖ့ ဒ့ ဂဈ ဃဒ ဇ၂ ဇ၂ ၤ့ ဂၢ ရုံၢ ဂၢံၢ ဂၢ ရုံၢ ဃဒ ဂဖၤ ၤ့ ဃဒ ဒ့ ဃဒ ဂဖၤ, ဒဩ ၤ ဇ၂ ၤ့ bu လ ဖု စၢံး ဃဒ ဇ၂ ဈဖ့ ဒ့ ၤ့ၢ.

ၤ့ ဂဈ ဒ ဟၤ့ ခဝံ့ ဇ၂ ဒ ဒ့ ဒ ဘ ဒဩ ဒဈ့ bu ဖု ၤ မံၢ့ မံၢ့ ဂဈ, ဒဩ ဈဈ့ ဗဒ့ ဈဩ့ ဂဈ ပ ဃ ၤဝံၢ့ ဂဈ ပ ၤဇၢ ဒဩ့ ၤဝံၢ့ ပ ဘ ဗဝံ့ ဗၢၤ့ ဂဈ ဇ၂ဇ ဂဈ ဃဝံ ဘံၢ ဃ ဗဒ့. ဗ ဗဝံ ဒဇ၂ ဂဈ ဗ ဘ ဘ ဒ့ ဖဖဝံ့ ၤ့ ဃ၊ ဃ ၤဇၢ.

ဟ၂–ဟြ–A market. ဒ၂.
ဟြၤခဝံး–ပျၤဖိဉ်–သလိၤ–ခဲးသလိၤ–A plant of the ginger tribe.
ဏ့–ဇွဒၤဏ့–ဏ့–Dismiss, §460.
ဏ့–ဏ့–an arrow, a cubit, §489:4.
ဏ့ဃြၤ–ဏ့ၤမိ–Wash the face.
ဏ့–ထိၤဏ့–ထိၤဏ့–A name given to several trees, one so called is a species of Grewia, §535.
ဗၤဏ့–ညဉ်ဟ့ၤ–ညဉ်ပလၤ–A species of Barbel, with large burnished scales green and yellow. On the lateral line there are 24 scales. In the dorsal there are 10 rays including the first spinal one, §604.
ဏ့ၤ–ဘြ–A generic name for Bats, §560.
ဏ့ၤဒြၤ–ဘြဒ့ဉ်–Salt-petre or gunpowder, §671.
ဏ့ၤခ့ဂၤ–ဘြကၢ်နိ–Bats of the tribe Rhinolophina, leaf-nosed bats, probably of the genus Hipposideros.
ဏ့ၤဖးဝဝံ့–ဘြဖးဒိဉ်–Pteropus Javanicus, the flying fox.
ဏ့ၤ–ဘြဃဉ်ဒိၤ–A small slightly leaf-nosed, insectiverous bat.
ဏ့ၤဖးခဈ့–ဘြထူ၊်ဒိ–A simple nosed bat, common in caves, of the tribe Vespertilionina.
ဏ့ၤ.–ခဝံး–ဇူဉ်–A numeral affix to tides, §527:5, 598, (Tav.) ဒိဉ်း

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ါ့ဟူး—လှည်ကိ—Be too full and run over.
ဝဟူး—တမှန်—To glance against, hit indirectly.

ဂ့ ါ၎ ဒ ဘဇ ါ ဂး ဂဓ၁ ဖု ါ၈ါ bဃ ဂ်ါ ဂ့ ဘဇ ဒ၁ါ.
မ၁ bဃ ါ၁ဂ. မ၁ ဂ့ ါ ဘဇ bဃ လ ဖု စ်ါ၎ မ၁ ဒ ါ့
ဟူး ဆွ်ါးဝဘါ ဃ ါဇာ.
ါ့ ခ၈၎ ဂဓ၁ မ၁ ဂ့ ဘ်ါး ဖ၁ လ bဃ ဒဓ၁ ါ၎ ဂ့ ဖ၎့
ဂဓ၁ ါ့ ခ၈၎ ဝဘါ ဃ ါဇာ.
ဇ၎ ဒ၁၂ မ၎ ဒ ဘ၎ bဘါ ဂဓ၁ လ ဖု စ်ါ၎ မ၁ ဒဋ္ဌါး ါ့
ဟူး ဝဘါ ဃ လ ါ့ ခ၈၎ ဝဘါ ဃ ါဇာ.

ဟူ၎—ဟူး—To peck, as a wood-pecker, strike as a musquitoe or serpent in biting ၁၀၀. to make a similar motion; chop, §68, 660:2.
ဟူ၎ခ၀ံ၎—ကျာ်ကျင်—To nod, shake the head with a perpendicular motion, §68:8.
ဖ်ါဟူ၎ခ၀ံ၎—ကျာ်ကျင်ဓိဉ်—The snapping beetle, or skip-jack, ဖ်ါဆွေခ၀ံ၎.
ဟျဲ့—ဒြိ—To marry.
ဇ်ါ့ ဇ့ ဟျ့—ဓိကညူး—Wholly.
ဘ၎့ ဟျ့—တုံကဗျိ၊—A tree of the natural family Myristicaceæ.
ဂ္ဂ ခ၀ံ၎ဝ၎ ဇ ဟျ့—Earth-quake and noise.
ဟျ၎—ဖွဉ်—To sheath, as a sword, to clothe with shoes, stockings, pantaloons, caps and the like.
စဘ၎ဟျ၎—ခုဗြိဉ်—A thimble.
ခ့ ဟျ့—ခိဉ်ဗြိဉ်—Stockings.
ဇ၎ဟျ့ ခ၁ါ့—တ်ါဗြိဉ်ခံ—Pantaloons. ၁၂၆.
ခ၀ံ၎ဟျ့—ခိဉ်ဗြိဉ်—A cap,
ဟျ့—ဗြိ—A solitary Mason wasp, §604.
ဟျဲ့ ဘ့—ဗြိါ်—To muse while half asleep on the things heard while awake; to be in a reverie.
ဟျံ်—ပုံါ်—To dissolve.
ဟျံ်ဒ—ဖြဒ—A rope, §488.
ဟျံ်ဒဘ၎—ဖြဒထး—A chain, §554:1.
ဂ၀၎ဟျံ်ဒ—ဟျဒ—The lips.
ဂ၈ဟျံ်ဒ—ကိဉ်ဖြဒ—A bridle.
ဟျံ်ဒ—ဖြဉ်—Bore with a gimlet, or similar instrument; generic name for large Flying squirrels, §600.
ဟျံ်ဒ—လံ်—To string, pierce. ါ်ဒ.
ဟျံ်ဒ—လူ—To bore as with an awl.
ဃဟျံ်ဒ—ညဉ်လဉ်—A species of Notopterus, a fresh water fish of the Clupinæ or Herring tribe.
ဟျံ်၎—ဖြံး—To be behind hand.
ဘ၀ံ၎ဟျံ်၎—ထူးပွဲဉ်—ထူးဝဲဉ်—To spit.
ဘ၎ဟျံ်၎ ဘ၎ ဂ့—သူဉ်မှ၊နိဉ်သးပှ၊နိဉ်—To forget, §460.
ဟျဘဒ—ဟျဒ—The tongue.
ဘံ၎ ဘ၎့ ဟျဘဒ—ဟျဒသူ—Melastoma (Maul.) ထံဝိါဖးး
ဘ၀ံ၎ဟျဘဒ—ထူးဟျဒ—Spittle.
ဟျ၎—ဟျ—To whip with a small instrument.
ဟျ၎ဟျ၀ံ၎—ဟျဖြ—To wag, §68:8.
ဟျဘ်ါ—ဘျ—Be slippery, smooth, clean, as the head.
ဟျဘ်ါ—ဆိ—To be smooth, a particle, §38, 384.
ဟျဘ်ါါ်ါ်ဇ်၎—ကဆဉ်—To be smooth.

ဂ ခ၀ံ၎ ဂဓ၁ ဟျဘ်ါ ဒ၁ါ. ဆွ်ါ ဒ၈ဒ ဟျဘ်ါ ဟျဘ်ါ ဇ်၎.
ဂ ဘံ၎ bဃ ဖ၎ ဂ ဘံ၎ ဒ သ၈ ဟျဘ်ါ ါ်ါ ဇ့ ဟျ့ ါ၎ဂ.
ဖ၎ ဆွ ဂ ဘံ၎ ဒ သ၈ ဟျဘ်ါ ါ်ါ ဇ်၎ bဓ၁.

ဟျဘ်ါ—ဖွဲဉ်—To be semi-fluid.
ဟျဘ်ါ—ပျဉ်—Species of Lizard, probably the viviparous Lizard, §616.
ဂ၈ဟျဘ်၈—ထူဉ်ဖွဲး—To be free, be loose.
ဖဓ့ ဟျဘ်၈—ပူ၊ဖွဲး—Be free, delivered from.
ဟျဒ—ဒဘံ၎ဒဟျဒ—ပျဂ််အပျဂ််အဘိဉ်—A disciple, §468:4.
ဒဟျဒဒbဓ၁— " (Tav.) §470.
ဂဒ၎ဇဟျဒ—သဘျ—To be unincumbered, without appendages, unmarried.
ဟျဒ၎—ပျ၎—The horizontal lath in a trellis.
ဇ၎ဂဒ်ဟျဒ၎—တ်ါရုံဉ်—Various articles rubbed together for a condiment.
ဟျဒ်၈—ဖွဉ်—To be quick.
ဒဓ၁ဟျဒ်၈—အိဉ်ဖွဉ်—To be born.
မ်ါ၎ဝဒ့် ဘ၀ံ၎ဟျဒ၎—မှ၊ခွဉ်သိ—Rice water, congee.
ဟျဒ်ါ—ဗျ—Twist, rolling under the hand.
မ်ါ၎ ဘဟျဒ့်—မံသပှ၊—Be sound asleep. မ်ါ၎ဃ
သ၈ဟျဒ့်—သ၈မ၁၈—သ၈မ၁၈ သ၈ဟျဒ့်—ပျ်၎—သူပျ်၎သးဖုး—To fear.
ဟျဒ့်—ဘီစခဲ—A harpoon.
ဟျ၈ါ့—ဟျ၎—A generic name for insects of the family Vespiadæ; wasps or hornets, §604.
ါ့ဲ ဟျ၈ါ့ ဝ၀ံ့—လ၎်ဟျ၎ဒ၎—Conglomerate, §600.
ဟျ၈့—ဒြ၎—A species of wild Piper betle.
ဟျဂ—ဟျါ်—Be insane.
ဟျဂခ၀ံ၈—ဟျါ်ထိး—Have the Epilepsy.
ဟျဂ—ဟျါ်—Hades.
ဂ့ ဟျဂဂ့ ဖ့ဟျ်ါ—ဖုသံနိဉ်မှဖုသံနိဉ်ဗြိါ်—Wake up wild. ၂၁.
ဒ့ ဟျဂ—ပှံ၎—To wash or clean the head. ၂.
ဟျ၈—ဟျ—To jump off, as a blade from the handle.
မ၎ဟျ၎—ဖ၀ံ၎ဖါ၎ဖ၎—မ်ဟျဉ်—Canna indica, Indian shot, ဓိဉ်ဟျဉ်ယဉ်း
ဟျ၈—ဖ၎—Throw, as fuel, into the fire; §603:13, 447, 588.
ဃဟျဒ၎—ညဉ်တ၎ဟျဉ်—A small species of Loach from four to five inches long.
ဃဟျဒ၎ဇ်ါ်ဇ်ဒ့—ထးကံဉ်ဃ့—A small Loach like the above, excepting that it is more variegated in its coloring.
ဟျ၀ံ၎—ဖြဉ်—To assume, regard as; fruit to form; a creeper with an edible fruit, probably of the genus Willoughbia.
ဟျ၀ံ၎—ထူ၎—To give a name.
ဟျံ်၈—ဖြး—To shoot forth, as a ball from a gun, or water from a spring.

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ဂၤဟျဝံၤ–ထးဖြိး–To go astray.
ဘံၢ်ဒူဟျဝံၤ–ထံထိဉ်ပၢၢ်–A spring.

ခ ဘှဲ လိာ ဟျဝံၤ ပအၤ.
ချံၢ် လိာ ဟျဝံၤ ပအၤ.
ဖု ကဈ l ဂၤ ချိဉ် lံၤ ဒ သၤ ဝဒိ ပမၤ ကဈ, ချိဉ် ဝိၢ် l ဈဒိ lၤဲ့ ဃ ကဈ စဒိ့ ဟျဝံၤ ပအၤ.
ဖု ဒ့ဴ ဖစၢ့ ဏိၢ် lၤ ဝဃ ဖၤဲ့ ကဈ, ဃ l ၵဝံၤ ဇဝံၤ ကဈ ဟျဝံၤ ဒ့ဴ ခွၢ်ဒ ဘစၢ့ ဒ lဒၤ ကဈ ဖု ဒ့ဴ ဃ lၤဲ့ ဒဗိၤ.

ဖုဟျဝံၤ့–ဖုဟျဝံၤ့ဖုခစၢ့––ပှၤကညီ–ပှၤသဟျာပှၤကညီ–Man in general, the Karens in particular, §428.
lၤဟျဝံၤ့––လၢဟျာၤ––Anciently, formerly.
lၤဟျဝံၤ့lၤဘၤ့–လၢဟျာၤလၢသိ–“ “
ဟျဝံၤ့–ဟျာဉ်––Numeral affix, §600.
ဟျဝံၤ့–a knoll, white ant's hill, and the like.
ဟျစၢ–Cocoanut tree, §535.
ဟျစၢ–ဒိလိ–Cockroaches, Blatta, §604.
စဟျစၢ–ကဖြိဉ်–သဘျာ့ဉ်ဖိ–Holy Basil, Ocimum sanctum, §450.
ဘံၤဟျစၢ–ဆဲဒိၢ်ပှၢ်–A quadruped, probably a species of polecat. An insect, a large beetle.
ဟျစၤ–ဟျိ–Visible.
မၢဟျစၤ–လိဉ်ဟျိ–To show, make visible.
ဟျစၤဏျၤ်ဏျၤ်–ဟျစၤဏျ ဘ့ဴ–ဒ့ဴ်ကလဉ်–ဒ့ဴ်ကလဲဉ်–Clearly, §65.
ဟျစၢ–ဖြိ–Be generous.
ဟျစၢ့–ဖြိ–Through.
ဃိၤ်ဟျစၢ့–ဆဲးဖြိ–Pierce through.
ဒွၤဟျစၢ့–lခၢဟျစၢ့–ဝဉ်ဖြိ–Go through.
ဟျစ့–ပျိၤ––Peg a tree to ascend it, the ladder thus made.
ဟျစ့–ဉ့ၢ်–Numeral affix, §601.
ဟျစ့–သဟျိၤ–To remit, as a fever.
ဟျဒ့ဴ–ပျိၢ်––To sprout, put forth shoots, §553; the spine. ၄၃.

b

bၤ–ဘါ–bဝံ့ဒ့bၤဒ့–ဘူဉ်ထိဉ်ဘါထိဉ်––To worship, §125, salute with closed hands, ၁၃၀.
ɔbၤ–ဘါ–an animal resembling a small porcupine
bɤ–ဘဉ်––To hit; §425, 430:2, 550:1. right, proper, §495, a particle, §603, 421, 543:4.
bɤ–ဘဉ်–Must, §603:1:2:3, may, §603:4. ၄.၁၄၃.၁၅၀.
bɤဒိၤ–တ–ဘဉ်ဘဉ်–May not, ၁၅၂. “
bɤ–ဘဉ်–Equivalent to a preposition, §603:5, 6, 7, 8.
l–bɤ–ဘ–ဘဉ်–A negative particle, §603:9, 650.
bɤlbɤ––bɤlɤ––ဘဉ်တဘဉ်––ဘဉ်လၢ––––Perhaps, §603:11.
lဂၤbɤlဂၤ––တဂၤဆဉ်တဂၤ––One after another, §603:12.
bɤဝɤ–ဘဉ်ဒး–Proper, suitable, §603:13.
ဘbɤ–သးဘဉ်–Be pleased with, fall in love with.
bɤ–ဘɤ–ဘဉ်–သး–To wish for, desire, choose.
bɤဝဝံၤ–သဘဉ်–The mustard plant, §450, 529.
bɤခbှ့–သဘဉ်ဖိဉ်–The radish, turnip, or cabbage.
bɤlဒိၤ–ဘဉ်မန္ဒၤလဲဉ်–Why? ၁၅၁. §468:3, 476:1, 487, 603:15.
lှ့bɤ–လီၤဘဉ်–Fall and come in contact with the thing denoted by the complement of the verb, §450:1.
bɤကစၢ–ဘဉ်မန္ဒၤ–Why, §40, 573:2.
bɤ–ဘး––Put forth a spadix, lှ့–လီၤ affixed, to turn down as in descending from a mountain top, or the turning down of a stem of plantains; a particle, §543:3, 602.
lခbɤကဈ–လၢဘးနှဉ်–ဆူဘးနှဉ်–Yonder, §602:2.
lခbɤlခစၢ–lဆဝ်lခစၢ–လၢဝ်ဖိ–On that side, or on the other side, §32.
bɤ–ဘး–A rupee, §425.
ဒဧဝဒိၤbɤ–တၢ်ဒဲးဘး–Sin, and the punishment of sin.
bှ့–ဘိ–To be yellow, §490:3.
ဖစၢbှ့–ဖိဘိ–Yellow flowered species of Celosia, commonly called Amaranthus.
ဘဝံၤbှ့ခဝံၤ–ဘဝံၤlှ့ခဘၤ–ထိဉ်ဘိဖိဉ်––Yellow headed weaver bird, §604.
ဘဝံၤbှ့ဖဝံၤ–ထိဉ်ဘိသဃိ–The mango bird, a species of Oriole, §604.
ဒၤbှ့ဂဝံ့–လါဖံး–A bison, §552.
ဇၢbှ့–ဆါဘိ–The jaundice.
ချဝံၤbှ့–ချိဉ်ဘိ–A shell, Bulimus atricallosus, §600.
ခbှ့–ကဘိ–A ship, §439.
bှ့–ကဘိ–ten millions. ဧၤၵၢၢ်
bှ့ဒွၤ–ဖြဝါ–Fine cloth.
ဂဒိၤbှ့–ကွဲကဟျာ်–Plant, described as belonging to the Yam, or Arum tribe.
ဒၤbှ့ဘɤ–ထိးဆံဉ်–Mesobema, an animal of the Ichneumon tribe, §552.
ဘၤbှ့–တၢဉ်ဘိ–Generic name for tadpoles, §600, 613.
bှ့bɤဝၢံၤ–ဘိဘဉ်ပဝ်ဝ်––Cyamoposis psoraloides, a native bean.
bှ့bɤ–ဘိဘဉ်–Name given to several beans, usually of the genus Dolichus, as defined by Roxburgh, §600.
bှ့bɤခbှ့–ဘိဘဉ်ကဘိ–Flowering plant, Clitoria ternata, §628, the same name is also given to the Sword bean, and to the Pea plant.
bှ့ပၫ–bှ့ပ့–ဘိမှၢ်–A kingdom.
ဘဝံၤbှ့ပစ–A Bird of the Gull tribe, Scissors-bill. Rhynchops nigra.
ဘbɤ–သးစၢ်–Young in age.

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ပုံ့bန္—လၢၢ်ကဘူဉ်—A friable stone, §600.

ပုံ့bန္—လၢၢ်မျှဉ်—a soft rock, slate clay containing magnesia, called by some chloritic slate, §600. Bur. မြေခဲ။

ပဖၢbန္ဒိန္—ဝါလၢၢ်ထံ—Flowering shrub of the genus Mussœnda.

bံၤဘဝီ—Tavoy river, ၁၁၃.

ꤊꤷ ဓဝံၤ် ဘ ဝီ ဖၣ် ဗဝံၤ ဘံၢ် ꤊꤷ ဒ ဓဝံၤ ဘၣ ꤊ ပံၤ ကဓၣ ဖု ဆဝံၤ ဓဒ bံၤ် ဘ ဝီ ꤊဖၢ.

ꤊꤷ ကဓၣ ဒ မဒိၤ ဟ ဘံၢ် ပံၤ ဒဒိၣ ဓဝံၤ ဇ ဖု ဆဝံၤ ဓဒ မဝံၤ bံၤ် ပန္ ꤊဒိၣ ꤊဖၢ. မဒ ပန္ ꤊဒိၣ ဒ ဗဒ ဂံၤ ꤊဖၢ. ꤊ့ ဇ ဇ ဗဒ ဘ ဝီ ဗဝံၤ ꤊ ပံၤ ꤊဖၢ.

မံၤ် bံၤ် ပန္ ꤊဒိၣ ကဓၣ မဒ ဖု ဆဝံၤ ပန္ ꤊဒိၣ ꤊဖၢ.

bံၣbဒၣ—သထီဘူဉ်—To be confused, intangled, confusedly.

bံၣဝံၤ—ကမှံၤ—Small fragments, dust.

စၣ့bံၣ—စၢသံ—To tye in a knot.

ချိ့bံၣဍံၢ်—ကသွံ—To whisper.

bံၣဍံၢ်—ကသွံဒ်—Particle, §516.

bံၤ—ထၢ—To cover, §460.

bံၤ—ထိဉ်—To hide, cover up.

ချၤbံၤ—ကျၢ်ထၢ—Cover up, hide.

ဘံၤbံၤ—ထိဉ်ဝး—To cork, a cork.

ဇbံၤ—ကးတံ်—Shut.

မစ့bံၤ—သမၢ—To deny.

စbံၤ—စပံး—The grape vine.

bံၤ—ခီၢ်—To pinch, champoo, squeeze out as the stone from a berried fruit, between the fingers. ၃

bံၤ—ဘံး—To breathe with difficulty.

bံၤ့ဓိၤ—ခဲကဒိၢ်—A creeper remarkable for its large pod, Entada Pusœtha, §595.

bံၤ့—bဒ့—ဘူဉ်—to be flat; a num. affix, to things flat, §576, 600, 604, 616.

bံၤ့—ဒြ—A numeral affix, §18, 258, 604.

bံၤ့—သဒံ—Scales, as of fish, or scabs.

bံၤ့bစ့—စဃိးဘူဉ်—the sheathing petioles of plants of the grass tribe, and some palms.

bံၤ့—ထံၢ်—Opium, Bur. ဘိန်း

bံၤ့—ထိဉ်—Shut the eyes, §525.

ဘဝံၤbံၤ့bံၤ့—ထိဉ်ထိဉ်ဘူ—A bird, resembles Phœnicornis flammeus, of Jerdon's plates, but is probably the allied species, P. princeps. The same bird is described by some authors under the generic name Pericrocotus, §604.

ဘဝံၤbံၤ့bံၤ့ဒပစ့—ထိဉ်ထိဉ်ဘူအကျၢ်—A bird described as resembling a species of Pterocles, but not probably of that genus.

bဒ—bဒbဒ—ဓိဓိဉ်—Particle, §608, 614.

bဒၢlဂဓၣlဂ—ဘူၢ်လစ့ဒးလး—Copperas, §600, Bur. ဘိလဇုပ်ထား

bဒၣ—မှဉ်ဝဲးလဲး။မဲ်ဝဲးလဲး—Goat, §552.

bဒbဒၣ—ဓိဉ်—ဓိဓိဉ်—Particle, §608, 614.

bဒ့—ဘူဉ်—Flat, numeral affix to things flat. See bံၤ့.

bဒၢ—ဘဲ—Be withered and fall; the cotton plant, §535.

bဒၢbဂၤ်ၣ—ဘဲဘဂျီး—Cleaned cotton.

ဗၣbဒၢbစ့—ညဉ်ဘဲဘ့—The ribbon fish, §616.

bဒၢဇဒ့—ဘဲဆဉ်—Hibiscus subdariffa, 'The Roselle plant, or Red Sorrel of the W. Indies.' §535.

bဒၢဇဒ့မၤ့်—ဘဲဆဉ်မံၤ—Hibiscus moschatus, (Roxb.) §535.

bဒၢမၤ့်—ဘဲမံၤ—This name is sometimes given to a species of Thespia.

bဒၢဘံ့—ဘဲဃီ—The silk-cotton tree. ကဒၤဝံၤ.

bဒၢ—ဘျူဉ်—To be tender, as things cooked.

lစ့bဒၢ—လူၤဘဲ—Clean the seed from cotton.

bဒ်ၣ—နဲဉ်—ခဲဉ်—ဖဲ—A verbal affix, §610, 458.

bဒၢ—ဒ်—A particle, §609, 421.

bဒၢသ်ၣlဒ်ၣ—bဒၢသ်ၣlယ်ၤ့lဒ်ၣ—ဒ်လဲဉ်—How? what? bံၤlဒ်ၣ.

bဒၢသ်ၣlဒ်ၣ—bဒၢသ်ၣlဒ်ၣ—ဒ်လဲဉ်ဒ်လဲဉ်—How, what.

bဒၢဒၢ်ၤbဒၢဇံၤ—ဒ်အံၤဒ်နူၤ— " " whatever. §716.

bဒၢဗဝံၤ—ဒ်အံၤ—Thus, in this way. bံၤဗဝံၤ.

bဒၢကဓၣ—ဒ်နှဉ်— " that " bံၤကဓၣ

bဒၢဗဝံၤဝံၤ—ဒ်အံၤသိး—Such, like this.

bဒၢကဓၣဝံၤ—ဒ်နှဉ်သိး— " " that.

bဒၢကဓၣ—bဒၢကဓၣ—ဒ်နူၤ—ဒ်နူၤ—As-so; so-so; thus-thus, §253:5, 609:1.

bဒၢ—ဝံၤ—ဒ်—သိး—As; in like manner, §253:6, 609:2.

bဒၢဝံၤ—ဒိးသိး—That, in order that, §253:8, 609:3.

bဒၢဝံၤဝီ—ဒိးသိးဒိး— " " §253:7; that, §253:10.

bဒၢ—ဒိး—often precedes the clause and ဝံၤ follows it, ၁၅. ၆၇.

မီbဒၢကဓၣဇ—မ်ဒ်နှ။မ်ဒ်နှဉ်ဒိး—Therefore, §318:7.

မၤဒဘbဒၢကဓၣဇ မၤသးဒ်နှဉ်။မၤသးဒ်နှဉ်ဒိး။မၤသးဒ်နှဉ်ဒိး—Therefore.

မၤဘbဒၢကဓၣဝံၤ—မၤအသးဒ်နှဉ်သိး—Therefore.

မၤဘbဒၢ—မၤသးဒ်—Like, §319:6.

bဒၢlဒ့lဒ့—ဒ်ဇီၢ်ဇီၢ်—As usual, no change, §432, 659.

ခbဒၢ—ဝံၤ—As, (Maul.)

bဒ့—ထံ—To wind around, §525.

bဒ့—သထံ—A part of a Karen loom.

bဒ့—သဘ့—A bean of several species of Phaseolus, §600. (Tav.)

စဒၤbဒ့— " " (Maul.)

ပၤbဒ့—ယဉ်—Native wrapper.

bဒ့ပဏံၤ—ထံပက်—Twist.

bဒ့—ဘ့ဉ်—To put off clothes.

bဒ့—ဘ်ဉ်—Unsheath as a sword.

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ဘံၤဘဲၤ–သ့ဉ်ဖိဉ်ကျး—A tree common on tide waters, Soneratia acida, §535.
ဖဘၤ–ဘဘား–As much, so much.
ဘၤ–ဘျာ–To immerse, §709,
ါ့ဘၤ–လီးဘျာဉ်–To sink, as the feet in mud, or a substance in water. ၉၃.
ဘၤ–ဘူ–To be thin, §489:4.
ဘၤ–တာ–To cook, as potatoes in the ashes.
ဖဝၤ့ဘၤ–ပှၤစၢသမ့–A pregnant woman who has no husband.
ဖဝၤ့ဘၤ့ဒဖံၤ–ပှၤစၢသမ့ထဖိ–A bastard.
ဘၤ့–ဆူဉ်–Lime, §600. ၀၀.
ဘၤ့–ဘဘား–A particle, §605.
ဃဘံၤ–သဒိ–Applied to offspring, the youngest, ၇. ၁၉၊
ဘၣ–ဘူ–The rice plant, §424.
ဍဖဝံၤ့ဘၣ–တၢ်ဖိးဘူ–A disease of paddy, produced by an insect, a fly.

ဍ ဖဝံၤ ဘၣ ဖ စၢ်ၤ ဍဧ ကဈ, ယဒ် ဍဧ ဖဝံၤ ဍဧ ဧဉ် l မၢ်ၤ ကဈ ဖ ဈံၤ ဘ်ၤ ဒ်ၤ. ဖ ဈံၤ ဘ်ၤ ဒ ဘၣ် l မၢ်ၤ ဃဒ် ဒ ဒွၤ l မၢ်ၤ ါဈ. ဍဧ ဖဝံၤ ပ ဒ်ၤ ဒဈဃ ဈး ဘၣ ဂး ဂဈၤ ဝ်ါ ဃ ါဈ. ဒ ဘၣ် ယဒ် ဂါ, ဒ ဒွၤ ယဒ် ဂါ, ဇွ ါ့ ဈဈ့ l ဘၣ ဘံၤ ကဈ ယၤ ဘ့ ဒ ဝဲၤ့ l ဒ ဘၣ ါ့ဝ်ၤ ဘ့ ဘ့ဝ်ၤ ဘ့ ဈဈ့ ဒ်ၤ. ဒ်ၤ ယၤ ဘ့ဝ်ါ l ဒ ဘၣ ဘ့ဝ်ၤ ဘ့ ဂဈ့ ါဃ ဈ ဘၣ ဖ်ၤ ါ့ ဒ ဘၣ ဈဒ် ဒ်ၤ. ဘ်ၤ ါ်ၤ ဘၣ ဈဘၣ ဂဈ့ဝ်ါ ဃ ါဈ. ဈ ဘၣကဈ ဘ့ ဘၣ် ဝ်ါ ဃ ဈ ဂဈ့ ဆွၤ် ဝ်ါ ဈး ဘၣ် ဘဈ ါ့ ဈ ဖ စၢ်ၤ ဝဒ် ဍဧ ဖဝံၤ ဘၣ ါဈ.

ဘၣဘဝံၤဒၤ–ဘူထိဉ်ဖ်–Wild rice, §450.
ယၤဘၣ–ယၤဘူ–Cultivate and raise rice, §558:2.
ဘၣ–ဘုဉ်–To nourish.
ရှိ့ဘၣဘၤ–ဇုးအး–To stutter.
ဘၣ–ခဲၤ–A particle denoting succession, §11, 304, 481.
ဘၣဘၤ–တဉ်ဃး–To be connected with. ဘၣဒ်ါ့.—ဘၣဘၣ.
ဃ ဘၣ ါ့ဝ် ဒဈ ါ ဘ်ါ ါ့ဂ.
ဃ ဘၣ ါ့ဝ် ကဈ ကါၤ ဝဒ် ယၤ ဘ့ ယၤဒဈ, ါ ါ့ဝ် ဒါဈ့.
ယၤ ဒ ဘ ဘ့ဈ ဘ့ဈ ဍဒ် ါဈ. ဒဈ ါ ဂ ရြဲ ဘ ဒ်ၤ ဖ်ၤ ါဈ.

ဘၣ–ဘၢဉ်–To hollow out, break into.
ဘၣဖဝံ့–ထၢဉ်ဖျိ–Break through.
ဘၣ့–ဘူဉ်–To dare, a particle, §606. ဘံ့.
ဘဈ့–ကဘူဉ်–To be soft, or friable.
ဘဈ–ကဘူး–To be soft, §56.
ါ့ဝ်ဘဈ–လၢါကဘူး–A soft friable rock, §60.
ဘံၤဘဈ–သထံဘူဉ်–To be confused, intangled, confusedly.

ဘဈ–ဘူး–To put in, as the hand, §452.
ဒဘဈဒဖဝံ့–အဘျုးအဖြိဉ်–Favor, kindness, advantage.
ဒဘဈဒစှံ့–အဘူးထဘ်ါ–Relations.
ဘဈ–ဖိနှိ–Weed, with a strong smell, of the family Compositæ.
ဘဈ–သဘူး–Plant of the natural family Compositæ.
ဘဈ–ဘူး–To be near; a particle, §432, 607.
ဃဘဈ–ဘဉ်ဃး–Be connected with, §500, 523, 674.
ယၤဘဈ–ယၤဘူး–Approach near. ၄၄.
ဘံၤ–Used as an emphatic particle at the close of dependent clauses, ၂. ၁၆. ၁၃၂. ၁၃၉.
ဘံၤါ့–ဘဒ်ၤ ဘ်ါ ယ်ါ l ယ်ါ့ါ့–ဒ်လဲဉ်–How? what? ဘဒ်ၤ ဘ်ါ ယ်ါ l ါ့.
ဘံၤဃဘံၤ–ဒ်ထံၤ–Thus, in this way. ဘဒ်ၤဃဘံၤ.
ဘံၤကဈ–ဒ်နှဉ်– " that " ဘဒ်ၤကဈ.
ဘံၤ–ဇဲဒွၤ–However, whatever, §612.
ဒဘ်ယဒ်ဘံၤ–ဒဘ်ယွဒ်ဘ၀ၤ–မ့မ့်ါဒ်နှဉ်ဖြိး–ဒ်နှဉ်–၂၉ If it be thus, therefore. ၂၀. ၄၆.
ယဒ်ါ်ကါ့ဘံၤ–မ်ါနှဉ်သက့–Still, but, notwithstanding, §612.
ဖ စၢ်ၤ ဍဧ ဝဒ် ဘံၤ ကဈ ဒ ဂဒ့် ဂဒ်ါဘဒ်ါ ဃဘံၤ, ဖ ဂ့ဲ ဂၤ ဃဘံၤ ါဈ ဍဧ ဃ ဧ ယဘံ ယ ါဃၤ ဝဒ် ဒဈၤ ါ ဃ်ါ့ ါဈ. ဃ ဧ စၢ်ၤ ဒဈၤ, ဂၤ ဒဘ် ါဈၤ ဍဧ ဘံၤ, ါဈၤ ဘ့ ဃဈၤ ဖ်ၤ. ါဒ ကဈ ဒ ယဒ်ၤ ဟၤ ဃ ဂ ရြဲ ဘ ဒ်ၤ ဘ့ ယဈ့ ဧ ါဈၤ ါဈၤ ဘ့ ဝ ဆူ့ စၢ်ၤ ဃ ဧ ါဈၤ ါဈၤ ဘ့ ဒဈၤ ါဈ. ဃ ဝ ဆူ့ စၢ်ၤ စၢ်ၤ ဝ်ါ ဃ, ဖစၤ ါ ဂၤ ဒ့ ယဈ့ ဂ ဂဘ် ါဘ်. ဃ ဧ စၢ်ၤ ဍဈ့ ဒဈၤ, ဂ ရြဲ စၢ်ၤ ဝ်ါ ဘံၤ.

ဘံ့–ကဘ်ဉ်–Things like rotton wood, ready to crumble to pieces.
ဘံ့–ဘိး–To bend, §691:2, excite; to smear, as the point of an arrow with poison; a particle, §611, 691.
ဘံ့–ခၢၤ–Assist; a verbal affix, §492, 611.
ဘံ့ဖွံၤ–ဘွ–To pluck, as a single fruit.
ဘံ့ဘံ့ဧဘံၤ–ဒ်ဒ်ထံၤ–So, thus, §24, 253:4, 611:3.
ဘံ့ဘံ့ကဈ–ဒ်ဒ်နှဉ်– " " " "
ဖဝံၤဘံ့–တဘားး–A particle, So much, as much as, §223, 593, 605. (Tal.)
ဘံ့–A prefix, §28, 359, 611:2.
ဘံ့ဝဲံ့–သ်ဉ်–the lungs, pith, and the like; to be spongy.
ဘံ့ဖျၤ–ဆူလါ–ထံအိ–A tumbler made of bamboo,
ဘံ့ဘၣ့ါစှ–ဘိးတဉ်ဃဉ်လီၤ–Bring into a right position, §546:1, 611:2.

ါ်ၤ ဘ့ဒွၤ ကဈ l ဃဘ်. ဖ်ါ့ ဘၣ ဘ်ံ့ ဖၤ ခ်ါ့ ကဈ ဘံ့ ဂ ဆူ့ဲ ဘ့ ဒ ဘ ယ်ါ ဒ့ ဘၣ ဂၤ ဆံၤ.

ဘံ့–ဘံ့ဘ့–ဇၤမ့ါ–Prefix, while, with the negative, before, §614.

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bṏ̀ nɔ̀ɯ̀ bṏ̀–bṏ̀ɯ̀ bṏ̀–ခဲကနုံနအံး–Now, §438.
bṏ̀ nɔɔ–တကိ်ခါ–Then, immediately.
bṏ̀ ɔɯ̀–အာဉ်ခား–Between, §45, 614.
bṏ̀–အဘျုဉ်–Socket of a spade, the eye of an axe.
bṏ̀–ဆြီ–the Otter, §552.
bṏ̀ɯ̀–ɔ bṏ̀ɯ̀ ɔɔ̀–ဘျုဉ်–အဘျုဉ်အတိ်–Merit, ɔ. §624. reward, fate, Karen worship, §554:8.
ဖျိ ɔ bṏ̀ɯ̀–ဘုဉ်အဘျုဉ်–To reward meritorious deeds, ɔ.
ɯ̀ bṏ̀ɯ̀ ခṏ̀ɔ–ပှၤဘျုဉ်ဒိဉ်–A kind of religious teacher among the Karens, §420.
မၤ bṏ̀ɯ̀–မၤဘျုဉ်–To worship under the direction of one of those teachers, §493; to make offerings, §540.
bṏ̀ɯ̀–ဖျုဉ်–To be rough.
bṏ̀ɯ̀–ကဖျုဉ်–To be uneven.
ɔɯ̀ bṏ̀ɯ̀ ɔɯ̀ lၤ–ကနူးကဒုဉ်–Mutter, grumble, complain.
ɔɔɔ bṏ̀ɯ̀–အိဉ်ဘွဉ်ဆု–Be naked.
bɔɔ ɔ lṏ̀ɳ̀–ဘိသလူ–ဘိသန္ဒ–Wild palm, Phœnix palustris, §600.
bɔɔ bɔɔ–ဒီဒိဉ်–An affix, §615, 618.
bɔɔ–ဘိဉ်–Be in prosperity, in good condition.
bɔɔ–ဒီ–bɔɔ bɔɔ–bɔɔ bɔɔ–ဒီဒိဉ်–An affix asking or slightly demanding consent, §449, 492, 564:4, 615.
ဖɔɔ bɔɔ–ဒိကဘိး–A fragrant herb of the Mint tribe.
bɔɯ̀–ဘိ–The name of various things long and cylindrical, as plants with a single stem, the petiole of leaves, and the peduncle of flowers; a numeral affix, §18, 308, 616.
bɔɯ̀–ဘွ–To roll, as cotton on a distaff.
bɔɯ̀–ဒိ–Set up.
bɔɯ̀ ɔɯ̀–ဒိဒၢဉ်–To set up, as bamboos, or a ladder, §540.
bɔɯ̀ ဘံၤယျၤ–ထိသံးမူၤ–To pour off water from boiled rice.
lṏ̀ɔ bɔɯ̀–ဖြိ–To be young, not yet of the age of puberty.
bɔɯ̀–ဒိ–The midrib of a leaf.
bɔɯ̀ ပွၤ်ၤ–ဒိဃီ–The midrib of a leaf.
bɔɯ̀ ɔlṏ̀ɔ–ဘွဲသလိး–A bean, Psophocarpus tetragonolobus, §600. (Maul.) ပွဲဒိၤɔlṏ̀ɔ. bဒိၤɔlṏ̀ɔ
bɔɯ̀–ဘလိ–To cary a message or order; verbal or written.

bɔɯ̀ ɔ lɔ ɔ ɔɔ, bɔɯ̀ ɔ ɔɔ̀ ချိ̀ɳ̀, ɯ̀ စံၤ ɔɔ̀ nɔɔ မၤ ɔ ဘ bဒိၤ ဗṏၤ, ɯ̀ ɔṏ̀ɔ l ကၤ ɔ lɔ ɔɔɔ lɯ̀ ဝဒိၤ bဒိၤ ဗṏၤ, ɯ̀ bɔ ဖျိၤ ဖၤ̀ ဘ ɔɔɯ̀ lɔ̀ ɔṏ̀ɳ̀ မၤ̀ ၈ nɔɔ lɔɔ. ဃ ɯ̀ ɔṏ̀ɔ ɔ lɔ nɔɔ bဒိၤ ɯ̀ ɔṏ̀ɯ̀ မၤ̀ ၈ ဖṏ̀ɔ မ̀ ဂၤ̀ bɔ ဃ bဒိၤ ɔ မṏ̀ ဖျိၤ ဖၤ̀ ဘ ဃ ɯ̀ lဒိၤ lɔɔ ɯ̀ ɔṏ̀ɔ ɔ lɔ nɔɔ ɔɔɯ̀ lɔ̀ ɔṏ̀ɳ̀ မၤ̀ ၈ nɔɔ ဃ ɯ̀ စံၤ ɔဒိ ɯ̀ bɔɯ̀ ɯ̀ ɔṏ̀ɔ ɔ lɔ lɔɔ.

ɯ̀ ɔṏ̀ɔ lɔ မɔɔ l ပှဒိ̀ɳ̀ nɔɔ ɔɯ̀ မၤ̀ ပ ဗ̀ɳ̀ l ဖɔ lဒိၤ ဘṏ̀ lဒိၤ lɔ ဗɔ ɔ ဗဘဲ nɔɔ ဃ ɯ̀ စံၤ ɔဒိ ɔ bɔɯ̀ lဒိၤ lɔɔ. bɔɯ̀ ɔ lɔ ɔ ɔɔ, bɔɯ̀ ɔ ɔɔ̀ lɔ ɔɔ ချိ̀ɳ̀, bɔɯ̀ lဒိၤ bɔɯ̀ lဒိ, ɔɔ̀ ချိ̀ɳ̀ nɔɔ ယဒိ မဒိ̀ ဗ̀ɳ̀ lɔɔ.

bɔɯ̀–ဘိဉ်–To bind up; §525, a numeral affix, §613.
ခṏ̀ɔ bɔɯ̀–ဒိဉ်ဘိဉ်–The knot of hair on a man's head. ɔɔ.
nɯ̀ bɔɯ̀ lɔ–ဒိဉ်ဘိဉ်လဉ်–The sensitive plant, also Desmodium gyroides.
ပမၤပ ɔɔ–မှၢ်ဖိၤဘူးဖိၤ–Species of Nats.
ɔɔ̀–ဘြိ–To repair.
ɔɔ̀ ɯ̀ɔɔ–ဝိၢ်ပှၤဆိ–To afford medical aid, whether a practising physician, or not.
ɯ̀ စံၤ ɔɔ lɔ ɯ̀ ɔɔ̀ nɔɔ ယဒိ bဒိၤ ဗṏၤ, ɯ̀ lဒိၤ ဧṏ̀ɔ nၢ ɔ ရၤ ယဒိ ဂၤ̀, ɯ̀ မɔɔ ယဒိ ဂၤ̀, ɯ̀ ɔဒိ̀ ဣ ɔဒၤ nɔɔ ɯ̀ စံၤ ɔဒၤ, n lဒိၤ ဒဒိ̀ lဒိ̀. ɔ ဝဘိၤ ယံ စံၤ ɔဒှ̀ ɯ̀, ယဒိ ဗ lဒိၤ ɔɔ̀ ɯ̀ ɔ ၈ lɔɔ.

ဧဗဒၤ ခɔ̀ –ကစုဍ–Privately, §419. ɔɔ–ဗဒၤဗ̀ှ̀.
ɔɯ̀–ဘျိ–To be fresh, not salt.
ɔɯ̀–ဘျိ–To be healed.
မၤ ɔɯ̀–မၤဘျိ–To heal, §486.
ɔɯ̀–ဘျုဉ်–To split off splints, §68.
ဝɔɯ̀–ထီကဘျုဉ်–An ear plug made by rolling up something flat.
ဇ ၈ɔ ဇ ɔɯ̀–တ်ဘျုဉ်းတ်ဃုဉ်တ်ဘျုဉ်–A thief, a robber, §614.
ချိ̀ɳ̀ ɔɯ̀ ချိ̀ɳ̀ ɔɯ̀–ကတိၤကဘဉ်းကဘျုဉ်–Speak falsely.
ဘံၤ ɔɯ̀ ဝɔ–သဉ်ကဘုံး–A tree of the Legume tribe.
ɔɯ̀–ဘူး–To hang up, as on a line.
ɔɯ̀–ဘြိ–To cut, intercept, a numeral adverb, §29, 34, 314, 617.
ɔɯ̀–တၢ်–စၢ်–To lop off, §68, 138.
ခɯ̀ ɔɯ̀ ခɯ̀ ɔɯ̀–တဘြိတဘြိးတဘြိဆြိ–Sometimes, occasionally.
bɔ l ɔɯ̀ ɔɯ̀–တဉ်တဘြိဘြိ–Sometimes, occasionally.
ɔɔɯ̀ nɔɔ l ɔɯ̀–တုၤနူးတဘြိ–Then.
ɔɔ ɔɯ̀–အါဘြိ–Many times.
ɔɯ̀–ဝံၤဇ်ၤ–ဘြိဉ်–Hall in a Karen house; a zayat, (Maul.)
ɔɯ̀ɳ̀–ဘူး–To put off, detach from, as a knapsack from the back, or thread from the reel, to exfoliate.
ɔɯ̀ɳ̀–ɔɔ̀–ကဘူး–Thing exfoliated; a particle, §18, 140, 145, 531:5.
ချိ̀ɳ̀ ɔɯ̀ɳ̀ ချိ̀ɳ̀ ɔɯ̀–ကတိၤကဘဉ်းကဘျုဉ်–Speak falsely.
bဒိၤ ɔɯ̀ɳ̀–ဘဲဘူး–Cleaned cotton.
ɔɔ ɯ̀ɳ̀ ɔɯ̀–ဇ ɔɯ̀ɳ̀ ɔɯ̀–ဘျုဉ်ဘြိဉ်ဖိၤ–The swallow, §604.
ɔɔ ɯ̀ɳ̀ ɔɯ̀ ဒူၤ–ဘျုဉ်ဘြိဉ်ဒိၤဝါ–Hirunda esculenta, (Lin.) the bird that builds edible nests, now separated from the swallows, and brought into the tribe of the Swifts, and genus Colocalia.

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သးတျိးတျိး—သန်ဘျိုဉ်ဘျွ—Hibiscus esculentus, the Okra of America. §600.

ဒျိုး—တျွး—Pulverize.

ါ့ဒျိုး—လီးကလဲ—Fall to atoms, §426; have the skin fall off, §531:2.

ဆါ့ဒျိုး—စီးဘျွး—Break into small pieces.

ဒျိးဒ့—တျွးအိဉ်—Be satisfied with food.

ဒျိုး—ဒဒျိုးဒဇိ—တျဉ်—အတျဉ်အစဲါ—Remain over and above.

ဒျိုး—သံ—to be steep.

ဝဲံးဒျိုး—ပါ်စဃဉ်—Inclined supports to brace up the house posts.

ဒျိုး—ဘျွး—throw fuel into the fire, to attach one's self to a person or thing.

ါဒျိုး—တဘျွး—Several, §515. a considerable number, §468:4.

ဒျိုး—ဘျာဉ်—To gore, to dip up as water; a num. aff. §618.

ဒျံးဒျိုး—နိ်ါဝါဖိဉ်—A plant of the natural family Zingiberaceæ.

ဒျိုး—သဘျွး—To peel off, skin.

ဒျိုး—ဘ်ဉ်—shed horns.

ပးါ့ဒျိုး—ထိဉ်လွိ်ါကလှဉ်—Probably the three-toed quail.

ဒျိုး—ံဲံး—A numeral affix, §619.

ဒျံးဒျိုး—ဆးဆွဉ်—Pandanus odorotissimus, §628.

မျိုးဒျိုးမ—မဲ်ဘျိုဉ်—Be blind. ၃၁.

ဒျိုးဇု—တျိဉ်—be young as a tree.

ခါ့ဒွျိုး—ခူဉ်ဘဲဉ်—To dig and pile up.

ဒွျိုး—ဘဲ—Weight of eight grains, an anna, the Kyens, a tribe of men in Burmah.

ဒွျိုးါံးဲ—ဘဲသလိုး—A bean, with an esculent root, sold in bazar. Psophocarpus tetragonolobus, §600. (Tav.) bဇု့ါံးဲ.

ဒွျိုးဘံ့်ခမ—ဘဲသံခူဉ်—Bean, a species of Canavalia, cultivated, §600.

ဒွျိုးဘံ့်ခမမိ့်—ဘဲသံခူဉ်မံ့ာ—Canavalia virosa, a wild species.

မ

မ—A formative.

မရေးါ်ဒိုး—ပြဉ်လဲဉ်—Particle, §42, 287, 621.

ါ့မဲ်—တါမ်ါ—ါ့မတိ့်ါ့မဲ်—တါမူတါမ်ါ—To be lost, §466, 566:2, 623, gone. ၁၁၁.

ါ့မဲ်ဟံး—ဘိုဉ်ကလဲ—Particle, silently, ၆၇.

ါ့မဲ်ဗဒ—" Silent, quiet, §426.

မဲ်—ကမ်ါ—A debt, (Tal.)

ဒ့မာ—မာ—မး—Make, do, work, §420, 708. a prefix, §623.

မားယိ—တီး—To take. ဗစ့

မာဝမး—မးကဖိး—Again, §46, 144.

မာbမ—မးဘူ—To harvest, §58.

မာဒမ့်—မးအာ—Do evil, §59.

ဇမာဒသ—တ်ါမးအသး—It happened, §519:5.

မာသးbဒိါ—မးသးဒ်—Like, §319:6.

မာဒသးbဒိါကဗဃမ—မးသးဒ်နှဉ်း မးသးဒ်နှဉ်ဖိုး မးအသးဒ်နှဉ်ဖိုး—Therefore.

မာဒသးbဒိါကဗဃဝဲံး—မးအသးဒ်နှဉ်သိး—Therefore.

မာ—ကမး—Tree bearing a yellow flower.

မာ—မ်—Prefixed to sentences followed by ါလဲါ, it is used occasionally to denote the precative where မဒ် is more common.

မး—သး—ပဉ်—သး—assume pretend to, §277, 623:2. ၆၂.

မာစဲ့—တံမိ်ါတိုး—မးတိ်ါ—Jujube tree, Zizyphus jujuba.

မာစဲ့ဒွး—ထံမိ်ါတိုးဝါ—A diœcious fruit tree, Otaheitean gooseberry.

မယ—ကမဉ်—To transgress. ၁၃၃. Do a thing wrong, §603:11.

ါ့မယ—လီးကမဉ်—Fall into transgression, §449.

ဇမ ဘးဇမယ—တ်ါသရူးတ်ါကမဉ်—Transgression, §674.

ဘမယ—သမဉ်—Alligator, or crocodile, §616, 439. (Maul.)

မယ.— " " (Tav.)

မယါခး—မးလိဉ်—မဉ်လိဉ်—Order, direct, §425.

မာ—မါ—ဒဖဝံးဒမာ—အဖိအမါ—A wife, §445.

ဘံးမာ—သံဉ်မါ—A concubine.

မာဇမုံ့—မာဘမုံ့—မါသမံး—Sea, (Tal.)

ဓမာ—ကမါ—A tank (Tal.) ၀၂. ကဒ္ဓိးသိ an Oyster, §600, (Tal.)

ဘမာဘမာ—တမါတမါ—Spontaneously, §523, (Tal.)

ဓမာဆ—ကမါခဉ်—An undetermined species of Melia.

ဓမာဆဓbါ—ကမါခဉ်ကဘိ—Neem tree, Melia azadiracta, (Linn.)

ဓမာဆဖဝံး—ကမါခဉ်ပြီဇ—Pride of China, or wild Neem tree, Melia azedarach.

မး—မး—An adverbial particle, §318:6, 622. (Maul.) မ ၇.

မးါဒိ—မးလဲဉ်—An emphatic affix (Tav.) §476.

မး—တ့်ါ—A particle, §188, 231, 428.

မးါမဒိ—မးမဲ်ါ—Balloon vine, or heart seed, Cardiopermum, §600.

မးဒံ့ါ—မဉ်အံး—Cardamoms, §450.

မးဓိုး—မဉ်ပမိ—မဉ်ကဲ—The arnotta tree, Bixa orellana. §535.

မးဓးဒ—မဉ်ကူး—Mangosteen tree. (Tav.) မ့်ဓးဒ. §535.

မးဇဝံ့—မဉ်ထိ—ခံဉ်တံဉ်—Castor-oil plant, §535.

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ပဇွေး—မင်ကျွာ—Tree producing the Shan black dye, Diospyrus mollis.
ပဇျဂု—မင်ဂျွန်—Canna indica, ဖိုးဟွန်ယင်း
ပဇွဝံး—မးကြိုး—Plant, a small species of Commelina.
ပ—မင်—A son in law.
ဘပ—တမင်—Blacksmith.
ဖုlပ—ပွားဒးတၢ်ဖိ—A hunter. ၉၉,
ပၢ—မး—An adverbial particle, §622. (Tav.) ပ.
bၢမစ့bၢပၢ—ဘဉ်ဖိဉ်ဘဉ်မး—Grieve.
မၢ့—ကဖိ—The spleen.
မၢ့—ဖိ—A lick, a small box resembling a pill box, §449.
ဧမၢ့ခွဖိၢ—ထိဉ်ဖိဉ်နဲး—Plants belonging to the Euphorbia and Cactus families, §522, 535. (Maul.) ဘမၢ့ခွဖိၢ.
မၢ့—ဖိ—To bark, §650.
မၢ့—ဖါတၢ်ဂီ—An uncle, §452.
မၢ့စၢဝစၢဒစၢမၢံၢ—ဘိကလု—ဖိးမကု—lady bird beetle, Beetles of the Linnean genus Coccinella, §604.
ဍွံၢ်မၢ့စဖိၢ—ထွံဉ်ဖါကျဲ—Species of mason wasp.
မၢ့ချဖွ—သဉ်ဖိၢကျွၢ—The tamarind tree, Tamarindus indica.
ဇံၢ်မၢ့ပဉ့်—ဉးနပဉ်—A tree of the natural family Apocynaceæ, producing a species of lance wood, Bur. မျက်နှာပန်း
ဒစၢ့ဒမၢ့—အစိအကဖိၢ—Power.
မ့—သဖိဉ်—To succeed in obtaining, as in hunting.
မ့ဂၤ—မ့ကမကၢ်—မငါတနံဉ်—Last year, §478. (Tav. Ran)
ဃဇမ့—ညဉ်ငါဖိ—Generic name for sharks of the genus Squalus, §616.
ဃဇမ့ပဘဉ်—ညဉ်ငါဖိပနှိ—Generic name for hammer-headed sharks of the genus Zygana, §616.
မၢ်ၢမ့်—မံဖိၢ်—To dream, §703.
မ့်ခၢ—မင်ကူး—Mangosteen tree. §535, (Maul.) မခၢ.
lမၢ်—ဖိဉ်ဖွး—The cover to a ဖၢ့ဘဖွ, or large jar.
မၢ်ၤ—သမံၤ—သမ့ၤ—A generic name for trees of the genus Eugenia.
မၢ်ၤ—မ့ဉ်—Nails, hoof.
မၢ်ၤ—ကိဉ်မံဉ်—Yeast, Leaven.
မၢ်ၤ—မ့်—To do or say at random.
ချဝံၤမၢ်ၤnဝံၤ—ချိဉ်နိၢ်အဲဇိၢ်ဖိဉ်ဘိဉ်—A generic name for Patella formed shells.
ပnဲ့သ့မၢ်ၤ—ပနၢ်ဖိဉ်မ့ဉ်—A plant of the genus Pontedera, §628.
ဘၢ်ၤဖဝံ့မၢ်ၤ—ထံမိၢ်ပ့ၢ်—ဖိၢ်လ့ၢ်ဖိၤ—The whirling water beetle.
မၢ်ၤ—မံ—To sleep, 449.
မၢ်ၤnၤ—မံနိၤ—မံလိၤ—Lie down.
မၢ်ၤမၤ—မၢ်ၤဘဟ့်—မံသပ့ၤ—Be sound asleep. ၂၀.
မၢ်ၤဘဒ—All gone to sleep. ၉၀.
မၢ်ၤမၤ—မၢ်ၤဟ့်—မံသပ့ၤ—Sleep.
မၤမၢ်ၤ—သးဝံဉ်—ဘၫဒုၢ်ၤ—To sing praises, sing to sleep.
မၤမၢ်ၤ—ပုဉ်မံ—Lay down an infant to sleep, §449.
မၢ်ၤမ့်—မံဖိၢ်—To dream, §703, 693.
l့်မၢ်ၤ—လိၢ်မံ—A bed.
ဘဓၢမၢ်ၤဘဓၢမၤ—ကမၢကမဉ်—To wonder, be astonished.
ဃမၢ်ၤသိ့—ညဉ်မံခွ—A fish resembling the Barbel, but wants the cirri of that genus, §604.
ဃ မၢ်ၤ သၢ်ၤ nဒၤ nၤ စဒၤ ဟၤ l ဆဓၤ lဓၤ. ဒ ဝၢ်ၤ ဃ nဒၤ ဒ မၢိ သ ဖၤ့ ဝဓၤ, ဒ bၢ်ၤ့ nဒၤ ဒွၤ ဒွၤ သၤ့ သၤ့ ဘၤ့ bၢ်ၤ့ ဟၤ lဓၤ. ဒ nဝံၤ ဖဒ့ ဒဒၤ ဒ့ိ.
မၢဒမၢ်ၤ—မၢဘမၢ်ၤ—မိသမံး—Sea, (Tal.)
ခမၢ်ၤ—ကမံး—A plant of the ginger family, and perhaps of the genus Zingiber.
မၢ်ၤ့—မံ—To be ripe.
မၢ်ၤ့ သၤ့မၢ်ၤ့ သၤ—သၤ့မၢ်ၤ့ သၤမၢ်ၤ့—မံသ့ဉ်မံသး—သ့ဉ်မံသးမံ—To be contented, satisfied.
ဒ့သဘၢ်ၤ့ ဒ့သဘၤ—အိဉ်တစိၤအိတစိၤ—Live on the labors of others.
ဘမၢ်ၤ့စဖၤ—ဖိဉ်ဟွန်—ဖိဉ်လိမ့ဉ်း—A name common to two or three species of Hedychium.
ဘမၢ်ၤ့ခွၤ—သမံကွါ—A name given to two or three plants, one of which is a creeper from the bark of which the Burmans make their paste board.
မၢ်ၤ့—မံၤ—Wild, a name, မ့်.
မၢ်ၤ့ဃံၤသ့မ့်—သဉ်ခဲဇိၤဝိဉ်ကိုဉ်—A tree with alternate leaves bearing a small berry.
ဘမၢ်ၤ့ဒၢ်ၤ့—သမံအံ—The inhabitants of the Deva heavens.
မ့ါ—ခဲ်—A tail.
ဇဓ့်မ့ါ—ပတ့ၤချဲး—Scorpions.
မ့ါၤခဝံၤ—သကံၤ—The shelf over a Karen fire place.
ဖစၢ့ဃၤမ့ါ—ဖိမ့ဉ်ညီး—A plant of the ginger family and probably of the genus Alpinia, ဖိလါခွး Some Karens apply the same name to the Burman. ဆိဖိးတောက်ိ Gloriosa superba.
မ့ါၤ—မ့ၤ—မ့ါၤဒဝံၤဘၢ်ၤဒဝံၤ—Cooked rice, §456. ၉၀.
မ့ါၤဘိၤ—ခဉ်ပ့ဉ်—Wattles.
ချဝံၤမ့ါၤဘစ့်—ချိဉ်မ့ၤတိၤ—The name of several shells, principally of the genus Melania, §66, 600.
ချဝံၤမ့ါၤဘစ့်bၢ်ၤ—ချိဉ်မ့ၤတိၤဖိဉ်လဲဉ်—Shells of the genus Turritella, Screws.
မ့ါၤဘိၤ—မ့ၤတိၤပ်ဝ်—Cooked rice beaten into a glutinous body.
မ့ါၤဝဒ့်ဘဝံၤဟ့ဒၤ—မ့ၤခွဉ်သိ—Rice water, congee.
မ့ိ—မ့ဉ်ဇူ—Fire, §546:7.

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မိၢ်ဒမ့်–မှဉ်အူကမး–Coals of fire.
ဗမ့်မိၢ်ါ်ာ်–ဖိဉ်တံဉ်–The Cicada that often flies into the house at evening.
မိၢ်–ခဲဉ်–The eye, face, §546:7.
မိၢ်–ကခဲဉ်–A knot in wood, and the like.
မိၢ်ဟာ–ခဲဉ်ညါ–Before, §45, 46, 324, 629.
ါ့ကဖၣဒမိၢ်ဟာ–လၢနူဉ်အခဲဉ်ညါ–Besides, §324, 629.
ါ့ဟတံၤဒမိၢ်ဟာ–လၢအံၤအခဲဉ်ညါ– "
မိၢ်ဆၢ်ာ်ဘ့်–ခဲဉ်ဝံးသူ–To be dizzy, or faint.
မိၢ်ဧဒူဆဲံ–ခဲဉ်တူၢ်ဖိဉ်–Forehead.
မိၢ်ါ့ဒဉ်–ခဲဉ်လီၤသပ္ပါ–To have the countenance fall.
မိၢ်ဧတံၢါ့–ခဲဉ်ထံထိၤ–Weep. ၆.
မိၢ်ဧတံၢ–ခဲဉ်ထံ–Tears. ၃၅.
ဏ္ဍာမိၢ်–ဟ္ဉ်ခဲဉ်–Wash the face.
မိၢ်ါ့ဩၤ–ဆါခဲဉ်–Dislike, unwillingness to contemplate an object, §548.
ဘမိၢ်ဘ့်–တိနဲဒိၤသူ–A flowering shrub of the genus Memecylon, §600.
မၢမိၢ်–မှၢ်–The sun; creeping plants; a particle, §33, 315, 627.
မိၢ်–ခဲး–Sand, §638.
မိၢ်–ထိ–To box, strike with the fist, §677.
ဘမိၢ်စဒိၢ်ဝိၢ်–A plant, perhaps a species of Linaria.
မိၢ်–ဟံၢ်–မံၤ–To be wild, uncultivated, a name; be cooked, §611:3. numeral affix, §624, 424.
ဒမိၢ်ဒဘ–အမံၤအသဉ်–A name.
မိၢ်ဒဉ်–မံၤဟ္ဉ်–A father, or mother in law.
မိၢ်ါ်ကျၢ–မံၢ်ါ်ကျၢ–ဟ္ဉ်လၢ်ကျိ–The country, with inhabitants, §567:2, forest. ၉၃.
မၢမိၢ်–မၢမံၢ်–သုမံ–Ripen fruit by covering it up in a hole, with fuel and fire.
မိၢ်ဧစဒၢ–သဉ်မံၤယိၤ–သဉ်မံၤညီၤ–A cat.
ဂဉ်မိၢ်–တမံၤမံၤ–Something. ၂. ၂၃.
မဒိ–မှၢ်–Interrogative particle, §630:2.
မဒိ–မး–မၢ–ဒိၤ–ဒ်–Equivalent to the verb to be, when connecting the subject and predicate, §630:1. 420.
မဒိ–ဇ–ဒ်–ဖိး–Because, §630.
မဒိစၢ–ဇ–မှၢ်လီၤ–ဖိး–Because.
မဒိ–ဒ်–တကွၢ်–Precative particle, §318:4.
မဒိ–ဘစ့–lစါ–ဒ်–သုတ–တဝ့ၤ–Prohibitive particle, §318:5.
မဒိbအိၢ်ကဖၣဇ–ဒ်ဒ်နူဉ်းဒ်ဒ်နူဉ်ဖိး–Therefore, 318:7.
မဒိ–ဆး–မိၢ်မေဒိခဲံဟစၢ–ဖိဉ်ဖြဲခဲဉ်ဆး–To be ashamed.
မဒိ–ဒိၢ်ဆီၢ်–A species of Indigo, §600. Bur. ခဲး
ဌၢ်ာမဒိ–ဟ့်သမဉ်–Species of Millet.
ဌၢ်ာမဒိ–နိၤသ့ဉ်ဖဒိ–a beetle, the male of which is distinguished by protuberances on the head and thorax, resembling a pair of large mandibles. It belongs to the Megasominæ.
မၤါမဒိ–မးခဲၢ်–Balloon vine, or heart seed, Cardiospermum, §600.
ဒဒိၤမဒိ–မ့မ့ၢ်–If be, but, §323, 713:3.
ဒဒိၤမဒိbအိၢ်ကဖၣဇ–ဒဒိၤမဒိbဝံၤ–မ့မ့ၢ်ဒ်နူဉ်ဖိး–If it be thus, therefore,
ဒဒိၤါမဒိbအ–မ့တမ့ၢ်ဘဉ်–If it not be, but.
မဒိါ့–မဒိါ–ဇ–မှၢ်လီၤ–ဖိး–မ့ၢ်လၢ–ဖိး–Because, §630, 420.
မဒိဂိၢ်ကဖၣဒဘိၤ–တမ့ၢ်ထဲ–Not merely that.
မဒိ–မ့ၢ်–If, (Tav.) §432. ဒဒိၤ
မဒိၤဘဖၣ–မ့သူ–A setting pole.
မဒိၤဖဒိ–နိဉ်ဝ်–A paddle. ၂၆.
ဘဂိၢ်မဒိၤဖဒိ–သနူနိဉ်ဝ်–A rudder.
မဒိၤဖဒိဝၣ–သဲကဉ်–A paddle made of a flattened bamboo.
ဂဲ့မဒိၤဈ–သဲဘိမှဉ်ပြိဖိၤ–A tree producing Gamboge, Garcinia pictoria.
မဒိၤသ့ဘၤ–ဖိဆိယဲၤ–Tree, a species of Bignonia.
မဒိၤဂ့–ထိးမိၢ်ဟ့်အခဲဉ်ဆံဉ်–ထိးမိၢ်အရူ–Plant, a species of Vitis.
ဈရေမဒိၤ–ကရဲခဲး–A tree that produces Sandal wood.
မဒိၤါ်ံ့–ကျဲး–A wedge.
မဒိၤဗွဒိၤမဈ–စဲသဲမှဉ်–A prostitute.
မဒိၣ–ခဲ–To vegetate, grow, §435, 523, a tooth, §466, tusk, §498:2.
မဒိၣ–ခဲဉ်–A mole, or natural mark.
ဘမဒိၣ–ဘမဒိၣ ဘဈဒိ့–သးဟိၤ–သူဉ်ဟိၤသးဇူး–to fear, §428, 490:4.
မဒိၣ–အံဉ်–to put forth convolute leaves as the plantain.
မဒိၢ–ကခဲ–A widow, or widower; be in widowhood, §488. ၆.
မဒိ့–ကမဲၤ–To hold a concert of different parts, as birds.
မဒိ့–ထ့ဉ်–To be plump as a young child.
မၣ့–မ့–သမ့–To live, §516:3.
ဒ့မၣ့–မၢ–To send, cause to do, ၇၀. a particle, §449, 456, 546:4, 625, 556
မၣ့–မၢ–A thousand rupees.
ကၣ့မၣ့–နၢမ့–Be odoriferous; to kiss.
ဖဝံၤမၣ့ဘ့–ဆိမံၤဓိၢ်ဘိ–ဖိဓိၢ်ဘိ–A plant, Globba Careyana.
ဘမၣ့ဒမိၣ်–ထိဉ်ဖြဉ်နဲး–Plant of the genus Euphorbia, §522, 535. Tav. ဘမၣ့ဒမိၣ်.
ဝါၤဒ့မၣ့–ဆိမံၤမဲဉ်မှံ–A fern of the genus Lycopodium, the Ground pine.
ဝါၤဒ့မိၢ်မၤမၣ့ဖၣဝံး–ဒူဉ်ဖြဲဒ်မၢ–ဖိမ့ၢ်မၢ–A species of fern,
မၣ့–ဒ်ဖြဉ်–A nephew, or neice.

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ဝမ့ဂ့–ကနိုး–to put forth the spadix for fruit.

မဒ့–မူး–To be sick from eating poisonous things, to be intoxicated, §603:5.

မဂ–မှိ်–The sun ; creeping plants ; a particle, §33, 315, 627.

မဂမျိုး–မှိ်–The sun.

မဂ–ဒမဂဒါး–မှိ်–အမှိ်အလါ–The time, period, §543:1. ၇၃.

ါံမဂါ့ဇ့–လာ်မှိ်လိုးစိုး–A stalactite.

မဂ–မ–မှိ်–A particle, §33, 315, 627.

မ့ဂး–မဂကံ–မ့ဂး–မငါတနုံ့–Last year, §478. (Tav. Ran.)

မဂကံ–မဝံဂး–မှိ်ဂံ်တနုံ့းမအိ– " (Maul.)

ဩမဂခဝံး–မကိ်ဒ်–Just now past, §449.

မဂဒ့်ဝဇာဒ့–မှိ်ဆွဉ်ဒိုးထိဉ်–Early in the morning.

ဗအ့်မဂဂ–မှိ်ဟါခိုဂ်ါ်–One of the Cicadas heard singing at evening.

မဂ–သူဉ်–Hail.

ဇံာ်မဂ–ဆံးမှိ်–Name of the month corresponding in part to September.

ဖဇာမဂဂ–ဖိကာ်ဃံဉ်–One of the names of the Mirabilis, or Four o'clock.

ဖဇာမဂဒမ့–သနုးစဉ်–A tree, a species of Unona, §628.

ဩ့မဂ–ဘိမှိ်–A kingdom. ဩ့မ့

ဘံ့မဂ–သွဉ်မှဉ်–Fuel, §443.

မဂ–မ့်–An animal resembling the water Leech, found in water, which is said to go up the nostrils of cattle while drinking and kills them.

မဂဒဒ်–ခိုဂ်ါ်–The primary, from which derivatives proceed, the body, main or principal thing. (Tav.) မဝံာဒဒ်–မဝံဒဒ်.

ဗမဂဒဒ်ဗ့ါဒ့–ညဉ်သုဉ်ဖိဉ်လဲဉ်–A salt water fish of the Percidæ or Perch family, nearly related to the Bass, or Wrasse.

ဗမဂဒဒ်ဇံာ်ဘျဂ–ညဉ်သုဉ်ထံဘျါ–A fresh water fish described as of the Perch tribe, resembling fish of the genus Labrax.

ဗ မဂ ဒဒ် ကဗ မဂ ဒ ဘၫ ဝတ့ ဆ့, ဒ ဂဘ့ ဒဗ ါ၌ ဒ ဆ္ဂံာ့ ါ ခဒဂ ကဗ ဖံၫ ဖၤ ါစဂ. ဒမဂ ဒဒ် ကဗ, မဂ ဒဘၫ ဋ္ဌါၫ ခါဂ, ဒဝံဃ် ါ ခစဂ ကဗ က့ စဒ့ ဗဂ ါ ခစဂ ါစဂ. ဒ ဧစဂ ါ ခစဂ ဒဗ ါ ဧဂ ါစဂ. ဒဘၫ က b ့b့ ါစ့.

မဒ့–မူဉ်–Particle, marking the feminine gender, §626.

မဒ့ခစဂါ၌–မဒ့ခဝံၫါ၌–မှဉ်ကိုးလိ်ာ်–Satan, §585:2, 468.

မဒ့ဒဒ်–မှဉ်ပ်ာ်–Woman of mature age.

မဒ့ဆ္ဂ–မှဉ်ဆ္ဂါ–Hermaphrodite.

ဖုမဒ့ဒဒ်ဒကံ့ဇဖ့ဖဒ့–သွဉ်တးဆွဉ်–a shrub of the family Rubiaceæ, and probably of the genus Randia.

ဩမဒ့ဗဒ်–ကလိး–Man eating monsters. ၁၈.

ဖုမဒ့–ဖိဒ်မှဉ်–A female, a woman, §466.

မဂ–ဖိး–Numeral affix, §18, 298, 628.

မဂါဝံ့–ဇိါမှိ်–A multitude. ၄၂.

ါမဂ–တမှ–Affix of number, §652.

မဂါ–ဒဇာမဂါဇဖ့ါမဂါ–မှဉ်–အိဉ်မှဉ်ဆိးပါ၊–To be comfortable, happy, §430, 490:3.

ဩဒမဂါ–တာ်ဃမှဉ်–ဩဒဒဒာဩဒဒ်မဂါ–တာ်အခုဉ်တာ်အမှဉ်–Happiness, comfort.

မဂါါ၊–မှဉ်လ၊–To enjoy.

မ၊မဂါမော၊ါ၊–Make a feast. ၅.

မဂါ–မှုဉ်–Dust, or powder.

ဩ့မ့–ဘိမှိ်–A kingdom. ဩ့မဂ.

မဒ၊ခဝံး–A short period, §449, 497:2.

ါမဒ၊ခဝံး–Just now. မဝံခဝံး. Math 26.

ဘံာ်မဒ၊မေ့ဒဘံာ်ဖဝံ့မ့–ခိါလ့ာ်ဖိ၊–A name common to various kinds of water beetles.

ဘံာ်မဒ၊မေ့ဒဖာဝဝံာ–ခိါလ့ာ်ဖိ၊ဇးမိဉ်–Large water beetles, the Dytiscidæ.

ဘံာ်မဒ၊မေ့ဒဖဝံာ–ခိါလ့ာ်ဖိ၊ဗြိဖ၊–Whirling water beetles, the Girini, or whirlwigs.

ါမဒ၊–သိလမှဉ်–Generic name for trees of the Ebony family, Diospyrus, §535. ၁၂၁.

ါမဒ၊ဇာံာ်–တရုးမှုး–Species of Diospyrus grown in on tide waters.

မဒ၊–သမှုး–Name sometimes applied to the Horse Mango ခဝံးဖာဝဝံာ. §600.

မဒ၊ဘံာ်ဃ့ါ၌့–The sea, or estuaries of large rivers. ၂၂.

မဒာ့ခဝံာ–မဒာ့–မှုဖိဉ်–Heaven, §462, 473.

ဖဇာမဒာ့ါ့–ဖိဂ်ါ်–Weed producing Camphor, a species of Blumia, §535.

မဒာ့ဒ၊–မှ်ဃါ–A nat, a term of respectful salutation, §695.

ဖဇာမဒာ့ဒ၊–ဖိမှ်ဃါ–A fragrant orchideous flower.

မဒာ့–မှုး–Marriage feast, (Tal.) ၅.

ဝါာ့မဒာ့–တလးမှုး–A bride, or bridegroom.

ဘမဒာ့–သမှုး–Measles, (Tal.)

ဖာ့မဒာ့–သဗ၊မှုး–The soot that gathers on cooking pots. ၀၉.

မဒာ့ါ့–ကမှ၊လိ်–Plants of several species of Amaranthus, §554:9.

မဝံ–ခိါ–A mother, §429, an affix of gender, §11, 326, 631:2.

မဝံ–က–the characteristic prefix of the future tense, would. ၁၅၁. §420, 631:1, 530:2. ၉၁.

မဝံဂဒ်–မဂါ–An aunt, §10.

မဝံ–ခိဉ်–To wish, a particle, §631:2.

မဝံဒဒ်–မဝံာဒဒ်–ခိါဂ်ါ်–The primary, from which derivatives proceed, the body, principal thing.(Maul.) မဂ၊ဒဒ်.

ဍါ့မဝံ–ဆဲမှါ–Heavy rain.

ဩမဝံ–ဘၫမဝံ–ဒမဝံ–သါခိဉ်–A particle, §704.

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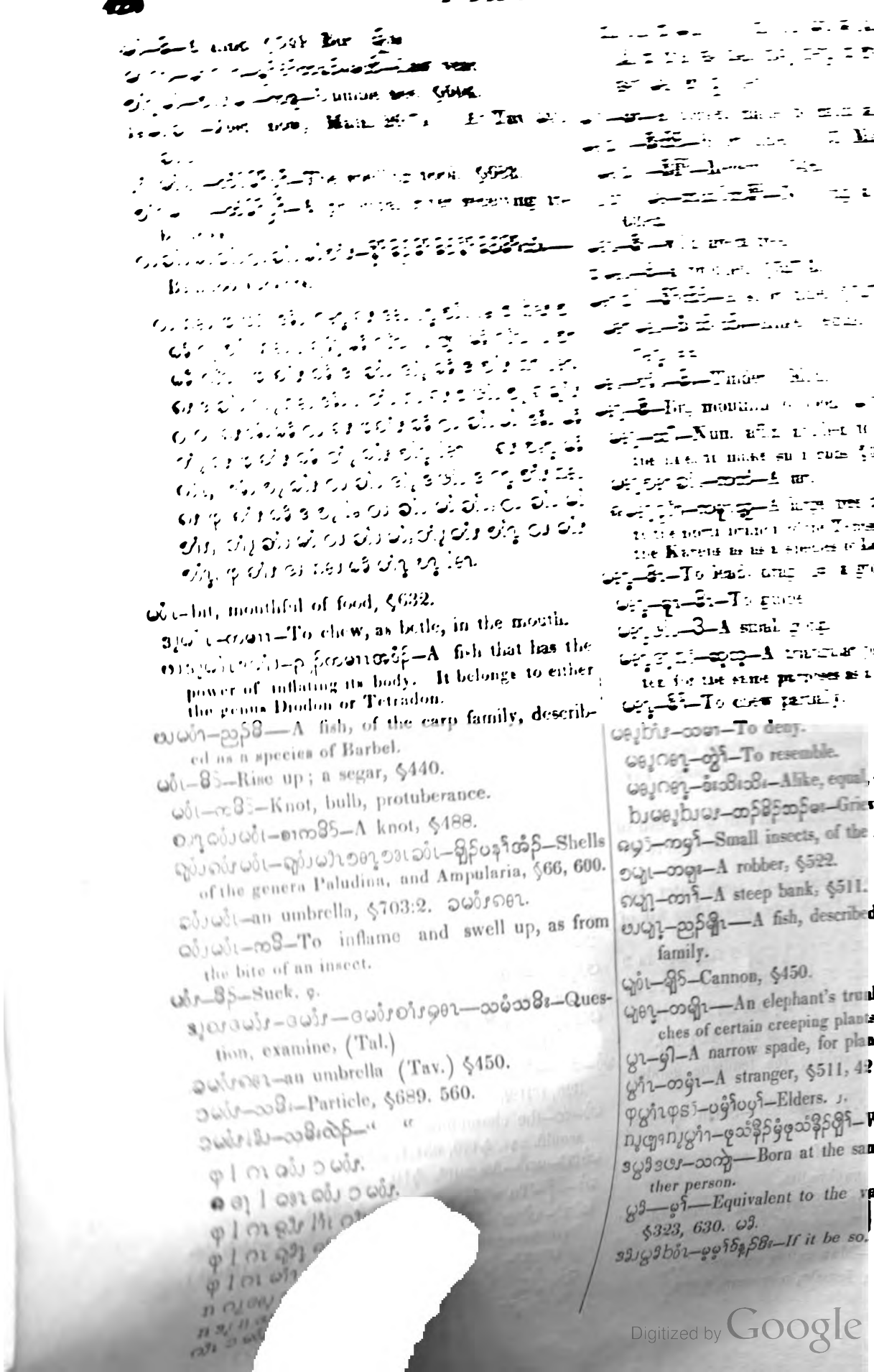

ယံ်—bit, mouthful of food, §632.

ဒျုံ်ကြာ—To chew, as betle, in the mouth.

ကြာဖူးပေါက်ငါး—ဂုံကြာကောင်ငါး—A fish that has the power of inflating its body. It belongs to either the genus Diodon or Tetradon.

ငယ်ငါ—ညှဉ်ဖွ—A fish, of the carp family, described as a species of Barbel.

ယံ်—ဖြိ—Rise up; a segar, §440.

ယံ်—ကဖြိ—Knot, bulb, protuberance.

ဝက္ခယံ်ယံ်—စကဖြိ—A knot, §488.

ယွဲ်ယံ်ယံ်—ယွဲ်ယျိုးစဉ်ဒေသံ်—ရှိဉ်ပနှိုင်ဉ်—Shells of the genera Paludina, and Ampularia, §66, 600.

ယံ်ယံ်—an umbrella, §703:2. ခမံ်ဂစေး.

ယံ်ယံ်—ကဖြိ—To inflame and swell up, as from the bite of an insect.

ယံ်—ဖြဉ်—Suck, v.

နှုတ်ခယံ်—ခယံ်—ဇယံ်စဂံ်ဂစး—သမံသဖြး—Question, examine, (Tal.)

ခမံ်ဂစေး—an umbrella (Tav.) §450.

ဒယံ်—သဖြး—Particle, §689. 560.

ဒယံ်ဖြး—သဖြးလဲဉ်—" "

ဖု ၂ ဂ ယံ် ဒယံ်.

ဖု ၂ ဂ ယံ် ဒယံ်.

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ပ–ယ—First personal pronoun, singular number, §420, 636.
ပၚ–ဖိ်—To swim.
ပၚဘၟ–ညါသူး—Tobacco, §535, 594.
ပၚဂၚ–ညိန္ဒိ်—To be accustomed, §471, 527.
ပၚ–ယ်—Formative particle, in terms connected with the rigging of a ship, §173, 452.
ပၚစၤ–ယ်ထူဉ်—Mast.
ပၚလ–ယ်လဉ်—Sail.
ပၚကျံၤ–ယ်ဖျၤ—Ropes connected with the sail.
ပၚစၤကျံၤ–ယ်ထူဉ်ဖျၤ—Stays of a mast.
ဖဒ္ဒဖဒၚ—Poverty, more usually, ဖဒ္ဒဖဒပ.
ပၚ–ဗၢ–ဒါ—and occasionally ပၚ, interrogative particle following a negation, §637, ၁၁၃.
ဗၤ–ကယၤ—A hundred, §428.
ပၚ–ညဉ်—Fish, §604, 559.
ဖဒပ–တ်ညဉ်—Flesh, §613.
ဖစၢပၚဒွံၤ–ဒိညဉ်ဃီ—A fragrant paraphyte.
ပၚလ–သညဉ်—Generic name for several plants that produce Indigo.
ပၚလမံၤ–သညဉ်သွဉ်ဃီဉ်—Asclepias tinctoria.
ပၚဂဝံၤဖဝံၤ–ညဉ်ခဉ်ဆူဉ်—Barbels, or cirri.
ပၚဘံၤဖဝံၤ–ညဉ်အသံဉ်—Per-operculum.
ပၚဒဂၚစံၤ–ညါအနှါ—Sub-operculum, and inter-operculum.
ပၚဒဂၤ–ညဉ်အရူ—Dorsal fin.
ပၚဒစံၤ–ညဉ်အဒံး—Pectoral, ventral, or anal fin.
ပၚဒမိလ–ညဉ်အမဲ်လဉ်—Caudal fin.
ပၚဂခဧတွ–ညဉ်အဂုဉ်တိၤ—The lateral lines on some fish.
ဒွပၢ–ညး—To intreat.
ပၢ–ညါ—Before, a particle, §442, 448, 531:2, 638.
ါဖၢ–လၢညါ—A particle, §638.
ါဖၢါခၢ–လၢညါဒိ— " within, §638.
စခၢပၢ–ဆူညါ—Hereafter.
မျိၤပၢ–မဲ်ညါ—Before, §629.
ါဘဖၚဒမျိၤပၢ–လၢနှဉ်အမဲ်ညါ—Besides, §629.
ါဖဝံၤဒမျိၤပၢ–လၢအံၤအမဲ်ညါ— "
ဖဒၢပၢ–ဒူဉ်ညါ—Plants of the genus Crinum; §628, name of the month corresponding in part to May.
ပၢ–Affixed to the plural affix ါဖၚပပ.
ပၢ–Interogative particle Mat. 27:13. more usually, ပဘဲ.
ပၤ–ယဉ်—To tear, §460, the wild plantain, §450, 600.
ပၤဖျၤ–ယဉ်ဖျၤ—Musa glauca, §600.
ပၤဖျံၤ–ထဲ်ထီသူ—A variety of the plantain, or Banana.
ဖၚပၤ–တ်ကံးညဉ်—Rags, cloth.
ဖဒ္ဒဖၚပၤ–တ်ဒြိဉ်တ်ယဉ်—Poverty. ဖဒ္ဒဖဒပ.
ယ–ကညး—To persuade, urge.
ဘယ–တယး—To guess, §522.
ဟ့ bဉ့–သယီ—Turmeric, §450.
ဟ့ ဘ–ဟ့ ဘ့ဟ့ ဘ–သးကညီၤ–သူဉ်ကညီၤသးကညီၤ—Mercy, §486.
ဓဟ့–ကညီ—To refuse, deny.
ဟ့–ယၤ—To stretch forth the hand, as when about to strike.
ဟ့–သကိၤ—The egg plant, of the genus Solanum, §600.
ပဟ့—ပံၤယိၤ—ပယိၤ—The Burmese, (Maul.) §567.3.
ဓဒၤစ့–ယူးယိဉ်—To respect.
ပဒ့ဝိဉ့–ယိ်ဒ့—The loins.
ခဒ့ပဒ့–ယိ်ဒြိဉ်ဖျံၤ—A woman's girdle.
ဓပဒ့–ဓပဒ့ဓပဒ့–ကညီ်–ကထူကညီ်—Be awe, fear, or shame inspiring, §419.
ဓပဒ့ဘဂၤ–ကညီ်တုဝ်—Be dread inspiring.

ဖ ါ ဖ စိၤ ဝဒိ ဒ ဓ ပဒ့ ဂဓပ မၤ ဒ ဘ bဒိၤ ဗိၤ ါဓၤ. ဒဓပ ဝဒိ ဓ ပဒ့ ဂ်ိ, ဓ ပဒ့ ဂ့, ဓ ပဒ့ ဒဓပဒပ် ဒပ်, ဘဒ့ မ်ိ့ ါဓၤ.

ဓ ပဒ့ ဂ့ ဂဓပ မၤ ဒ ဘ bဒိၤ ဗိၤ. ဖ ဝဲ့ ဖ ဒပ် ဂဓပ မဒိ ဒ ပမ့ bပ ဖ ဓဲ ဒ ယိ့ ဃ ဝဒိ ဒ ဓဖ့ ဒ ဘဲ ဒ ါိၤ ဒ ဘဒိ့ ဒ ဒ့ ဒ ဒဓၤ ဒ မျိၤ ဒ ဂၤ ါ မဓ့ ဂဓ့ bပ ဝဒိ ဖ ဃ ဖ ဒဒိ ဝ ဃ့ ဖ စိၤ ဖ ဝဲ့ ါ ဂၤ ဓ ပဒ့ ဓ ဃ့.

ဃ ဖ ဝဲ့ စိၤ ရ့ ဖ ါ ဒ ဗျိၤ ဘံၤ ဖ ဖျဲ့ ဂဓပ ပ ဒဒိ ဝပbပ ဃ ဖစိၤ bဒိၤ ဗိၤ, ဓ ဇဒ် ဘံၤ ဗျိ, ဖ ဘံၤ ဇဓ့ ဖ ဘံၤ ဂဓ့ ဗိၤ ဗ ဝပ bပ ဂဒ့ ဇဝံၤ ဗျိ. ဃ ဒ ဒွဂ်ၤ ဖျဲ့ၤ ဒ ဇ့ ဖျဲ့ၤ ဝဘၤ ဝပ ါဓၤ. ဃ မဒိ ဒ ဝပ ဖ ဂဓပ ဒ မျိၤ ဘံၤ ါ့ ဃ ဂ့ ဝဘၤ ဝပ ါဓၤ. မဒိ ဖ ဘ မဒိပ ဘ ဖျဒိ့ ဖ ဒ ါဲ့ ဃ ဖ စိၤ ဝဒိ ဓ ဗ ဂ့ ါဓၤ.

ဖ ဘ ဒဲ့ ဂဘၤ, ဖ မၚ ဇ် ဖဝံၤ ဘ ဆ ဖ မၚ ဒဲ့ ဖဘ ဒဲ့ ဂဘၤ ဂဘၤ ဃ ဖ ဒဒိ ဝပ ါဖ ဒ ဒဓပ bဝံ့ ဒဓပ ဖဘ ဃ ဖ ဗဝံ bမ့ ဒဒိ. မဒိ ဒ ဓပ ဖ ဘ မဒိ ဖ မျိၤ ဃ ဖစိၤ bဒိၤ ဗိၤ, ဓ ဇဒ် ဘံၤ ဗျိ, ဖ ါ ဂၤ ဒဓပ bဝံ့ ဘဒိ့ ဃ ဖ ဗဝံ ဖ ဆ့ bမ့ ဒဒိ. ါ bပ ဖ ဗဝံ ဇ်ၤ ဖဝံၤ ဘ ဃ ဖ ဗဝံ bမ့ ဒဒိ. ဓ ပဒ့ ဓ ဇ့. ဃ ဖ ဘ့ ဓဖပ ဘ့ ဝဘ ဖ ဂ့ ါဓၤ. ဃ ဖ စိၤ ဝဒိ ဓ ပဒ့ ဂ် ါ ဓၤ.

ဇ ါ ဖ စိၤ ဇ ဝဒိ ဒ ဓ ပဒ့ ဓ ပဒ့ ဒဲ့ ဒဲ့ ဂဓပ မၤ ဒ ဘ bဒိၤ ဗိၤ, ဂၤ ဘဓၤ ဝဒိ ဖ ဆ့ ဘ ဝဒိ ဒ ဆ ဘ ဘံၤ ဆ့ ဇ bဒိၤ ဖ ဝဝံၤ ဒပ ဒပ ဒဒိ. ဂ် bဒိၤ ဖ ဝဝံၤ ဒပ ဒပ ဒဒိ. ဖ ဒဒိ ဆ့ ဝဲ့ ဖဒပ ဆ့ ဖ ဒဒိ ါ ဆ့

မိုံ—မိ—A kind, §549. Bur. မျိုး

ဝံကၤ—မၤဂၤ်ၤ—မုၢ်ဂီၢ်တနုံဉ်းမတိ—Last year.

ဘိၢ်မိုံ—ဘဝၤမိုံ—ကၡ—Humble bee, §604.

ါမိုံဆိုဝံၤ—Just now, Math. 26:71. At Tav. မဒၢ ဆိုဝံၤ.

ါဂၤမိုံဒဉ်—လိၢ်မြိၢ်ဟ့ၢ်—The spelling book, §683.

ဘၤ်မိုံဒဉ်—ထိမြိၢ်ဟ့ၢ်—A principal river receiving tributaries.

ဝၤဆိုၤမိုံဆိုၤဝၤဆိုၤမိုံဘၤ်ၤ—နြိၢ်ခြဉ်မြိၢ်ခြဉ်နြိၢ်ခြဉ်မြိၢ်ထံး—Bamboo suckers.

ဝၤ ကဖၣ ဖု ဖျိၤ ဒဩၤ ဂဖၣ် လ ဒဖၣ ါၢ် ဘျိၤ ါခ် ဒ bၣ် ဘၤ ဝဩ် ဂၢ် ဘ်ံ ကဖၣ ါ ချဩ်ၤ် မဩ် ဂါၤ, ါ ဇျာ် မဩ် ဂါၤ, ါ ဘၢ မဩ် ဂါၤ, ဖု စၢံၣ် ဝဩ် ဒ ဆံၤ် ဖ်ံ ဝဩ် ဒ ဘ်ံၣ် ကၢ ါဖၢ. လ ဒ ဆံၤ် ဖ်ံ် ကဖၣ ဒဩၤ ါ ဘံၤ် bၣ လ ဒ ဖံၤ် ဘ်ံ ဂ ရုၢ်ၣ် ဝၤဝၤ လ ဒဩၤမဩ် ဝၤ လ ဖုစၢံၣ် ဝဩ် ဝၤ ဆံၤ်မံ. ဒဩၤ မဩ် ဘံၤ် လ ဖု စၢံၣ် ဝဩ် ဘံၤ် ဝဲၣ် ဘ်ံ် ါဖၢ. လ ပမ့ မဩ် ဂါၤ, ဒဩၤ ဘ်ံ် ဝဲၣ် ဝၤ ဆံၤ် ဖ်ံ် ဒ ဖံၤ် ဒ ကၤ် ဘၢံၣ် ကဖၣ လ ဖု စၢံၣ် ဝဩ် ဒ ဘ်ံ် ါ လ ဝၤ ဆံၤ် မံ ဆံၤ်, ဝၤ ဆံၤ် မံ ဘၢံၣ်, ဘံၤ် ဆံၤ် မံ ဝၤ ဆံၤ် မံ်, ဘံၤ် ဝဲၣ် ဘ်ံ် ဝၤ ဝဲၣ် ဘ်ံ်, ဖု စၢံၣ် ဖ ကဖၣ မဩ် ဟံၤ် ဟ့ ါဖၢ.

မိုံၤ—bit, mouthful of food, §632.

ဒ့မိုံၤ—ကမၢၤ—To chew, as betle, in the mouth.

ဃဒ့မိုံၤဒဝံၤ—ညဉ်ကမၢၤအဝိဉ်—A fish that has the power of inflating its body. It belongs to either the genus Diodon or Tetradon.

ဃမိုံၤ—ညဉ်မိ—A fish, of the carp family, described as a species of Barbel.

မိုံၤ—မိဉ်—Rise up; a segar, §440.

မိုံၤ—ကမိဉ်—Knot, bulb, protuberance.

စၤ်ဝိုံမိုံၤ—စၢကမိဉ်—A knot, §488.

ချိုံဆိုံမိုံၤ—ချိုံမျိၤစဈ်ဒၤဆိုၤ—ချိဉ်ပနှၢ်အိဉ်—Shells of the genera Paludina, and Ampularia, §66, 600.

ဆိုံမိုံၤ—an umbrella, §703:2. ခမံၤဒၤ.

ဝိုံမိုံၤ—ကမိ—To inflame and swell up, as from the bite of an insect.

မိုံၤ—မိဉ်—Suck. ၄.

ဒ့ဘၤဒမိုံၤ—ဒမိုံၤ—ဒမိုံၤစၢံၤ်ဒ့ဈဒၤ—သမံသမိး—Question, examine, (Tal.)

ခမံၤ်ဒၤ—an umbrella. (Tav.) §450.

ဘမိုံၤ—သမိး—Particle, §689. 560.

ဘမိုံၤါမြ—သမိးလဲဉ်—" "

ဖု ါ ဂၤ ဝဲံ ဘ မိုံၤ.

ဇ ဖျ ါ ဒဈ ဝဲံ ဘ မိုံၤ.

ဖု ါ ဂၤ ဇြံၤ် ါၤ် ဂါၤ ဘ မိုံၤ.

ဖု ါ ဂၤ ချိ ဈြ ဘ မိုံၤ.

ဖု ါ ဂၤ မၢံ ဒဖ့ ဘ မိုံၤ.

ဂ ဂ့ ဒဖ့ ဘ မိုံၤ.

ဂ ဒ့ ဂ ဖ ဒဖ့ ဘ မိုံၤ.

ဂါၤ ဘ မိုံၤ.

bၣ ါဝံ ဘ မိုံၤ. bၣ ါဝံ မဂ ခ ါမြ. ဘ မိုံၤ ဝဩ် ခ ါမြ ဖု စၢံၣ် ဖ ကဖၣ bမြ် bဒ့, ဖု ဘၣ် ဟၣ် ဂျ ဘျိၤ. ဂ ဒဖျ် မဒ့ ဗဝံ ဆွ ါဒဂၤ.

မိုံၤ—မၢ—A picket, made to catch animals.

မဒ ဆိုံၤ—ဒိကိဉ်—Short time, §635. Matt. 26:73.

မဒ ဆိုံၤ—မိမြိၢ်—Recent, §548.

ါဟံၤါမဒ—တယိဉ်တဒြိၢ်—Not long, a short time, §34, 639:2.

မဒၤ—မြၤ—wild areca tree.

ဖုမဖၣ—ဝံ—a prophet, §527:3.

မဒၢဆိုံၤ—မြိၢ်ကိဉ်—A short time, §527:3.

မဒၢမဒ—ဒိးသိးသိး—Alike, equal, §633, 635. မဒ့ ဂဒ့. ၁၄.

မဒၤ—ဗျိၤ—မိး—Tinder, (Maul.)

မဒ့—မိ—Bit, mouthful of food. မိုံၤ.

မဒ့—ယိ—Num. affix, applied to cuds of betle and the like, to make such cuds, §330.

မဒ့်ဘဒၢဆိုံၤ—ကတံ—A jar.

ဓမဒ့်ဘျိၢ်—ကမ္ဘၤသ္ဆ—A large tree that gives its name to the north branch of the Tenasserim, regarded by the Karens as as a species of Lagerstrœmia.

မဒ့—မြၤ—To lead, drag; ၂၀. a gong, §448.

မဖ့—မ့ၤ—မြၤ—To guide.

မဒ့ဖိုံ—မိ—A small gong.

မဒ့ဒ့်ဂ်—ဆ့လ့—A triangular piece of metal beaten for the same purposes as a gong.

မဒ့—မြိၢ်—To chew partially.

မဒ့ဘံၤ်—သမၢ—To deny.

မဒ့ဂဒ့—တွိၢ်—To resemble.

မဒ့ဂဒ့—ဒိးသိးသိး—Alike, equal, §33, 635. မဒၢမဒ bၣမဒ့bၣမၣ—တဉ်မိဉ်ဆဉ်မး—Grieve.

ဓမ့ဂ်—ကမ့်—Small insects, of the genus Thrips.

ဘမျၤ—တမ့ၤ—A robber, §522.

ဓမျ့—ကၢၢ်—A steep bank, §511.

ဃမျ့—ညဉ်မြၤ—A fish, described as of the Cat fish family.

ယ့ိုၤ—မြိဉ်—Cannon, §450.

ယ့ဒ့—တမြၤ—An elephant's trunk, the lateral branches of certain creeping plants.

ယ့ၤ—မ့ၢ်—A narrow spade, for planting.

ယ့ၢံၤ—တမ့ၤ—A stranger, §511, 421.

ဖုယ့ၢံၤဖုဒ်—ပမ့်ၢ်ပမ့်ၢ်—Elders. ၂.

ဂ့ဗျဓဂ့ယ့ၢံၤ—ဖုသ်ိဉ်မံဖုသ်ိဉ်ဟြိၢ်—Wake up wild.

ဒယ့ိဒဖၣ—သကဲ့—Born at the same time with another person.

ယ့ိ—မ့်ၢ်—Equivalent to the verb to be, like ဒ်, §323, 630. မဒ့.

ဒဩ့ယ့ိbံၤ—မ့မ့်ၢ်ဒ်နှဉ်ဖိး—If it be so. ၁၂၃. ၁၃၉.

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ပ–ယ—First personal pronoun, singular number, §420, 636.

ပၡဲ–ဖိၢ်–To swim.

ပၡဲဝဒ်–ညါသူး–Tobacco, §535, 594.

ပဂၤပၡဲ–ညီန္ဝၢ်–To be accustomed, §471, 527.

ပၡဲ–ယၢ်–Formative particle, in terms connected with the rigging of a ship, §173, 452.

ပၡဲစၤ့–ယၢ်ထူဉ်–Mast.

ပၡဲပာ–ယၢ်လဉ်–Sail.

ပၡဲဂျၢၤ–ယၢ်ဖျၢ–Ropes connected with the sail.

ပၡဲစၤ့ဂျၢၤ–ယၢ်ထူဉ်ဖိုၤ–Stays of a mast.

ဖဒ်ဒူဖဒ်ပၡဲ–ဖျဲဒူဖဒ်ပၤ.

ပၡဲ–ပၢ–ဒါ–and occasionally ပဒ, interrogative particle following a negation, §637, ၁၁၃.

ပၢ–ကယၢ–A hundred, §428.

ပဒ–ညဉ်–Fish, §604, 559.

ဖဒပဒ–တၢ်ညဉ်–Flesh, §613.

ပစၢပဒ်ပါဒ–ဒိညဉ်ဃီ–A fragrant paraphyte.

ပဒါဒ–သညဉ်–Generic name for several plants that produce Indigo.

ပဒါဒမၢ်ခ့–သညဉ်သ့ဉ်ဃီဉ်–Asclepias tinctoria.

ပဒကဝံၤဖဖ့–ညဉ်ခဉ်ဆူဉ်–Barbels, or cirri.

ပဒဘံၤဖဝံၤ–ညဉ်အသံဉ်–Per-operculum.

ပဒဒကွဲစၢၤ–ညၢ်အနှၢ်–Sub-operculum, and inter-operculum.

ပဒဂၤၣ–ညဉ်အရူ–Dorsal fin.

ပဒဘၢၤ–ညဉ်အဒိး–Pectoral, ventral, or anal fin.

ပဒဒမိၤပ–ညဉ်အမဲၢ်လဉ်–Caudal fin.

ပဒဂဒၤဧဖ့–ညဉ်အဂုဉ်တိၤ—The lateral lines on some fish.

ဒ့ပၢ–ညး–To intreat.

ပၢ–ညါ–Before, a particle, §442, 448, 531:2, 638.

ပ်ဒၢ–လၢညါ–A particle, §638.

ပ်ဒၢပ်ခဖၢ–လၢညါဒိ– " within, §638.

စခၤပၢ–ဆူညါ–Hereafter.

မျိၤပၢ–မဲ့ညါ–Before, §629.

ပ်ဒကဒဒမျိၤပၢ–လၢန္ဉ်အမဲ့ညါ–Besides, §629.

ပ်ဒတံၤဒမျိၤပၢ–လၢအိၤအမဲ့ညါ– "

ဖဖၢပၢ–ဒူဉ်ညါ–Plants of the genus Crinum ; §628, name of the month corresponding in part to May.

ပၢ–Affixed to the plural affix ပ်ဒပဒ.

ပၢ–Interogative particle Mat. 27:13. more usually, ပၡဲ.

ပၤ–ယဉ်–To tear, §460, the wild plantain, §450, 600.

ပၤဂျၢ–ယဉ်ဖျၢ–Musa glauca, §600.

ပၤတၢံၤ–ထဲဝ်ထီသူ–A variety of the plantain, or Banana.

ဖ်ပၤ–တၢ်ကံးညဉ်–Rags, cloth.

ဖဒ့ဖ်ပၤ–တၢ်ဖြိဉ်တၢ်ယဉ်–Poverty. ဖဒ့ဖ်ပၡဲ.

ပၣ–ကညး–To persuade, urge.

ဘပၣ–တယး–To guess, §522.

ဟ့ bq–သယီ–Turmeric, §450.

ဟ့ ဘၣ–ဟ့ ဘမ့ဟ့ ဘၣ–သးကညါၤ–သူဉ်ကညါၤသးကညါၤ–Mercy, §486.

ခပဟ့–ကညီ–To refuse, deny.

ဟ့–ယၤ–To stretch forth the hand, as when about to strike.

ဟ့–သကိၤ–The egg plant, of the genus Solanum, §600.

ပဟ့–ပံၤယီၤ—ပယီၤ—The Burmese, (Maul.) §567.3.

ဝဒၤပမ့–ယူးယိဉ်–To respect.

ပၡဲဝိၣ့–ယီၢ်ဒ့–The loins.

ခၣ့ပၡဲ–ယီၢ်ဒိဉ်ဖျံၤ–A woman's girdle.

ခပဲ့–ခပဲ့ခဖဲ့–ကညီၢ်–ကဃုကညီၢ်–Be awe, fear, or shame inspiring, §419.

ခပဲ့ဘဂၤ–ကညီၢ်တုဲ–Be dread inspiring.

ဖၣ ၤၣ ဖ စိၤၣ ဝဒ် ဒ ခ ပဲ့ ကဈ မၤ ဒ ဘၣ bဒၢ ပတံၤ ၤစၢၤ. ဒစၤ ဝဒ် ခ ပဲ့ ကၢၤ, ခ ပဲ့ ဂ့, ခ ပဲ့ ဒစၤဒဒ် ဒဒ်, ဘၣ့ မၢ်ခ့ ၤစၢၤ.

ခ ပဲ့ ဂ့ ကဈ မၤ ဒ ဘၣ bဒၢ ပတံၤ. ဖ ဝဝံ့ ဖ ဒဒ် ကဈ မဒ် ဒ ပမ့ bu ဖ ဇတံၣ ဒ ယီၤ့ ဃ ဝဒ် ဒ ခဇ့ ဒ ဝဝံၣ ဒ ၤဒိၤ ဒ ဘဒ်ၤ့ ဒ ဒ့ ဒ ဒစၤ ဒ မဒါ ဒ ကၤ ၤ မစ့ ဂစ့ bu ဝဒ် ဖ ဃ ဖ ဒ့ဒ် ဃ ဃ ဖ စၢၣ ဖ ဝဝံ ၤ ဂၤ ခ ပဲ့ ခ ဆဲ့.

ဃ ဖ ဝဝံ စဒၤ ရ့ ဖ ၤၣ ဒ ဗဒါ ဘၢၤ ဖ ဇ့ဝံ့ ကဈ ပ ဒဒ်ဒ ဃbu ဃ ဖစၢၣ bဒၢ ပတံၤ, ခ ဇဒ် ဘၢ့ ဗဒ်, ဖ ဘၢၤ ဇစ့ ဖ ဘၢၤ ကစ့ ပတံၤ ပ ဃ bu ဈ့ ဇဝံၣ ဒဒါ. ဃ ဒ ဋဘံ့ ဇ့ဝံၣ ဒ ဇ့ ဇ့ဝံၣ ဝဒါ ဃ ၤစၢၤ. ဃ မဒ် ဒ ဃ ဖ ၤၣ ဒ မဒါ ဘၢၤ ၤ့ ဃ ဂ့ ဝဒါ ဃ ၤစၢၤ. မဒ် ဖ ဘၣ ဘမ့ ဘၣ ဒ့ဇ့ ဖ ဒ့ ဇ့ဝံၣ ဒ ဒ့ ဇ့ဝံၣ ဝဒါ ဃ ဖ ဒ့ဒ် ဃ ဃ ဖ စၢၣ ဖ ဝဝံ ၤ ဂၤ ခ ပဲ့ ခ ဆဲ့.

ဖ ဘၣ ဒဘ် ဂါၤ, ဖ မၣ ဒ့ ဖဝံ့ ဘ ဆ ဖ မၣ ဒဘ် ဖဒၢ ဒဘ် ဂါၤ ဂါၤ ဃ ဖ ဒမ့ ဃ ၤ ဒ ဒစၣ bဝံ့ ဒစၣ ဇဒၢ ဃ ဖ ဗဝံ bမ့ ဒမ့ ဒဒ်ၤ.

မဒ် ဒ ဃ ဖ ဘၣ မဒ် ဖ မဒါ ဃ ဖ စဒ်ၤ bဒၢ ဗဝံၤ, ခ ဇဘ် ဘၢ့ ဗဒ်, ဖ ၤ ဂၤ ဒစၣ bဝံ့ ဘဒ်ၤ့ ဃ ဖ ဗဝံ ဖ ဆ့ bမ့ ဒမ့ ဒဒ်ၤ. ၤ bu ဖ ဖဝံ့ ဇ်ၤ ဖဝံ့ ဘ ဃ ဖ ဗဝံ bမ့ ဒမ့ ဒဒ်ၤ. ခ ပဲ့ ခ ဆဲ့. ဃ ဖ ဒမ့ ခ ဃ ဒမ့ ဒမ့ ဃ ဖ ဂ့ bu ဒဒ် ဇ်ၤ ဒစၣ ဒဒ်ၤ့ ဖ ဒမ့ ၤ ဆ့ ဒဒ်ၤ.

ဖ ၤၣ ဖ စိၤၣ ခ ဝဒ် ဒ ခ ပဲ့ ခ ဖဲ့ ဒဘ် ဒဘ် ကဈ မၤ ဒ ဘၣ bဒၢ ပတံၤ, ကၤ ဘခၢမဒ် ဖ ဂ့ ဂၤ ဒ မစ့ ဂါၤ ဒ ဆ့ ဂါၤ ဆ့ဒ် ခ bဒၢ ဖ ဘဝံၣ ဒမ ဒမ ဒဒ်ၤ. ဂ့ bဒၢ ဖ ဘဝံၣ ဒမ ဒမ ဒဒ်ၤ. ဖ ဒမ့ ဆ့ဒ် ဝဲ့ ဈစ့ ဆ့ဒ်, ဖ ဒမ့ ၤ ဆ့ဒ်

ဝါ့ bu လ ချိ့ ဝါ့ ဖု ဒါ။ ဖု ဟ ဒ သ bါ ကဖ l ဟ ဖု စံ့ ဝါ ဒ ခ ဗဒ့် ခ ဗဒ့် ဋ ဒ် ဋ လှ်။

ဖု l်ဂ။ l မ ဟံ့ l် ချ လ မါ l bဒ bu ဝါ ဖု ဏ်ဖံ့ ဂ့် စ ဖ့ l မ ဟံ့ l။ ဝ်ဟ် သ့ ချ ဗဝ်။ လ ဖု စံ့ ဝါ ဒ ခ ဗဒ့် ဋ ဒ် လှ်။ ဖု l မ ဒ မ ဟ l မ ဂ်ဟ့ ဒ bံ့ bu ကဖ ဒါ့ ဂ ခါ ဂ့ ဆံ့ လ မါ ဒ ဒဖ l မ ဂ်ဟ့ လ သ မါ့ ဝ ါ ဒါ။

ဖ ဟ့ ဒ့ လ l ဇ ဒါ့ ဂ ဒ ဂ စံ့ ဝ ါ ဝ, ခါ l မ ဂ ဂ l ဝ ဒ ဂ့ ဆံ့ သ့ ဂ ချ့ ဗ မ ဟ ခ ဝ l မ ဂါ l မ့ ဆံ့။ မ ဒ သ ခ ဗဒ့် ခ ဖ့် l ဇ။ လ ဖု ဒ l ဇ ဖ မ ကဖ မါ l ဂါ l ဒါ့ bu လ ဖု စံ့ ဝါ ခ ဗဒ့် ဋ ဒ် လှ်။

ပဟံ့—ပတိ်—Teak tree, §535.

ဟံ့ဟ—ဓိ်—A name given to several large grasses, §600.

ဟံ့သ—ကယိ်းသး—A large timber tree of the natural order Ternstræmiaceæ, and perhaps the genus Gordonia.

ဟံ့—ဂံ့—ကတိ်—Species of Saccharum, §450.

ဟံ့—ယိ်ဒ်—Be long, in time, §420, 489:4.

ဟံ့ဟံ့—ယိ်ဒ်ယိ်ဒ်—Particle, long, §34, 639. ၁၎.

l ဟံ့ l ဖ—တယိ်ဒ်တဓိ်—Not long, a short time, §639:2, 527:3. ၃၎.

l ဟံ့ l ဇဒ့် l— " " ၁၀၅.

ပဟံ့—ပယိ်ဒ်—Accuse, blame, §582.

ဟံ့ဟံ့—ယဲ့းယဲ့း—Adv. of time, long, §34, 639.

ဟံ့ဧဖ—ကယိ်းကိ—Particle, long, §34, 639.

ဟံ့ဧဝဒါ့ဝ—ယ်ဒ်ထိဉ်ခဲ့ဇထိဉ်—After a considerable time. ဂ.

ဟံ့—ညှိ့်—To wither.

ပဟံ့—ဖဲ့ပညိ—Amber, §671.

ဗဖဟံ့—သယူ်—To be desolate.

ဇဖဗဖဟံ့—တ်ယူ်အံဉ်—A disease; a species of erysipelas.

ဗ်ဂ—ဗ့—a color, green; applied also to some shades of blue.

ဗ်ဒ—ယဲ့ဒ်—To cut, mince.

ဗ်—ကယဲ—A small tree of the palm family.

ဗ်—ယဲ့်—The numeral five, §459.

ဓဗ်—ကယဲ့်—All, every. §425.

ဓဗ်—ဘဓ့ ဒ l ဓ ဒ—ကယဲ့်—ခဲလ၁်—All, (where the blank is supplied by a noun.

ဓဗ်—ဆံ့ ဂ်ဂ.—ကယဲ့်—ကိ ဒ—ဒဲ ဒ—All, every, (where the blanks are supplied by a noun and numeral affix.)

ဓဗ်ဖုဗ့ံ့ l ဂ ဂ—ကယဲ့်ပ္ပ ကညိ တဂ ဂ ဂ—Whosoever, (where any other noun and num. affix may be used.)

ဓဗ်မ်ဖုဗ့ံ့ l ဂ ဂ ဂ—ကယဲ့်မ့်ပ္ပ ကညိ တဂ ဂ ဂ—Whosoever, (where any other noun and num. affix may be used.)

ဓဗ်—ခဲ့—As much as, §421, 425.

ဓဗ်—ဆဲ—Except, only, §425.

ဗဟ့ဗ်—ကဗြဉ်ကဗြဉ်—Glitter.

ဗ်—Used at Tavoy occasionally, for ဗဒ် §591, 642.

ဗ်ဒ—လှ ဂ—A term applied to several fibrous vegetable substances.

ဗ်ဒ—ယဲ့ဂ—A small strip of thread, or bark, or bamboo.

ဗ်ဒ—ဓိ ဂ—Tinder, (Maul.) ဖဇ ဂ.

ဗ်ဒ—ဓ်—An interrogative affix used after the negative. (Tav.) §459, 557. ဗဒ်.

ဗ်ဒ—ကွဉ်—A numeral affix to skains, Tav. §643, 554:9. ဇဒ.

ဗ်ဒ ဂ—ရ၁်—Coarse mat bags.

ဗ်ဒ့—တကွ—To squint.

ဗ်ဒ့—ယံ ဂ—Be distant, §433, num. affix, §644.

ဗ်ဒ့—A generic name for insects of the Cicada tribe, called Locusts in America.

ဗ်ဒ့ မ၁ ဒ ဒ်—ဓိ်တ်၁်—The Cicada that often flies into the house at evening.

'ဗ်ဒ့ မ ဇ ဂ ၁—မှ်တ ဓိ်ပ္ပ်—ယ့ ဂ မှ်လိ ဂ—One of the Cicadas heard singing, at evening, §604.

ဗ်ဒ့ ဘံ့ ပ္ပ ၁—သိ ရ ဂ် ရ ဂ—A species resembling the above but heard only in connection with rain.

ဗ်ဒ့ ဗ ၁ ဂ—သံ ဂ်ဓ်—Large species of Cicada, 604.

ဗ်ဒ့ ဗဝံ ဂ—ယိ်၁်—Far, a long way, §461.

l ဂံ့ ဂဗ်ဒ့ ဘ့ l ပ ၁ ၁ l ဂ ဂ ဗ်ဒ့ ဘ့ l ပ ၁ ၁—တနံ့ ယံ့ ဂ ထိဉ် တခဲ့ တနံ့ ယံ့ ဂ ထိဉ် တခဲ့—Gradually increase. ၄၀.

ဗ်ဒ့—ယ်ဂ်—To tread, trample. ၄. ၂၀.

ဗ်ဒ့ ဘ့—ယ်ဂ် တံ့ဂ်—Tread, press down. Error for ဗ်ဒ့ ဘံ့.

ဗ၂—The first personal pronoun, singular number, §636.

ပဗ၂—ပယ၁—Dividing ridge of a range of mountains.

ဓဗ၂့—for ဓဗ၂့. Mat. 23:29.

ဗ၂့—ဗ၂့ ဘ့ ပ့ ၁ ဘ့—လ၁—လ၁ ထိဉ် ပ့ ၁ ထိဉ်—To be complete. ၁.

ဗ၂့—ယ၁၁—To regret.

ဗ၂့—ကနှ၁—Be destitute of the sexual appetite.

ဝဝံ့ ဗ၂့—ဓ၁ တ ယူ၁—A small species of bee.

ဓဗ၂့—ဓဗ၂့ ဓဗ ဇ၂—ကယ၁—ကယ၁ ကယဲ—To ornament, ornaments. ၁၃. ၆၃.

ဗ၂့ ဗ၂့—ဗံဉ် ဒ့ ဗံဉ် ဒ့—Lowly, affixed to verbs of speaking. ၁၃၉.

ဇ ရ ၁ ပ့ ဘ် l ဂ် ဒ l ဘ့ ဂဗ bဂ် ဗ ဝဝံ ဗ့ ဘ bu l ဂ် လ ဗ l ဘ် ဗဝံ ဒ l ဘ့ ဂဗ လ ဗ ဘ ဇ ရ ဂ် ဒ ါ။ လ ဗ ဂ ဘ် ဗ ဘ့ ဇ ဝံ ဇ ဘ့ l ဂ် လ ဂ ဘ ဂ ဒ ပ့ လ ဗ၂ စံ့ ဝ ါ, bu l ဘ့ ဂ l ဗ့ ဘ ဘ့ l ဂ် ရ ရ ဂ် ဒ l ဂ် ဂဗ bu l ဘ့. လ ဗ စံ့ ဒ၂ ဗ ဘ ဇ ရ ဂ် ဒ ါ။ ဇ ရ ဒဗ ဒ် ဝ ဘ့ ဗ့ ချ့ ဇ ဗ၂ ဗ၂ ဗ l ဘ် bပ့ ဒ ါ။

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ꩻ ꩬꩭꩮ ꩯꩰ ꩱꩲꩳ ꩴ ꩵꩶ꩷ ꩸꩹ ꩺꩻꩼ ꩽꩾ ꩿꪀꪁ ꪂꪃꪄ ꪅꪆꪇ ꪈꪉꪊ ꪋꪌꪍ ꪎꪏꪐ ꪑꪒꪓ ꪔꪕꪖ ꪗꪘꪙ ꪚꪛꪜ ꪝꪞꪟ ꪠꪡꪢ ꪣꪤꪥ ꪦꪧꪨ ꪩꪪꪫ ꪬꪭꪮ ꪯꪰꪱ ꪴꪲꪳ ꪵꪶꪷ ꪸꪹꪺ ꪻꪼꪽ ꪾ꪿ꫀ ꫁ꫂ꫃ ꫄꫅꫆ ꫇꫈꫉ ꫊꫋꫌ ꫍꫎꫏ ꫐꫑꫒ ꫓꫔꫕ ꫖꫗꫘ ꫙꫚ꫛ ꫜꫝ꫞ ꫟ꫠꫡ ꫢꫣꫤ ꫥꫦꫧ ꫨꫩꫪ ꫫꫬꫭ ꫮꫯ꫰ ꫱ꫲꫳ ꫴꫵ꫶ ꫷꫸꫹ ꫺꫻꫼ ꫽꫾꫿ ꬀ꬁꬂ ꬃꬄꬅ ꬆ꬇꬈ ꬉꬊꬋ ꬌꬍꬎ ꬏꬐ꬑ ꬒꬓꬔ ꬕꬖ꬗ ꬘꬙꬚ ꬛꬜꬝ ꬞꬟ꬠ ꬡꬢꬣ ꬤꬥꬦ ꬧ꬨꬩ ꬪꬫꬬ ꬭꬮ꬯ ꬰꬱꬲ ꬳꬴꬵ ꬶꬷꬸ ꬹꬺꬻ ꬼꬽꬾ ꬿꭀꭁ ꭂꭃꭄ ꭅꭆꭇ ꭈꭉꭊ ꭋꭌꭍ ꭎꭏꭐ ꭑꭒꭓ ꭔꭕꭖ ꭗꭘꭙ ꭚ꭛ꭜ ꭝꭞꭟ ꭠꭡꭢ ꭣꭤꭥ ꭦꭧꭨ ꭩ꭪꭫ ꭬꭭꭮ ꭯ꭰꭱ ꭲꭳꭴ ꭵꭶꭷ ꭸꭹꭺ ꭻꭼꭽ ꭾꭿꮀ ꮁꮂꮃ ꮄꮅꮆ ꮇꮈꮉ ꮊꮋꮌ ꮍꮎꮏ ꮐꮑꮒ ꮓꮔꮕ ꮖꮗꮘ ꮙꮚꮛ ꮜꮝꮞ ꮟꮠꮡ ꮢꮣꮤ ꮥꮦꮧ ꮨꮩꮪ ꮫꮬꮭ ꮮꮯꮰ ꮱꮲꮳ ꮴꮵꮶ ꮷꮸꮹ ꮺꮻꮼ ꮽꮾꮿ ꯀꯁꯂ ꯃꯄꯅ ꯆꯇꯈ ꯉꯊꯋ ꯌꯍꯎ ꯏꯐꯑ ꯒꯓꯔ ꯕꯖꯗ ꯘꯙꯚ ꯛꯜꯝ ꯞꯟꯠ ꯡꯢꯣ ꯤꯥꯦ ꯧꯨꯩ ꯪ꯫꯬ ꯭꯮꯯ ꯰꯱꯲ ꯳꯴꯵ ꯶꯷꯸ ꯹꯺꯻ ꯼꯽꯾ ꯿가갂 갃갅갆 갇갉갊 갋갌갍 갎갏감 갑값갓 갔강갖 갗갘같 갚갛개 객갞갟 갠갡갢 갣갤갥 갦갧갨 갩갪갫 갬갭갮 갯갰갱 갲갳갴 갵갶갷 갸갹갺 갻갼갽 갾갿걀 걁걂걃 걄걅걆 걇걈걉 걊걋걌 걍걎걏 걐걑걒 걓걔걕 걖걗걘 걙걚걛 걜걝걞 걟걠걡 걢걣걤 걥걦걧 걨걩걪 걫걬걭 걮걯거 걱걲걳 건걵걶 걷걸걹 걺걻걼 걽걾걿 검겁겂 것겄겅 겆겇겈 겉겊겋 게겍겎 겏겐겑 겒겓겔 겕겖겗 겘겙겚 겛겜겝 겞겟겠 겡겢겣 겤겥겦 겧겨격 겪겫견 겭겮겯 결겱겲 겳겴겵 겶겷겸 겹겺겻 겼경겾 겿곀곁 곂곃계 곅곆곇 곈곉곊 곋곌곍 곎곏곐 곑곒곓 곔곕곖 곗곘고 곡곢곣 곤곥곦 곧골곩 곪곫곬 곭곮곯 곰곱곲 곳곴공 곶곷곸 곹곺곻 과곽곾 곿관괁 괂괃괄 괅괆괇 괈괉괊 괋괌괍 괎괏괐 광괒괓 괔괕괖 괗괘괙 괚괛괜 괝괞괟 괠괡괢 괣괤괥 괦괧괨 괩괪괫 괬괭괮 괯괰괱 괲괳괴 괵괶괷 괸괹괺 괻괼괽 괾괿굀 굁굂굃 굄굅굆 굇굈굉 교굌굍 굎굏교 굑굒굓 굔굕굖 굗굘굙 굚굛굜 굝굞굟 굠굡굢 굣굤굥 굦굧굨 굩굪굫 굮굯굱 굲굳굴 굵굶굷 굸굹굺 굻굼굽 굾굿궀 궁궂궃 궄궅궆 궇궈궉 궊궋권 궍궎궏 궐궑궒 궓궔궕 궖궗궘 궙궚궛 궜궝궞 궟궠궡 궢궣궤 궥궦궧 궨궩궪 궫궬궭 궮궯궰 궱궲궳 궴궵궶 궷궸궹 궺궻궼 궽궾궿 귀귁귂 귃귄귅 귆귇귈 귉귊귋 귌귍귎 귏귐귑 귒귓귔 귕귖귗 귘귙귚 귛규귝 귞귟균 귡귢귣 귤귥귦 귧귨귩 귪귫귬 귭귮귯 귰귱귲 귳귴귵 귶귷그 극귺귻 근귽귾 귿글긁 긂긃긄 긅긆긇 금급긊 긋긌긍 긎긏긐 긑긒긓 긔긕긖 긗긘긙 긚긛긜 긝긞긟 긠긡긢 긣긤긥 긦긧긨 긩긪긫 긬긭긮 긯기긱 긲긳긴 긵긶긷 길긹긺 긻긼긽 긾긿김 깁깂깃 깄깅깆 깇깈깉 깊깋까 깍깎깏 깐깑깒 깓깔깕 깖깗깘 깙깚깛 깜깝깞 깟깠깡 깢깣깤 깥깦깧 깨깩깪 깫깬깭 깮깯깰 깱깲깳 깴깵깶 깷깸깹 깺깻깼 깽깾깿 꺀꺁꺂 꺃꺄꺅 꺆꺇꺈 꺉꺊꺋 꺌꺍꺎 꺏꺐꺑 꺒꺓꺔 꺕꺖꺗 꺘꺙꺚 꺛꺜꺝 꺞꺟꺠 꺡꺢꺣 꺤꺥꺦 꺧꺨꺩 꺪꺫꺬 꺭꺮꺯 꺰꺱꺲 꺳꺴꺵 꺶꺷꺸 꺹꺺꺻 꺼꺽꺾 꺿껀껁 껂껃껄 껅껆껇 껈껉껊 껋껌껍 껎껏껐 껑껒껓 껔껕껖 껗께껙 껚껛껜 껝껞껟 껠껡껢 껣껤껥 껦껧껨 껩껪껫 껬껭껮 껯껰껱 껲껳껴 격껶껷 견껹껺 껻껼껽 껾껿꼀 꼁꼂꼃 꼄꼅꼆 꼇꼈꼉 꼊꼋꼌 꼍꼎꼏 꼐꼑꼒 꼓꼔꼕 꼖꼗꼘 꼙꼚꼛 꼜꼝꼞 꼟꼠꼡 꼢꼣꼤 꼥꼦꼧 꼨꼩꼪 꼫꼬꼭 꼮꼯꼰 꼱꼲꼳 꼴꼵꼶 꼷꼸꼹 꼺꼻꼼 꼽꼾꼿 꽀꽁꽂 꽃꽄꽅 꽆꽇꽈 꽉꽊꽋 꽌꽍꽎 꽏꽐꽑 꽒꽓꽔 꽕꽖꽗 꽘꽙꽚 꽛꽜꽝 꽞꽟꽠 꽡꽢꽣 꽤꽥꽦 꽧꽨꽩 꽪꽫꽬 꽭꽮꽯 꽰꽱꽲 꽳꽴꽵 꽶꽷꽸 꽹꽺꽻 꽼꽽꽾 꽿꾀꾁 꾂꾃꾄 꾅꾆꾇 꾈꾉꾊 꾋꾌꾍 꾎꾏꾐 꾑꾒꾓 꾔꾕꾖 꾗꾘꾙 꾚꾛꾜 꾝꾞꾟 꾠꾡꾢 꾣꾤꾥 꾦꾧꾨 꾩꾪꾫 꾬꾭꾮 꾯꾰꾱 꾲꾳꾴 꾵꾶꾷 꾸꾹꾺 꾻꾼꾽 꾾꾿꿀 꿁꿂꿃 꿄꿅꿆 꿇꿈꿉 꿊꿋꿌 꿍꿎꿏 꿐꿑꿒 꿓꿔꿕 꿖꿗꿘 꿙꿚꿛 꿜꿝꿞 꿟꿠꿡 꿢꿣꿤 꿥꿦꿧 꿨꿩꿪 꿫꿬꿭 꿮꿯꿰 꿱꿲꿳 꿴꿵꿶 꿷꿸꿹 꿺꿻꿼 꿽꿾꿿 뀀뀁뀂 뀃뀄뀅 뀆뀇뀈 뀉뀊뀋 뀌뀍뀎 뀏뀐뀑 뀒뀓뀔 뀕뀖뀗 뀘뀙뀚 뀛뀜뀝 뀞뀟뀠 뀡뀢뀣 뀤뀥뀦 뀧뀨뀩 뀪뀫뀬 뀭뀮뀯 뀰뀱뀲 뀳뀴뀵 뀶뀷뀸 뀹뀺뀻 뀼뀽뀾 뀿끀끁 끂끃끄 끅끆끇 끈끉끊 끋끌끍 끎끏끐 끑끒끓 끔끕끖 끗끘끙 끚끛끜 끝끞끟 끠끡끢 끣끤끥 끦끧끨 끩끪끫 끬끭끮 끯끰끱 끲끳끴 끵끶끷 끸끹끺 끻끼끽 끾끿낀 낁낂낃 낄낅낆 낇낈낉 낊낋낌 낍낎낏 낐낑낒 낓낔낕 낖낗나 낙낚낛 난낝낞 낟날낡 낢낣낤 낥낦낧 남납낪 낫났낭 낮낯낰 낱낲낳 내낵낶 낷낸낹 낺낻낼 낽낾낿 냀냁냂 냃냄냅 냆냇냈 냉냊냋 냌냍냎 냏냐냑 냒냓냔 냕냖냗 냘냙냚 냛냜냝 냞냟냠 냡냢냣 냤냥냦 냧냨냩 냪냫냬 냭냮냯 냰냱냲 냳냴냵 냶냷냸 냹냺냻 냼냽냾 냿넀넁 넂넃넄 넅넆넇 너넉넊 넋넌넍 넎넏널 넑넒넓 넔넕넖 넗넘넙 넚넛넜 넝넞넟 넠넡넢 넣네넥 넦넧넨 넩넪넫 넬넭넮 넯넰넱 넲넳넴 넵넶넷 넸넹넺 넻넼넽 넾넿녀 녁녂녃 년녅녆 녇녈녉 녊녋녌 녍녎녏 념녑녒 녓녔녕 녖녗녘 녙녚녛 녜녝녞 녟녠녡 녢녣녤 녥녦녧 녨녩녪 녫녬녭 녮녯녰 녱녲녳 녴녵녶 녷노녹 녺녻논 녽녾녿 놀놁놂 놃놄놅 놆놇놈 놉놊놋 놌농놎 놏놐놑 높놓놔 놕놖놗 놘놙놚 놛놜놝 놞놟놠 놡놢놣 놤놥놦 놧놨놩 놪놫놬 놭놮놯 놰놱놲 놳놴놵 놶놷놸 놹놺놻 놼놽놾 놿뇀뇁 뇂뇃뇄 뇅뇆뇇 뇈뇉뇊 뇋뇌뇍 뇎뇏뇐 뇑뇒뇓 뇔뇕뇖 뇗뇘뇙 뇚뇛뇜 뇝뇞뇟 뇠뇡뇢 뇣뇤뇥 뇦뇧뇨 뇩뇪뇫 뇬뇭뇮 뇯뇰뇱 뇲뇳뇴 뇵뇶뇷 뇸뇹뇺 뇻뇼뇽 뇾뇿눀 눁눂눃 누눅눆 눇눈눉 눊눋눌 눍눎눏 눐눑눒 눓눔눕 눖눗눘 눙눚눛 눜눝눞 눟눠눡 눢눣눤 눥눦눧 눨눩눪 눫눬눭 눮눯눰 눱눲눳 눴눵눶 눷눸눹 눺눻눼 눽눾눿 뉀뉁뉂 뉃뉄뉅 뉆뉇뉈 뉉뉊뉋 뉌뉍뉎 뉏뉐뉑 뉒뉓뉔 뉕뉖뉗 뉘뉙뉚 뉛뉜뉝 뉞뉟뉠 뉡뉢뉣 뉤뉥뉦 뉧뉨뉩 뉪뉫뉬 뉭뉮뉯 뉰뉱뉲 뉳뉴뉵 뉶뉷뉸 뉹뉺뉻 뉼뉽뉾 뉿늀늁 늂늃늄 늅늆늇 늈늉늊 늋늌늍 늎늏느 늑늒늓 는늕늖 늗늘늙 늚늛늜 늝늞늟 늠늡늢 늣늤능 늦늧늨 늩늪늫 늬늭늮 늯늰늱 늲늳늴 늵늶늷 늸늹늺 늻늼늽 늾늿닀 닁닂닃 닄닅닆 닇니닉 닊닋닌 닍닎닏 닐닑닒 닓닔닕 닖난낟 날낡낢 낣낤낥 낦낧남 납낪낫 났낭낮 낯낰낱 낲낳내 낵낶낷 낸낹낺 낻낼낽 낾낿냀 냁냂냃 냄냅냆 냇냈냉 냊냋냌 냍냎냏 냐냑냒 냓냔냕 냖냗냘 냙냚냛 냜냝냞 냟냠냡 냢냣냤 냥냦냧 냨냩냪 냫냬냭 냮냯냰 냱냲냳 냴냵냶 냷냸냹 냺냻냼 냽냾냿 넀넁넂 넃넄넅 넆넇너 넉넊넋 넌넍넎 넏널넑 넒넓넔 넕넖넗 넘넙넚 넛넜넝 넞넟넠 넡넢넣 네넥넦 넧넨넩 넪넫넬 넭넮넯 넰넱넲 넳넴넵 넶넷넸 넹넺넻 넼넽넾 넿녀녁 녂녃년 녅녆녇 녈녉녊 녋녌녍 녎녏념 녑녒녓 녔녕녖 녗녘녙 녚녛녜 녝녞녟 녠녡녢 녣녤녥 녦녧녨 녩녪녫 녬녭녮 녯녰녱 녲녳녴 녵녶녷 노녹녺 녻논녽 녾녿놀 놁놂놃 놄놅놆 놇놈놉 놊놋놌 농놎놏 놐놑높 놓놔놕 놖놗놘 놙놚놛 놜놝놞 놟놠놡 놢놣놤 놥놦놧 놨놩놪 놫놬놭 놮놯놰 놱놲놳 놴놵놶 놷놸놹 놺놻놼 놽놾놿 뇀뇁뇂 뇃뇄뇅 뇆뇇뇈 뇉뇊뇋 뇌뇍뇎 뇏뇐뇑 뇒뇓뇔 뇕뇖뇗 뇘뇙뇚 뇛뇜뇝 뇞뇟뇠 뇡뇢뇣 뇤뇥뇦 뇧뇨뇩 뇪뇫뇬 뇭뇮뇯 뇰뇱뇲 뇳뇴뇵 뇶뇷뇸 뇹뇺뇻 뇼뇽뇾 뇿눀눁 눂눃누 눅눆눇 눈눉눊 눋눌눍 눎눏눐 눑눒눓 눔눕눖 눗눘눙 눚눛눜 눝눞눟 눠눡눢 눣눤눥 눦눧눨 눩눪눫 눬눭눮 눯눰눱 눲눳눴 눵눶눷 눸눹눺 눻눼눽 눾눿뉀 뉁뉂뉃 뉄뉅뉆 뉇뉈뉉 뉊뉋뉌 뉍뉎뉏 뉐뉑뉒 뉓뉔뉕 뉖뉗뉘 뉙뉚뉛 뉜뉝뉞 뉟뉠뉡 뉢뉣뉤 뉥뉦뉧 뉨뉩뉪 뉫뉬뉭 뉮뉯뉰 뉱뉲뉳 뉴뉵뉶 뉷뉸뉹 뉺뉻뉼 뉽뉾뉿 늀늁늂 늃늄늅 늆늇늈 늉늊늋 늌늍늎 늏느늑 늒늓는 늕늖늗 늘늙늚 늛늜늝 늞늟늠 늡늢늣 늤능늦 늧늨늩 늪늫늬 늭늮늯 늰늱늲 늳늴늵 늶늷늸 늹늺늻 늼늽늾 늿닀닁 닂닃닄 닅닆닇 니닉닊 닋닌닍 닎닏닐 닑닒닓 닔닕닖 난낟날 낡낢낣 낤낥낦 낧남납 낪낫났 낭낮낯 낰낱낲 낳내낵 낶낷낸 낹낺낻 낼낽낾 낿냀냁 냂냃냄 냅냆냇 냈냉냊 냋냌냍 냎냏냐 냑냒냓 냔냕냖 냗냘냙 냚냛냜 냝냞냟 냠냡냢 냣냤냥 냦냧냨 냩냪냫 냬냭냮 냯냰냱 냲냳냴 냵냶냷 냸냹냺 냻냼냽 냾냿넀 넁넂넃 넄넅넆 넇너넉 넊넋넌 넍넎넏 널넑넒 넓넔넕 넖넗넘 넙넚넛 넜넝넞 넟넠넡 넢넣네 넥넦넧 넨넩넪 넫넬넭 넮넯넰 넱넲넳 넴넵넶 넷넸넹 넺넻넼 넽넾넿 녀녁녂 녃년녅 녆녇녈 녉녊녋 녌녍녎 녏념녑 녒녓녔 녕녖녗 녘녙녚 녛녜녝 녞녟녠 녡녢녣 녤녥녦 녧녨녩 녪녫녬 녭녮녯 녰녱녲 녳녴녵 녶녷노 녹녺녻 논녽녾 녿놀놁 놂놃놄 놅놆놇 놈놉놊 놋놌농 놎놏놐 놑높놓 놔놕놖 놗놘놙 놚놛놜 놝놞놟 놠놡놢 놣놤놥 놦놧놨 놩놪놫 놬놭놮 놯놰놱 놲놳놴 놵놶놷 놸놹놺 놻놼놽 놾놿뇀 뇁뇂뇃 뇄뇅뇆 뇇뇈뇉 뇊뇋뇌 뇍뇎뇏 뇐뇑뇒 뇓뇔뇕 뇖뇗뇘 뇙뇚뇛 뇜뇝뇞 뇟뇠뇡 뇢뇣뇤 뇥뇦뇧 뇨뇩뇪 뇫뇬뇭 뇮뇯뇰 뇱뇲뇳 뇴뇵뇶 뇷뇸뇹 뇺뇻뇼 뇽뇾뇿 눀눁눂 눃누눅 눆눇눈 눉눊눋 눌눍눎 눏눐눑 눒눓눔 눕눖눗 눘눙눚 눛눜눝 눞눟눠 눡눢눣 눤눥눦 눧눨눩 눪눫눬 눭눮눯 눰눱눲 눳눴눵 눶눷눸 눹눺눻 눼눽눾 눿뉀뉁 뉂뉃뉄 뉅뉆뉇 뉈뉉뉊 뉋뉌뉍 뉎뉏뉐 뉑뉒뉓 뉔뉕뉖 뉗뉘뉙 뉚뉛뉜 뉝뉞뉟 뉠뉡뉢 뉣뉤뉥 뉦뉧뉨 뉩뉪뉫 뉬뉭뉮 뉯뉰뉱 뉲뉳뉴 뉵뉶뉷 뉸뉹뉺 뉻뉼뉽 뉾뉿늀 늁늂늃 늄늅늆 늇늈늉 늊늋늌 늍늎늏 느늑늒 늓는늕 늖늗늘 늙늚늛 늜늝늞 늟늠늡 늢늣늤 능늦늧 늨늩늪 늫늬늭 늮늯늰 늱늲늳 늴늵늶 늷늸늹 늺늻늼 늽늾늿 닀닁닂 닃닄닅 닆닇니 닉닊닋 닌닍닎 닏닐닑 닒닓닔 닕닖난 낟날낡 낢낣낤 낥낦낧 남납낪 낫났낭 낮낯낰 낱낲낳 내낵낶 낷낸낹 낺낻낼 낽낾낿 냀냁냂 냃냄냅 냆냇냈 냉냊냋 냌냍냎 냏냐냑 냒냓냔 냕냖냗 냘냙냚 냛냜냝 냞냟냠 냡냢냣 냤냥냦 냧냨냩 냪냫냬 냭냮냯 냰냱냲 냳냴냵 냶냷냸 냹냺냻 냼냽냾 냿넀넁 넂넃넄 넅넆넇 너넉넊 넋넌넍 넎넏널 넑넒넓 넔넕넖 넗넘넙 넚넛넜 넝넞넟 넠넡넢 넣네넥 넦넧넨 넩넪넫 넬넭넮 넯넰넱 넲넳넴 넵넶넷 넸넹넺 넻넼넽 넾넿녀 녁녂녃 년녅녆 녇녈녉 녊녋녌 녍녎녏 념녑녒 녓녔녕 녖녗녘 녙녚녛 녜녝녞 녟녠녡 녢녣녤 녥녦녧 녨녩녪 녫녬녭 녮녯녰 녱녲녳 녴녵녶 녷노녹 녺녻논 녽녾녿 놀놁놂 놃놄놅 놆놇놈 놉놊놋 놌농놎 놏놐놑 높놓놔 놕놖놗 놘놙놚 놛놜놝 놞놟놠 놡놢놣 놤놥놦 놧놨놩 놪놫놬 놭놮놯 놰놱놲 놳놴놵 놶놷놸 놹놺놻 놼놽놾 놿뇀뇁 뇂뇃뇄 뇅뇆뇇 뇈뇉뇊 뇋뇌뇍 뇎뇏뇐 뇑뇒뇓 뇔뇕뇖 뇗뇘뇙 뇚뇛뇜 뇝뇞뇟 뇠뇡뇢 뇣뇤뇥 뇦뇧뇨 뇩뇪뇫 뇬뇭뇮 뇯뇰뇱 뇲뇳뇴 뇵뇶뇷 뇸뇹뇺 뇻뇼뇽 뇾뇿눀 눁눂눃 누눅눆 눇눈눉 눊눋눌 눍눎눏 눐눑눒 눓눔눕 눖눗눘 눙눚눛 눜눝눞 눟눠눡 눢눣눤 눥눦눧 눨눩눪 눫눬눭 눮눯눰 눱눲눳 눴눵눶 눷눸눹 눺눻눼 눽눾눿 뉀뉁뉂 뉃뉄뉅 뉆뉇뉈 뉉뉊뉋 뉌뉍뉎 뉏뉐뉑 뉒뉓뉔 뉕뉖뉗 뉘뉙뉚 뉛뉜뉝 뉞뉟뉠 뉡뉢뉣 뉤뉥뉦 뉧뉨뉩 뉪뉫뉬 뉭뉮뉯 뉰뉱뉲 뉳뉴뉵 뉶뉷뉸 뉹뉺뉻 뉼뉽뉾 뉿늀늁 늂늃늄 늅늆늇 늈늉늊 늋늌늍 늎늏느 늑늒늓 는늕늖 늗늘늙 늚늛늜 늝늞늟 늠늡늢 늣늤능 늦늧늨 늩늪늫 늬늭늮 늯늰늱 늲늳늴 늵늶늷 늸늹늺 늻늼늽 늾늿닀 닁닂닃 닄닅닆 닇니닉 닊닋닌 닍닎닏 닐닑닒 닓닔닕 닖난낟 날낡낢 낣낤낥 낦낧남 납낪낫 났낭낮 낯낰낱 낲낳내 낵낶낷 낸낹낺 낻낼낽 낾낿냀 냁냂냃 냄냅냆 냇냈냉 냊냋냌 냍냎냏 냐냑냒 냓냔냕 냖냗냘 냙냚냛 냜냝냞 냟냠냡 냢냣냤 냥냦냧 냨냩냪 냫냬냭 냮냯냰 냱냲냳 냴냵냶 냷냸냹 냺냻냼 냽냾냿 넀넁넂 넃넄넅 넆넇너 넉넊넋 넌넍넎 넏널넑 넒넓넔 넕넖넗 넘넙넚 넛넜넝 넞넟넠 넡넢넣 네넥넦 넧넨넩 넪넫넬 넭넮넯 넰넱넲 넳넴넵 넶넷넸 넹넺넻 넼넽넾 넿녀녁 녂녃년 녅녆녇 녈녉녊 녋녌녍 녎녏념 녑녒녓 녔녕녖 녗녘녙 녚녛녜 녝녞녟 녠녡녢 녣녤녥 녦녧녨 녩녪녫 녬녭녮 녯녰녱 녲녳녴 녵녶녷 노녹녺 녻논녽 녾녿놀 놁놂놃 놄놅놆 놇놈놉 놊놋놌 농놎놏 놐놑높 놓놔놕 놖놗놘 놙놚놛 놜놝놞 놟놠놡 놢놣놤 놥놦놧 놨놩놪 놫놬놭 놮놯놰 놱놲놳 놴놵놶 놷놸놹 놺놻놼 놽놾놿 뇀뇁뇂 뇃뇄뇅 뇆뇇뇈 뇉뇊뇋 뇌뇍뇎 뇏뇐뇑 뇒뇓뇔 뇕뇖뇗 뇘뇙뇚 뇛뇜뇝 뇞뇟뇠 뇡뇢뇣 뇤뇥뇦 뇧뇨뇩 뇪뇫뇬 뇭뇮뇯 뇰뇱뇲 뇳뇴뇵 뇶뇷뇸 뇹뇺뇻 뇼뇽뇾 뇿눀눁 눂눃누 눅눆눇 눈눉눊 눋눌눍 눎눏눐 눑눒눓 눔눕눖 눗눘눙 눚눛눜 눝눞눟 눠눡눢 눣눤눥 눦눧눨 눩눪눫 눬눭눮 눯눰눱 눲눳눴 눵눶눷 눸눹눺 눻눼눽 눾눿뉀 뉁뉂뉃 뉄뉅뉆 뉇뉈뉉 뉊뉋뉌 뉍뉎뉏 뉐뉑뉒 뉓뉔뉕 뉖뉗뉘 뉙뉚뉛 뉜뉝뉞 뉟뉠뉡 뉢뉣뉤 뉥뉦뉧 뉨뉩뉪 뉫뉬뉭 뉮뉯뉰 뉱뉲뉳 뉴뉵뉶 뉷뉸뉹 뉺뉻뉼 뉽뉾뉿 늀늁늂 늃늄늅 늆늇늈 늉늊늋 늌늍늎 늏느늑 늒늓는 늕늖늗 늘늙늚 늛늜늝 늞늟늠 늡늢늣 늤능늦 늧늨늩 늪늫늬 늭늮늯 늰늱늲 늳늴늵 늶늷늸 늹늺늻 늼늽늾 늿닀닁 닂닃닄 닅닆닇 니닉닊 닋닌닍 닎닏닐 닑닒닓 닔닕닖 난낟날 낡낢낣 낤낥낦 낧남납 낪낫났 낭낮낯 낰낱낲 낳내낵 낶낷낸 낹낺낻 낼낽낾 낿냀냁 냂냃냄 냅냆냇 냈냉냊 냋냌냍 냎냏냐 냑냒냓 냔냕냖 냗냘냙 냚냛냜 냝냞냟 냠냡냢 냣냤냥 냦냧냨 냩냪냫 냬냭냮 냯냰냱 냲냳냴 냵냶냷 냸냹냺 냻냼냽 냾냿넀 넁넂넃 넄넅넆 넇너넉 넊넋넌 넍넎넏 널넑넒 넓넔넕 넖넗넘 넙넚넛 넜넝넞 넟넠넡 넢넣네 넥넦넧 넨넩넪 넫넬넭 넮넯넰 넱넲넳 넴넵넶 넷넸넹 넺넻넼 넽넾넿 녀녁녂 녃년녅 녆녇녈 녉녊녋 녌녍녎 녏념녑 녒녓녔 녕녖녗 녘녙녚 녛녜녝 녞녟녠 녡녢녣 녤녥녦 녧녨녩 녪녫녬 녭녮녯 녰녱녲 녳녴녵 녶녷노 녹녺녻 논녽녾 녿놀놁 놂놃놄 놅놆놇 놈놉놊 놋놌농 놎놏놐 놑높놓 놔놕놖 놗놘놙 놚놛놜 놝놞놟 놠놡놢 놣놤놥 놦놧놨 놩놪놫 놬놭놮 놯놰놱 놲놳놴 놵놶놷 놸놹놺 놻놼놽 놾놿뇀 뇁뇂뇃 뇄뇅뇆 뇇뇈뇉 뇊뇋뇌 뇍뇎뇏 뇐뇑뇒 뇓뇔뇕 뇖뇗뇘 뇙뇚뇛 뇜뇝뇞 뇟뇠뇡 뇢뇣뇤 뇥뇦뇧 뇨뇩뇪 뇫뇬뇭 뇮뇯뇰 뇱뇲뇳 뇴뇵뇶 뇷뇸뇹 뇺뇻뇼 뇽뇾뇿 눀눁눂 눃누눅 눆눇눈 눉눊눋 눌눍눎 눏눐눑 눒눓눔 눕눖눗 눘눙눚 눛눜눝 눞눟눠 눡눢눣 눤눥눦 눧눨눩 눪눫눬 눭눮눯 눰눱눲 눳눴눵 눶눷눸 눹눺눻 눼눽눾 눿뉀뉁 뉂뉃뉄 뉅뉆뉇 뉈뉉뉊 뉋뉌뉍 뉎뉏뉐 뉑뉒뉓 뉔뉕뉖 뉗뉘뉙 뉚뉛뉜 뉝뉞뉟 뉠뉡뉢 뉣뉤뉥 뉦뉧뉨 뉩뉪뉫 뉬뉭뉮 뉯뉰뉱 뉲뉳뉴 뉵뉶뉷 뉸뉹뉺 뉻뉼뉽 뉾뉿늀 늁늂늃 늄늅늆 늇늈늉 늊늋늌 늍늎늏 느늑늒 늓는늕 늖늗늘 늙늚늛 늜늝늞 늟늠늡 늢늣늤 능늦늧 늨늩늪 늫늬늭 늮늯늰 늱늲늳 늴늵늶 늷늸늹 늺늻늼 늽늾늿 닀닁닂 닃닄닅 닆닇니 닉닊닋 닌닍닎 닏닐닑 닒닓닔 닕닖난 낟날낡 낢낣낤 낥낦낧 남납낪 낫났낭 낮낯낰 낱낲낳 내낵낶 낷낸낹 낺낻낼 낽낾낿 냀냁냂 냃냄냅 냆냇냈 냉냊냋 냌냍냎 냏냐냑 냒냓냔 냕냖냗 냘냙냚 냛냜냝 냞냟냠 냡냢냣 냤냥냦 냧냨냩 냪냫냬 냭냮냯 냰냱냲 냳냴냵 냶냷냸 냹냺냻 냼냽냾 냿넀넁 넂넃넄 넅넆넇 너넉넊 넋넌넍 넎넏널 넑넒넓 넔넕넖 넗넘넙 넚넛넜 넝넞넟 넠넡넢 넣네넥 넦넧넨 넩넪넫 넬넭넮 넯넰넱 넲넳넴 넵넶넷 넸넹넺 넻넼넽 넾넿녀 녁녂녃 년녅녆 녇녈녉 녊녋녌 녍녎녏 념녑녒 녓녔녕 녖녗녘 녙녚녛 녜녝녞 녟녠녡 녢녣녤 녥녦녧 녨녩녪 녫녬녭 녮녯녰 녱녲녳 녴녵녶 녷노녹 녺녻논 녽녾녿 놀놁놂 놃놄놅 놆놇놈 놉놊놋 놌농놎 놏놐놑 높놓놔 놕놖놗 놘놙놚 놛놜놝 놞놟놠 놡놢놣 놤놥놦 놧놨놩 놪놫놬 놭놮놯 놰놱놲 놳놴놵 놶놷놸 놹놺놻 놼놽놾 놿뇀뇁 뇂뇃뇄 뇅뇆뇇 뇈뇉뇊 뇋뇌뇍 뇎뇏뇐 뇑뇒뇓 뇔뇕뇖 뇗뇘뇙 뇚뇛뇜 뇝뇞뇟 뇠뇡뇢 뇣뇤뇥 뇦뇧뇨 뇩뇪뇫 뇬뇭뇮 뇯뇰뇱 뇲뇳뇴 뇵뇶뇷 뇸뇹뇺 뇻뇼뇽 뇾뇿눀 눁눂눃 누눅눆 눇눈눉 눊눋눌 눍눎눏 눐눑눒 눓눔눕 눖눗눘 눙눚눛 눜눝눞 눟눠눡 눢눣눤 눥눦눧 눨눩눪 눫눬눭 눮눯눰 눱눲눳 눴눵눶 눷눸눹 눺눻눼 눽눾눿 뉀뉁뉂 뉃뉄뉅 뉆뉇뉈 뉉뉊뉋 뉌뉍뉎 뉏뉐뉑 뉒뉓뉔 뉕뉖뉗 뉘뉙뉚 뉛뉜뉝 뉞뉟뉠 뉡뉢뉣 뉤뉥뉦 뉧뉨뉩 뉪뉫뉬 뉭뉮뉯 뉰뉱뉲 뉳뉴뉵 뉶뉷뉸 뉹뉺뉻 뉼뉽뉾 뉿늀늁 늂늃늄 늅늆늇 늈늉늊 늋늌늍 늎늏느 늑늒늓 는늕늖 늗늘늙 늚늛늜 늝늞늟 늠늡늢 늣늤능 늦늧늨 늩늪늫 늬늭늮 늯늰늱 늲늳늴 늵늶늷 늸늹늺 늻늼늽 늾늿닀 닁닂닃 닄닅닆 닇니닉 닊닋닌 닍닎닏 닐닑닒 닓닔닕 닖난낟 날낡낢 낣낤낥 낦낧남 납낪낫 났낭낮 낯낰낱 낲낳내 낵낶낷 낸낹낺 낻낼낽 낾낿냀 냁냂냃 냄냅냆 냇냈냉 냊냋냌 냍냎냏 냐냑냒 냓냔냕 냖냗냘 냙냚냛 냜냝냞 냟냠냡 냢냣냤 냥냦냧 냨냩냪 냫냬냭 냮냯냰 냱냲냳 냴냵냶 냷냸냹 냺냻냼 냽냾냿 넀넁넂 넃넄넅 넆넇너 넉넊넋 넌넍넎 넏널넑 넒넓넔 넕넖넗 넘넙넚 넛넜넝 넞넟넠 넡넢넣 네넥넦 넧넨넩 넪넫넬 넭넮넯 넰넱넲 넳넴넵 넶넷넸 넹넺넻 넼넽넾 넿녀녁 녂녃년 녅녆녇 녈녉녊 녋녌녍 녎녏념 녑녒녓 녔녕녖 녗녘녙 녚녛녜 녝녞녟 녠녡녢 녣녤녥 녦녧녨 녩녪녫 녬녭녮 녯녰녱 녲녳녴 녵녶녷 노녹녺 녻논녽 녾녿놀 놁놂놃 놄놅놆 놇놈놉 놊놋놌 농놎놏 놐놑높 놓놔놕 놖놗놘 놙놚놛 놜놝놞 놟놠놡 놢놣놤 놥놦놧 놨놩놪 놫놬놭 놮놯놰 놱놲놳 놴놵놶 놷놸놹 놺놻놼 놽놾놿 뇀뇁뇂 뇃뇄뇅 뇆뇇뇈 뇉뇊뇋 뇌뇍뇎 뇏뇐뇑 뇒뇓뇔 뇕뇖뇗 뇘뇙뇚 뇛뇜뇝 뇞뇟뇠 뇡뇢뇣 뇤뇥뇦 뇧뇨뇩 뇪뇫뇬 뇭뇮뇯 뇰뇱뇲 뇳뇴뇵 뇶뇷뇸 뇹뇺뇻 뇼뇽뇾 뇿눀눁 눂눃누 눅눆눇 눈눉눊 눋눌눍 눎눏눐 눑눒눓 눔눕눖 눗눘눙 눚눛눜 눝눞눟 눠눡눢 눣눤눥 눦눧눨 눩눪눫 눬눭눮 눯눰눱 눲눳눴 눵눶눷 눸눹눺 눻눼눽 눾눿뉀 뉁뉂뉃 뉄뉅뉆 뉇뉈뉉 뉊뉋뉌 뉍뉎뉏 뉐뉑뉒 뉓뉔뉕 뉖뉗뉘 뉙뉚뉛 뉜뉝뉞 뉟뉠뉡 뉢뉣뉤 뉥뉦뉧 뉨뉩뉪 뉫뉬뉭 뉮뉯뉰 뉱뉲뉳 뉴뉵뉶 뉷뉸뉹 뉺뉻뉼 뉽뉾뉿 늀늁늂 늃늄늅 늆늇늈 늉늊늋 늌늍늎 늏느늑 늒늓는 늕늖늗 늘늙늚 늛늜늝 늞늟늠 늡늢늣

ဘံ့ ၁အ့ lန ဒ ဆံ၊ ၁ပံ၊ nဈ ဖု စံ၊ ဝဒ ဒ l့ ဗဒ lစ၊. ဈ lန ဘံ့ ၁အ့ မဒ ဂဉ၊ ဖု ဒအ့ lဉ၊ဝအ့ လ ၁ဇ့ lန ဒ ဆံ၊ ၁ပံ၊ nဈ မဒ ဖု ဗမ့ လ ဘံ့ ၁အ့ l့ ဗဒ၊ ဗဒ၊ lစ၊. လ ဖု စံ၊ ဝဒ ဒ l့ ဗဒ၊ ဗဒ၊ ဝပံ့ ဝပံ့ lဉ၊ lစ၊.

ဗဒ၊–လံ–An affix of past time, §641, 662.

ဗဒ၊–ညူး–Pile of fragments to burn.

ဗဒ၊ဗမ့–ယူးယိဉ်–To respect (Maul.) ဇာဗမ့.

ဗဒ့်–ယူဉ်–A hare, or rabbit, Bur. ယုန်း

ဗပံ–ဗပံ၁အ့ဆွဲ၁အ့–အံး–အံးကွ၊ကွ၊ကွ၊––To watch over.

ဗပံ–ကွ၊–To look, §432, 456–Behold, §546:1, a prefix, affix, try, §645.

ဗပံဒဖမ့ ၁၈–ကွ၊အကျဲ–Look, anticipating, §490:7.

ဗပံl၁–ကွ၊လ၊–To hope, §538.

ဗပံl၁–မူ၊လ၊–ကမူ၊လ၊–To hope, expect,

ဗပံဒမျိ၊–ကွ၊တမဲ၁–Regard.

ဗပံဖမ့–ကွ၊ကိ–Look from curiosity.

ဗပံ–ကဖိ၊–A tree, cassia fistula, §535.

ဗပံ၊–အံး၊–A particle, this, §647, 709.

ဂlမ့–ဗပံ၊––တလ၁၊––The Taleings, §646, the Tavoyers, §485.

lဈဗပံ၊–ဆူအံး၊–Here, hither, §213.

ဗ့ ၁ဃဗပံ၊–သကိုးဖိ၊–The tomato, §600.

ဓဗပံ၊–ကဒိ၊–ပနှ်ကိ၁်ဘူ–A plant of several species belonging to the genus Commelina, §67.

ဒ့ဃပံ၁–တဉ်ဖိဉ်–Be apprehensive, §703.

ဗပံ၁–ညိဉ်–To take aim.

၁ံ၁ပဗံ၊–သညိပြ်–သိးပညိ-သိးပညူ-ဖိဉ်ပ၊ဉ်ဂီ၊–Scandent shrub of the genus Uvaria, §600, (Tav.)

ဗပံ၊–ဖိ၁်–To be deep, §433.

lဗပံ၊–တဖိ၁်–A snare for catching fowls.

ဗပံ၊–တဖိ၁်–To stretch forth the neck, as a fowl.

ဗအ့ဗပံ၊–စ၊ဂ်တလ၊ဂ်–At a distance.

ဗပံlဓာ–သိ၊ဖိဉ်–The scaly Ant-eater, §616. ဗဈ

ဗပံ၁–ဖိး––To carry loads on a stick across the shoulder; a numeral affix. §495, 646.

ဗပံ၁–ညိး–To swell.

၁ဈ့ဗပံ့–သူကဆံ–Of an intensely dark color.

ပ nဘ် မဒ ဂဉ၊, ဖဈ bန့ nပံ့ မဒ ဂဉ၊, ဒ့ ဒ ဖဈ lန ဖဈ ခ၁ဈ ဈ၊ မဒ ဂဉ၊, lန ဗ၊ဂ၊ ဖဈ့ မဒ ဂဉ၊, ဖုဒ၁ဈ ဖဈစံ၊ လ ဖု စံ၁ bဒ၊ ဗပံ၊, n ဗပံ စံ၊ဆွဲ ပ nဘ် l ဓဒ၊ n၁ဈ. ဗျဈ စံ၊ မ၊ ၁ဈ့ ဗပံ့ lဉ၊.

ခ၁ံ၁ lဉ့ l ဗျပံ့ ဗအ့ ဂ ခ၁ံ. ဖု ဗပံ ဖဇ ဗျဈ စံ၊ lဉ၊. ဗျဈ စံ၊ မ၊ ၁ဈ့ ဗပံ့ ခ၁ံ.

ဒပံ့ဗပံ့–အိဉ်ယူ၊–To howl, yell.

ဘပံ၁ဗပံ့ဒ့၊ခ၁ံ၁–အိဉ်ယူ၊ဝါဖိဉ်–A bird, probably a species of Garrulax. §604.

ဆဗဇ–ကြ်၊–A fiddle.

ဗဇ၊–ယိ၊––Be fair as the weather; the dry season, §527, 449.

ဗဇ့ဗဇ၊မျိ–ဖိမ့ဉ်ညူး–A plant of the ginger family and probably of the genus Alpinia, ဖိလါခူး Some Karens apply the same name to the Burman. ဆိဖိးတောကိ၊ Gloriosa superba.

ဗဇ၊–ခွဲယီ–a term of salutation, equivalent to neighbor.

ခဗမ့ခဗဇ၊–ကယာ၊ကယဲ–To ornament, ornaments.

ဗဇ၊–ညီ–To be easy.

ဗဇ၊ဆ for ဖဇ၊ဆ Sgau In. ဖိကဉ်း

ဗဇ၊ဆကံ၁–ညီကဇဉ်–Easily.

ဗ lဘ၊ ဒ့ ကံ့ ဇ ရ၊ ဒ စ၁ ခဇ၊ nဈ ဖဘ၊ l့ ဗဈ၊ ဗဇ၊ ဆ ကံ၁ lဇ၊.

ဖု nဈ l ဂ၊ ဗ မပံ ဒ့ စ၁ ဒ lဘ၊ ဖဈ ဝဒ ဗဈ၊ nဈ, lဘ၊ ခွဲ၊၊ မ၊ ဖဈ ဆ ကံ၁ lဇ၊.

ဖဈ ချဲ့ ဒ ကဲ့ ဒ ၄ဇ့ l မံ့ ဗပံ၊ ဗ ဇဇ့ မဇ့ l bဈ ၁ မပံ၁ lဇ၊. ဒ၁ဈ မဒ ဖု lန ဒ ၁ဘ၊ l ဖဈ ဇဇ့ မဇ့ ဝဘ၊ ဗဇ၊ ဆ ကံ၁ lဇ၊.

ဗ ခွဲ့ l ဓံ့ ဗပံ၊ ဖု ၁ဇ့ ဆ၁ဈ ၁၈ ဒဘ် စဘ၊ ရ့ ၁ဘ၊ lန့ ဒဘ၊. ဗ lဘ၊ l့ nဘ် lန ဖု ပ္ဗပံ၊ဝပံ့ ဒ ဒဇ၁ nဈ, ဖုပ္ဗပံ၊ဝပံ့ စဘ၊ ရ့ ဝဘ၊ ဗဇ၊ ဆ ကံ၁ lဇ၊.

lဗဇ၊–တဃိဉ်–Noose to catch fowls. Bur. တယော၁း

ဗဇ၊ဖဖ၊–ယီးဖး–Brother in law.

ဗဇ့ဝဒ်–ကလးကိ၊–Then. ၄.

ဗဇ့ဝဒ်–တဉ်ဖိဉ်–Be apprehensive ၁၁၄. ၁၄. ဒ့ဗပံ၊.

ဗဇ့–ညိဉ်–To stretch out, as the hand or foot.

ဗဖ့–ပ္ဆွဲ၊–နိသံပ္ဆွဲ၊–တလ့၊တ့––The musk rat, so called, or stinking rat; a species of Sorex or Shrew mice. There are probable two species, the one in town was said by the Karens to be much larger than the one in the jungle.

ဗဖ့–ယူ၊–Numeral affix to names, §334, 648. (Maul.) ဗ္ဗ.

ဗ္ဗ၊–ပ္ဗ၊–To flow, §460, 540; Jehovah, §489:2.

ဗ္ဗ၊–ထွံ–Float away. ဗွံ၁

ဗ္ဗ၁–ယူ၊––Numeral affix to names, §334, 648. (Tav.) ဗဖ့.

ဗ္ဗ၁မပံ၊–ပ္ဆွဲ၊မိဉ်–Flowering Plant, Pavetta tomentosa, §535.

ဗ္ဗ၁–ပ္ဆွဲ၊–A weight, a grain.

ပဗ္ဗ၁–ပ၌–ပ္ဆွဲ–To persecute (Tal.) §575.

ရ

ရဲ၁–Be finished, broken up (Tal.) ၉၄.

ခရဲ၁–ကြ်၊–A plough, or harrow.

ရဲ၁ဘဲ၁–Pray, (Tal.) ၂၄.

ဖုစံ၊ ဖဇ ဓ၁ ဒ ရဲ၁ ဘဲ၁ nဈမ၁ဒ၁ ဗပံ၊ lစ၊. ဖ ၁ဈ့

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ခံ့ ဖံ့ ါ ဖ bဂ ချွန့် မှ ဂါဂ, bဂ ဇ ကှ် မှ ဂါဂ ဧ, ါ့ဂ ါ ဇ ဂှ် ဒ ခ့ွ ဘံ့ မှ ဂါဂ, ါ့ဂ ါ ချွန့် ဒ ခ့ွ ဘံ့ ဂါဂ ဂါဂ. ဍှံဂ ါ့ ဒ ခ့ွ bဂ ဘ့ွ ဝါဂ ဓံ့ ဖ ဝါဂ ါ ဂ် ဇ့ွ ဓဇ့ ဒ ဂ့ွ် ဂဇ, ဘံ့ ဝါဂ ဖ ဇ ဒ ရ့ွ် ဘ ဂ့်.

ါ ဂဇ ဒ မှဂ်ဇဂ. ဖ မှဇ ါ ဂဖ ဍှဂ ါ ဂ ဘ့ bဖ် ါ ံ့ ဒ ဘ ဇ ံ့ မ ါ ဇဂ. ဧ ဒ မ ံ ဒ ဖ ါ bဖ bဖ ဒ ဘ ဧ ဒ ဘံ့ ဝါဂ ဂ် bဖ် ါ ံ့ ါ့ ဒ ဘ ဒ ဂ်. ဧ ဘ့ွ ဇဂ ါ့ ဒ ဘ ဇ် ဒ မ ံ ါ့ ဒ့ ဂ ဒ ဒ့်. ဧ ါ့ဂ ါ ချွန့် ဒ ခ့ွ ဘံ့ ဧ, ါ့ဂ ဇ ံ့ ဂ် ဇ် ဂ ါ့ဂ.

ဧ ဒဇ ဇ့ွ ါ့ ဗ ဂ ဝါဂ စ ဒ့ွ ဗ့ွ်. ဧ ဘံ့ ဝါဂ ဇ, ါ ဍှ ဗံဂ ဂ ဂ် bဖ် ါ ံ့ ဗ ဘ ဒ့ွ်. ဒ့ွ် မ ဂ့ွ် ဍှ ဝဇ, မ့ွ် ဗ ဂ့ွ် bဖ် ါ ံ့ ဗ ဘ ါ့ွ်. မ့ွ် ဗ ဒဇ ဗ့ွ် bဖ စ ဒ့ွ ဗ့ွ် ဇ့်. ဧ ဖ စ့ံ့ ဝ့ွ် ဇ့ွ် ဒ ဂ့ွ် ဗ ဂ့်.

ရွေ–ကရှိ—To open out things that diverge from a centre, as a fan.

ဘ့ွ်မဝံ့ရွာ–ကြွဒ–A plant of the arum tribe. ဘရွေဒ.

ဘရွာ–ကရှိ–Net or fish trap, that floats with the tide.

ရွာ–ဘရှိ–Conical excresences that grow from the roots of trees in ground that is overflowed.

ဇရွာ–သရွန်–A teacher, §420. Bur. ဆရိဒ

မရွေါ်ဒ့ွ–မရှ်လဲ့်–ဟ်လဲ့်–Particle denoting the improbability of the thing, §621. ၁၃၇.

ဇရွေ–သရှ်–Large earthen bowl, bason.

ါရွေ–ဂ်ရွေ–ထရှ်–Hell, Bur. ငရဲဒ Pali နရက §554:3. ၉၃.

ဘရွ်–ဇရွ်–ဃိဒသွ်–A tree, Morinda exerta, §535.

ဖဇာပရွ်ဘ်–ဖိတဖြိ်–Single marigold.

ပဘ့ွ်ရွေ့–တြွဒ–A door.

ခရွေ့–ကြွဖြဒ–Barnacle, §600. A generic name for shells of the Linnean genus Lepas, and Lamarck's class Cirripedes, but most usually the sessile Cirrhipeda. The same name is also applied to many corals of the tribe Lithophytes, or stony Phytozoa.

ပဇာရွေ့–ပစ္ဆ်ပတ့ွာ–Be urgent; an adverb, §34, 456, 543:2. ပဇာရွေဖ့ွ်.

ရ့ွ–နှိ်–Real genuine. see ပဘိ.

ဘရွ့ွ်ရမံဂ–ကြိ်တဖိဒ–An anchor. (Tal.)

ရှံ်ဂ–ခုံဒ–ဒဇာ—Roll, as a wheel or hoop, to spin round as tops and other things flat and circular.

ရွှံ်ဂ–တခုံဒ–Around, surround, ဖဇ့.

ဖ့ွှ်ရွှံ်ဂ–ကနုံ်–Infold, fold into.

ဘရွ်–စ့ွာထဒဃဘ်–Fetters.

ဇရွ်–သရှံ်–Large jar.

ရွ်ရွေ့–ကရွ–To be bare as an animal of hair, or a tree of leaves.

ဓဘ့ွရွ်ာ–ထဒတံ်–Scissors, §530:2.

ဘံ့ဓရွ်ာရွ်–ထိဉ်တ့ွ်တ့ွ်–ထိဉ်တ့ွ်တ့ွ်ဝ်ဒ်—A generic name for birds of the Charadridæ or Plover family. A common species at Tavoy is the spur-winged plover, Vanellus ventralis, §604.

ရွေဂ်–ကရွေဒ–Narrow ravine.

ဓရွေဂ် ဖဇ့, ဖ ဘံ့ ဇဇ ဂဇ မ့ွ် ဘ်ာ ချွံ့ါ ဇ ဒ ဘ့ွ ါ့ ခံ့ ါ့ဂ့ ဒ bံ့ွ် ဇဇ့ ဧ ခံ့ ါ့ဂ့ ါ့ ဓ ဘ်ါ ါ့ ခဇာ ါ့ ခဇာ ဧ ဒဇ မ့ွ် ါ့ွ် ဘ့ွ်, ဖ ါ့ဂ ဖ ဘ ဘ့ွ် ဃ. ဖ bဘ ဘ့ွ bဘ ါ့, ဗံ့ါဘ်ာ ဗံ့ါ ဂဇ့, ဆ့ ဘ်ါ ဆ့ ဘဇာ ဘ်ာ, ါ့ ခဇာ ါ့ ခဇာ, ဘ့ွ ဘ့ွ ါ့ ါ့, ဃ ါ ါ့ွ် ခံ့ ါ့ွ် ါဇ့ွ် ဍှ ဍှ ဧ ဖ ဓံ့ဇ ဝ့ွ် ဓရွေဇ ါဇာ.

ရွ့ွ်ဘ်ာ–ရှ်ါသံ–Charm to produce love.

ဘရွ့–တာယ့ွ်–A species of axis deer, §552.

ခရွ့ာ–သီကရှ်–Fruit tree, species of Eleocarpus.

ရွ့ာ–Consequences of sin, punishment.

ဇ ါ ဖ ဏ့ွ်ဂ် ဂဇ ဒဇ ဆ့ွ ါ့ ဒ ါ၄ ဒ ါ့ွ် bဘ့ွ ဗံ့ါ, ဖ ါ ဒ bဘ စဒ့bဘ ဇာ ဗ်ါဗ်ါ, ဓဗ့ွ် ဝ့ ဖ ဏ့ွ်ဂ် မာ သ့ွ် မာ ါ ဘ့ွ ါ့ဂ် bဘ ါ ဖ ဂဇ, ဧ ဘံ့ ဝါ ဝ့ မ့ွ် ဒ bဘ ဗ့ွ် ဒ မ ံ ဒ ဖ့ွ် ါဇာ, ဘံ့ ဝါ ဝ့, ဇ ဂဇ မ့ွ် ဇ ါ မ်ာ့ ဟ့ ါဇာ. bဘ ဗ့ွ်, bဘ ဇံ့ါ bဘ ဗ့ွ်, ဖ ဝ ါ ရ ဏ့ဟ, ဖ ဝ ါ ဒ ရ့ွ်.

ဓရွ့်–တရှ်–Elephant driver's hook.

ပရွေ–ပြဒ–သဉ်သွံ–Several trees of the genera Citrus and Limonia, §600, 568.

ပရွေဘံ်ာ–ပြဒဒံ–Proper citron, Citrus medica, Maul.

ပရွေခဘံ်ာ–" " (Tav.) §600.

ပရွေမာ့်–ပြဒမံ်ာ–Species of Limonia.

ပရွေ–သဉ်သွံ–Small variety of the genus Citrus. (Tav.)

ဓရွေ–ကြာဒ–Worthy. More usually ဍှ, §489:4.

ဓရွေ့်–ကရာ–Fence, enclosure, ဘဂ်–ဘံ့ါ.

ပရွေ့်–ပရာ–News, §658.

ပရွေ့်–ကဒ်–News. ၁၃၆.

ပရွေ့်ဘ့ွဒါခ–ကြွ်–Make to be heard, to send a message or order.

ရွေဂ–ကြွဒ–To shake, as a tree; a repeated motion.

ဒဘဒ်ာဒရွော–အလှ််အလ်ာ်–A custom.

ရွေဒ–ကြွဉ်—Wipe or rub against an object; go on the margin or side of any thing.

ရွေဒ–တရှ်–To file, rasp, or saw.

ရွေဒ–With the negative, to be of no utility, §624:1. (Tav.)

ဒရွေဒဘ်ာ–အရွှ်အသဲဒ—Form, appearance. ၁၅. Bur. အရုပ်အဆင်ဒ

bဘရွေဒ–ထဉ်ကြွဉ်–Miss the mark, hit wide.

ဘာ ဖံ့ သ ဝံ့ာ ဇ ဂဇ ဒ့ွ် ါ bဘ bဘ ဘ့ွ ဒ မ ဂ့ွ် ဝါ မ ဖ့ံ ါ ဒ ါ့ွ် ဂဇ ဧ, ဒ့ွ် bဘ ါ ဒ ဆံ့ ဒ ပ့ွ် ဧ ဖ ဘံ့ ဝ့ွ် ဒ bဘ ဂ ဇ့ွ ါ ဇာ.

ဖ သ ဇ ဝ့ွ် ချံ့ မ့ွ် ဂါဂ ဝ့ွ် ဘ်ာ ဂ ါ မ့ွ် ဂါဂ ဒ့ွ် ါ bဘ

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ხა ɔစး့ ᦈ ဃံ ကိ့ ɜ ပ့ံ လ ᦈ စံး မ့ ɜ ხა ɔ ဏ့ ɜ ɔဏ့, ხა ɔ ɔ့ɜ ɔ ხა ɔ ပ့ံး. ɔ ɔ့ɜ ɔ ხ့ံး. ხა ɔ ဏ့ ხა ɔဏ့ံး. ɔဏ့ ɔ ဏ့ံး ᦈ ချိ့ ဖ့ ɜစ ကစ မ့ ဖ့ မံး့ ဗ့ ɩစɜ.

ɔရ့ɜ–ကြွး–The Chinese, §554:9. (Bur.) တရုတ်။

ɔရံ–ရွဲ့–To pull down, as a building.

ɔရံ ɔ ကဟာ–ရိုင်းသန့–To steer.

ɔရံ ɔ–သရိုင်–Zayat, (Tal.) §420.

ɔရံ ɔ–ကြိုင်–To push as with a shovel or spade.

ɔရံး–ကြိုင်– " " to mock.

ɔရံ့–ကရွ–Frame, to sustain the piper betle plant.

ɔရုံ့–ရွှ်–A forge.

ɔရɔ–ရိုး–Coarse basket.

ɔရɜ ခ ɩ–သါးဆီးကလော်–Stealthily, §426.

ခရေ့–Quickly, rapidly, ၁၁၀.

ɔရွ–ဒိုး–To unite substances that will melt or dissolve together.

ɔ ရိ ɔရွ–ကရွ–To be bare as an animal of hair, or a tree of leaves.

ɔရွ ɔစɜ–ကြိုးသီး–A tree resembling a species of Sterculia.

မရွ–မရိုး–Small pox, (Tal.)

မရွ ခစ့–မရိုးဖြစ်–Small pox.

မရွ ɔဂါ–မရိုးထိ–Chicken pox.

ɔရွ ɔ ဖံ့ ɔဂါ–The Peepul, or Ficus religiosa, ɔ.

ရွ ɔ–ɔခ့–ရွေး–To arrange in order.

ရွ ɔ–ရွေး–Ten rupees, a weight. §437.

ခရွ ɔ–ကရွ–A windlass.

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l.

l–တ–The numeral one.

l–ဘ–A negative particle, §650.

l ɔ ဂ့–ဘဉ်ဆဉ်–နှာ်သက့်–Though, §655.

ဃိ l ɔ ဂ့–မှ်နှာ်သက့်–Notwithstanding, §421, 655.

l ɔ–လ်–Verbal affix, §654.

l ɔ l ɔ–လ်လ်–Every, §653.

l ɔ ခ့ ɜ ɩ–လ်ကဉ်ဆိုး–A particle, §433.

ɜ l ɔ ɜ l ɔ–အလုံအလ်–A custom. ɜ စ ခ့

l ɔ–ယ်–Formative particle, in terms connected with the rigging of a ship; followed by ခ, both, alternately, §173, 452.

l ɔ ခ ɜ l ɔ ခ ɜ–ယ်ခ ခ ယ်ခ ခ–ယ်ခ ယ်ခ–Both sides, alternately, §152, 529.

ဃံ l ɔ–ကွ်လ်–To hope.

ချံ့ ɜ ဂ့ l ɔ–ခိုဉ်တံ်–ခိုဉ်လးဝ်–A generic name for bivalve river shells of the genera Unio, Anadon, and Cyrena.

l ɔ–ကဝ်–Described as the Pancreas.

l ɔ–ll–The race to a dam.

ᦈ ɔ ɔ့ ဘ်ာ ကစ ဂစ့ လ ᦈ ဖ ll ဖ ံ့ ɜ ချ ხ ခ်ာ ဃ ဃံ ll့ ဖံ ll ဘ်ာ l ɜ ɜ ပ့ ll့ ɔ ɜ ခ ခ ံ့ လ ᦈ မ ll ဖ ံ့ ɔ ံ့ ကစ ဖ ɜ l ခ်.

ᦈ ဝ ခ့ ခ်ɜ ɔ ll ံ့ ခစ ᦈ ɔစ့ ll့ ဖ ɜ လ ᦈ စံး ɜ ခ ံ့ l ll ံ့ စ ɜ.

l ɔ–သဝါ–Be exhausted, as in the following example.

ᦈ l ɔ ᦈ စ်ɜ ɜ ကစ မ ခ ᦈ ɔ ံ့ ဆံ့ ɩ စ့ ll့ ကစ ɜ ပ့ ll့ ᦈ ɔ ɜ လ ᦈ ɩ စ ɜ ll့ ပ့ ll့ လ ɔ ံ့ ll့ ဆ့ ll့ ပ့ ll့ လ ɔ ɔ့ ɜ ɔ ခ်ာ ll့ ဆံ့ ɩ ɜ ll့ ဆံ့ ပ့ ခ်ာ ll့ လ ᦈ စ်ɜ ɜ ခ ᦈ l ll ံ့ ɩ စ့.

l ɔ–လ်–A verbal affix indicative of desire, hope, or expectation.

ɜ ɜ l ɔ–Wait for with desire or expectation, as in the following example.

l ɜ ကစ ɜ မ ခ်ɩ ဖာ ᦈ မ ɜ ဖံ့ ɔ l ဂɩ ɜ ခ ᦈ ခ် l ဂɩ မ ခ ɜ ဖံ့ ɔ ခ် ɩ စ့. ᦈ မ ɜ ကစ မ ခ ɜ ဟ်ာ လ ဂ ɜ ဝɩ ɔ ခ ံ့ စ်ɜ ခ ခ်ɩ. လ ᦈ ဖံ့ ɔ ခ် ɩ စ်ɜ ɜ ခɩ, ဂ ခ ဝ်ာ ɜ ɔ ခ ခ ɜ ɜ ခ ɜ ɜ ခ ɜ ɜ

ဖ ဘစု့ ဖန့ လြဲ l ပဟ်.—တ၀်သုတစူးလ၀်တဂ့ဲ။
ါ်ဂ့ ဘစု့ ဂအ် လြဲ l ပဟ်.—ကလံးသုတဖဲလ၀်တဂ့ဲ။
ါ့ ဘစု့ဒွတ့် လြဲ l ပဟ်.—လီသုတသိဉ်လ၀်တဂ့ဲ။
ယွတ်ဂ့ ဘစု့ ဘဈ လြဲ l ပဟ်.—ရှိဉ်သုတသိဉ်လ၀်တဂ့ဲ။
ခ bှ့ ဘစု့ ဂအ် လြဲ l ပဟ်.—ကဘီသုတဖဲလ၀်တဂ့ဲ။
ခ bှ့ ဂအ်ါလြဲ ဘံးဒှ့ဇံး—ကဘီဖဲလ၀်တထံဉ်ဆိတကွ့်။
ဘစု့ ဖ လြဲ l ပဟ်.—သုတထံဉ်လ၀်တဂ့ဲ။
ဖ လြဲ ဇံး bဈ bဈ.—ထံဉ်လ၀်တကွ့်ဒီဒိဉ်။

ါဂ—လါ—The moon, a month, §604.
ါဂဘံဂ—လါဘာ—New moon.
ါဂ—သဈာ—Tree producing a very sour fruit.
ါဂ—လာ—Great-great grandchild.
မာါဂ—မှဉ်လာ—To enjoy.
ဘါဂ—ကသာ—To be bright so as to show objects by reflection, or by being transparent.
ါဂ—ကလာ—fabulous spirit.
ါဂဟ့—လါကဒိဂ—Moonlight, §431:1.
ါဂါြ်—လ့ာတကွ့ာ—Wholly, Bur. လာသာ။
ဝါဂဆျံဂbဂ—ဝါဂဆျbဂ—ဝါလာ်ထံ—The white Heron. (Tal.) ဘံ့ါဒိဂဒွဂ.
ဒါဂဒဟ့—လာကဒိဂ—Reputation, honor, glory.
ဒစွါ့ဒါဂ—အဃိအလာ—Beauty.

ဖ l၃ ဒဒဈ ဇဒ ဒ ါဂ ဒ ဟ့ l ဖဈ nဈ မာ ဈ ဒ ဘ ပွတ်ဂ ပွတ်ဂ ဒြ် ဒြ် ါဈာ. ဃ ဖ l၃ ဒ ဘ ဒြ် ဂါဂ, ဖ ဖဝ့ံ ဘ ဂါဂ, ဖ ဒဈ ဈါ့ ဇ ဒ ဓ l၃ ဒ ါဈ့ ဒ ါြ်l ဒဈ bယ l ဖဈ nဈ, မဒ် ဖ l၃ ဒ ဒဈ ဇဒ ဒ ါဂ ဒ ဟ့ ါဈာ. ဖ ဇဝ့ံ ဖ မာ nဈ မဒ် ဒ ဇဝ့ံ nဒ့ ဖ ဂဒာ ဂဂ ဃ ဘစု့ ဇ ဂ ဘ ဖ ဂဒာ ဂ l ဖဈ ါဈာ. ဖ ဖ ဇဒာ ဒဈ့, ဇ ဒ ဘ မဒ် ဒဈ ဒ ဘ ဒြ် ဒြ် ါဈာ. ဃ ဖ ဇဒာ ဒဈ့, ဇ ဒ ဘ မဒ် ဒဈ ဒ ဘ ဒြ် ဒြ် ါဈာ. ဃ ဖ ဇဒာ ဒဈ့, ဇ ဒ ဘ မဒ် ဒဈ ဒ ဘ ဒြ် ဒြ် ါဈာ.

ဖ ဘံးဒ ဇဒ ဒ ါဂ ဒ ဟ့ nဈ မာ ဒ ဘ bဈ ဈံါ ါဈာ. ဖ ဖ nဒ့ ဒ မဒ် ဆျ် ဈဒ ဂဒ ဒ ဆျ် l ဘဒ bယ, မဒ် ဆျ် မဒ် ဒ မဒ် ဒဈ ဈဒ ဂဈ ဒ ဆျ် l ဘဒ bယ, bဈ ဖ မဒ် ဒ ဘဒ ဒဈ ဈဒ ဂဈ ဒ l၃ ဒ ဘ ဒြ် ဒြ် ါဈာ. ဖ ဖ ဈဒ ဒဈ ဒ ါဂ ဒ ဟ့ ါဈာ. bဈ nဈ ဒ ဘဒ် ဖ ဖဝ့ံ မာါဂ ဈဒ ဖဝ့ံ မဒ် ဂါဂ, ဖ ပ nဒ် မာ့ ဖဝ့ံ မဒ် ဂါဂ ဈံါ ဝဈ ဈ bဈ ဈံါ, ဒါဂ ဒ ဟ့ ဒဈ ဈဒ ဂဒ ါဈာ. ဖ ဖ ဈဒ ဈဒ ဈံါ bဈ nဈ ဈဒ ါဈာ. မာ ဒ ဘ bဈ nဈ ဃ ဘ ဈံါ ဂါ ဒ ဘဒ် ဃ ဘ ဒြ် ဒြ်, ဃ ဘ bဈ မဒ် ဒဈ ဒ ဘ ဒြ် ဒြ် ါဈာ. ဃ ဖ ဖဝ့ံ ဒ ါဂ ဒ ဟ့ ဝဒ် ါဈာ.

ဖ ဈံါ ဇဒ ဒဒ ဒ ါဂ ဒ ဟ့ nဈ မာ ဒ ဘ bဈ ဈံါ ါဈာ. ဖ nဒ့ ဂါ ဃ မဒ် ဆျ် ဈဒ ဘစု့ ဒ ဆျ် l ဘဒ bယ, မဒ် ဆျ် မဒ် ဒဈ ဒဒ ဈဒ ဘဈ ဒ ဆျ် ဂါ မဒ် nံ် bယဈ bဈ ဖ မဒ် ဒ ဈဈ ဒ ဈ ဃ, ဘဒ် ဟ့ံ ဘဒ် ဟ့ံ, bဈ ဖ မဒ် ဈဒ ဒဒ bယ ဈ, ဘ ဝဈ ဘ ဘ ဘ

ဝါးမးး–တလးမူး–A bride, or bridegroom.
ါး–ကလး–Ten thousand. (Maul.) ါ.
ါးဇ–လးဆါ–A nettle, §535.
ါးဖး–လးဖး–Tea, §435. (Tav.) ါးဖး.
ဘါးဘျ–တလးသ–A plant of the Labiatæ or mint tribe.
ဒူဘမံၤဒူဘါး–အိၵ်တဒီးအိတဒီး–Live on the labors of others.
ဖံဓါး–ဆးဆ–Occasionally, §35, 212, 499.
ဘါးဇါ–သံးန္ဒါ–Catechu.
ဝါးဝံ့–တလးဝၤါ–Judges (Tal.) §511.
ဝါးပဇ့ဟ–Astrologers, soothsayers. ၃၀.
ါ့–ါ့ပ့ါ့–လိ–လိသိၵ်–Thunder.
ါ့ဝဒိဒမံး–လိဝါအဒံး–Lighten, §604.
ါ့ါ့ဒဇးဘံၤ–တၤါကွဲး–The rainbow, §616.
ါ့မဒိ–ဟိၵ်ကအး–A plant of the genus Smilax, (Maul.) ါ့မဒိ.
မးါ့–ကမ့ါလိ–Plants of several species of Amaranthus, §554:9.
ဖဓာမးါ့–ဒိပ့ါ–Weed producing Camphor, a species of Blumia.
ါ့ဘိ–ကကွဲါဒိဘိ–ကွဲါလါဘိ–The dragon-fly, §604.
ပၤ့–ပဖိ–A bottle, §600.
ဘါ့–သဖိ–A membrane.
ခတံ့ါ့–ဟံၵ်ဒ့ဒိ–Deserted house.
ါ့–လိး–To descend, §442:1, prefixed to nouns, fall into the state, or to the thing denoted by the noun, or become the thing the noun designates, as
ါ့ဖဝံ့ဘ၀ဓဝၤ–လိးဖိသၵ်–Fall back to childhood, or become a child again, §422.
ါ့မ–လိးကမၵ်–Fall into sin ; commit sin, §449:3. It is used where become is used in English, as
ဇ၃ခံၤါ့–တၢ်ခံးလိး–Become dark. ၉၀.
မၫဘါ့–မ့ါဟၢိလိး–Become evening. ၉၀.
ဘၤါ့–သးလိး–To pity, after anger usually.
ါ့–ကလိး–to be blasted, die after bearing fruit, as the bamboo.
ါ့–ကးိး–a numeral, 100,000 ဘံ့.
ါ့ဘဇး–ထိၵ်ဆိဖါ–Described as the Paradise, or Indin fly catcher; Musicapa Paradisi, or M. Indica. One of the Indian Bulbuls, ဘံ့ဇ့ဟ. §604.
ဘံ့ါ့ဘျိး–ထိၵ်လိးတဲ့–Name given by different Karens to different small birds, by some to the house sparrow, by others to the yellow headed weaver bird.
ါ့ဇဘး–သိးကတ်–လိးတ်–A generic name for Vultures. Bur. လင်းတး Without any qualifying term it denotes usually the Chinese Vulture, Vulture leuconotus.
ါ့ဇဘဝဇးခမံ့–လိးကတ်ဂိးဖိၵ်–The Pondichery Vulture, Vulture Pondicerianus.
ါ့မဒိ–ဟိၵ်ကအး–A plant of the genus Smilax, (Tav.) §450. ါ့မဒိ.
ါ့ဝ့–ဒ့ဃိး–A disease of the skin, when it peels off in scales.
ါ့မဘဟံး–ဘဇ့ဝဇ့–ဃိကလ်ဒ်း ဃိကလ်ဒ်းဃိကလ်ာ်–Still, silent, §65, 426.
ါ့ဘ့်–လိးခ်ာ်–'Settled.'
ါ့ါး–လိးလး–A wonder, a miracle.
ါ့qဒ်ာ–လိါဆ့ဉ်–Sweet flag, §628.
ါ့ဉ်–လိါ–A place, §484, 543:4 occasion, reason opportunity, §659:2, numer. aff. §442:1.
bဒ်ါါ့ဉ်ါ့ဉ်–ဒ်လိါလိါ–Same, as before.
ါ့ဉ်ါံၤ–လိါလံး–To be old.
ါ့ဉ်မံၤ–လိါမံ–A bed.
ါ့ဉ်ဖျိၤက့–လိါဆ့ဒိး–A chair, §600.
စဒ့ါ့ဉ်–စုလိါ–Property, §577.
ဒါ့ဉ်ဇ့ဒိး–တဝၤ–when applied to human beings, home.
ခတံၤခါ့ဉ်–ဒ့ကလါ–Plant of the gourd tribe, Trichosanthes anguina, တကိၵ်း
ါ့ဉ်ဇး–နါ်ကါ–မါလါ်ကါ–The Guava, (Tav.) ဂ့ဉ်ဇး.
ါံၤ–လွံါ–The numeral four, §489:4.
ဂဒိၤဒမ့ါံၤ–ဝဲၤကလ်ာ်–To dance.
ဘံ့ါံၤ–ဘံ့ါ့ါံၤ–ထိၵ်လွံါ–A generic name for several species of the Linnean genus Columba.
ဘံ့ါံၤသ–ထိၵ်လွံါခၣ်–The ground pigeon, or ground dove, C. Indica, (Lin.) Chalcophaps indica.—(Gould.)
ဘံ့ါံၤဒံ့–ထိၵ်လွံါဘုၣ်–ထိၵ်လွံါဒ့ါ–The speckled turtle dove, Columba turtur, (Lin), a variety of the European Turtle dove. This is the dove so often seen in cages, and is found wild every where, sometimes being seen in the gardens in town.
ဘံ့ါံၤါ့–ဘံ့ါံၤမ့–ထိၵ်လွံါဖိ–ဘံ့ါံၤမ့–Red turtle dove, Columba humilis, (Temminck.)
ဘံ့ါံၤဝဖၤ–ထိၵ်လွံါဂိၤ–All red—not described.
ဘံ့ါံၤဒ့ၤ–ထိၵ်လွံါဝါ–A foreign species.
ဘံ့ဝတံ့–ထိၵ်ပဝံၵ်–Fox colored turtle dove.
The common domestic pigeon is called ဃဆ့ and the green pigeon ပ့ၤချံ့.
ါံၤ–ကလံၤ–The wind, §525, 527:4.
ါံၤဘံၤ–ကလံၤထံး–South, §627. မၫဖၤ
ါံၤခံၤ–ကလံၤဖိး–North, " မၫခံၤ
ါံၤဖ့–တၢ်ဖးဖိ–The air, atmosphere. ၄.
ါံၤ–လံၤ–Grand child, particle, §662.
ဇဖ့ဖ့ဇ့ါံၤ–တၢ်ဖိတၢ်လံၤ–Animals, things in general.
ါံၤ–ါ့ါံၤ–လိါလံၤ–To be old.
ဓၤံၤဓါးၤ–လံၤဃ့ၤ–Unsteady, §68:8.

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သလံး–ခွံ–Swollen glands. ¶ သ

ါံး–သလွး–Water leech.

ဒါံးဒါံး–ဒါဉ့ဒးာ်–အာဘူးအလဲ–Wages, §568.

ါံးါံး–လံးလံး–Particle, §566:2, 661, 631:1.

ါံး ါံး ¶ စံး ဖ ကဖ မး ဒ သ bဉ်ဖံး.

¶ မ်ာ ါ က ဖဲ့ ဒဖ ဂ် ဒ ဖံ့ ါ က လ ဒ ဆ့ ဒဖ ါ ခဒး ါဒး. ဖ ါ ¶ ဖံ့ သ ကဖ ဒ ဆ့ ဒဖ ါ ခဒး ကဖ ခ ဟဉ် ¶ ါ ဒ ဒဖ ပ ဖ ဒဖး ဝဉ်ဒး စဒ့ ပ့ ကဖ, သဉ် ဟး ဝဉ်း ဝ ဆံး က ဝဉ်း ါဒး. လ ါ ခဉ့် ါ ဖး့ လ ¶ ါ ဖ ကဖ ဒဖ ါး့ ဝဉ်း ဝ စဒ့ ပ့ ဒဉ်ါ. ါ့ ဖ ဝဉ်း ဝ ါဒး.

ါ ခဉ့် ဘဒ့ ¶ ဖံ့ သ ကဖ ဖံ့ သ ဆ်ာ လ ဂဉ်း ဝဉ်း ကဖ ဒ ဝဉ်း ဝ ဘဉ့ ¶ ဖ့ သ ကဖ လ စံး ဝဉ်း ဝ, ဂ ဒဖ စံး ဏ. ဖ စံး မဒ် ဂ ဘံ့ ဘံး ဖဒ ဆ့. လ ¶ ါ ဒ ါ သဉ ဟ ဃ ဂ် က စံး ဝဉ်း ဝ, ¶ ကဖ မဒ် ဒ ဆ့ ခဲ့ မး ါဒ်, ဒ ဆ့ ဒ ါ ခဒး ါဒ်. လ ¶ ါ ဒ သဉ ဟ ဒ ါ က စံး ဒး့ ဝဉ်း ဝ, ¶ ကဖ ပ ဝ ါံး ဒး ါ ဒ ဖံ့ သ ါဒး. စ့ bံး ဖ သဉ ဟ ါဒး. ဒဉ် မဒ် ဟ ဒဉ် ါ ဝ ါံး bဃ ဒး ါ ဒ ဖံ့ သ, ဖ သဉ ဟ ဒဉ်. မဒ် ဖ ဝ ါံး ဂ ဖ သဉ ဟ ါဒး.

ါံး–လံဉ်–Generic name for Squirrels, §616.

ါံးပါး–ဟွံဉ်ဟွး–A species of small flying squirrel, §600.

ဃါံး–ညဉ်လံဉ်–A fish of two species, one described as a species of Ophicephalus.

ဃ ါံး သံ့ ဒံး ¶ စံး ကဖ, ဒဖါ ဒ သံ့ ဖ့ ဝ ဖ့ ါဒး. ဒဝဉ်ဂ ဝ ကဖ ဒဖ ါ် ဝဉ်း ဖ့ ဒဉ်. ဒဖါ ဒ သံ့ ဖ့ ဝ ဖ့ ါ ဒ် ဒဉ် ါ ဖ ကဖ ါဒး. လ ဒ်ဉ် ဒဉ် ါ့ သံး လ ဒဖ ဝဉ်ဂ ဝ ါ ဒ ဆ့ ခဲ့ ဆ့ ဏ ါဒး. လ ဖ ကဖ ¶ ဒ ဆ့ ဝဉ်ဂ ဝ ဒဉ်. လ ဖ ါ မံ့ ကဖ ¶ စံး ဝဲ ဖ ါံး သံ့ ဒံး ါဒး, ¶ ဒဉ် ဒ ဆ့ လ ¶ ဒဉ် ဒ ဆ့ ဝဲ ဒဉ်ဒ် ဘ ါဒး, ¶ စံး ဝဉ်ဂ ဒ.ဖ ကဖ ဒဖ ါံး bဉ် ဒ် ါ, သံ်ဂ ဝဉ်ဂ ဝ ဒဉ်. ဒဉ် ါ ဒဖ bဉ် ဒ် ါ, သံ်ဂ ဝဉ်ဂ ဝ ဒဉ်. ဒဉ် ဒ ဆ့ ဒဖ ါ် bဉ် ဒ် ဒ ါဉ် ါဒး.

ါံး–လံဉ်–To string around the neck as beads; a generic name for birds of the Eagle and Hawk tribe, §604 a book, §425.

ါံးစဒဒ်ဃ–လံဉ်ဒဉ်မ့ဉ်–A plant, Species of Zizyphus, §600.

ဇံါံး–ဃဉ်ဃဉ်–To mix.

ခါံး–သက်ဒး–Insects of the cricket family, §604.

ါံးါဒး–ကျိုဉ်ကျ့ဉ်–To rock as a cradle, §68:8.

ဒ့ါံး–ခွဲ ကွ်–Beckon.'

ဒ့ါံး–ကလံ–To invite, entice, §449:3, 708.

ဝါံး–ထလံဉ်–To slip, slide. ဏ့

ပါံး–ပလံဉ်–To twist, writhe, and go free.

ဝါံးဝါဒး–ဂလံးကလွး–Unsteady, §68:8.

ါံး–လံဉ်–The name given to birds of the Linnean genus Falco.

ါံးဃဒဇး–ါံးဝဒ့ဉ်ဇ–လံဉ်ဖိုဂါ–လံဉ်ထိးထံ–the Fisher Eagles, or Fish Hawks of which the Karens distinguish three or four species, all probably of the modern genus Haliaetus.

ါံးဒွးခဝဃ–လံဉ်ဝါဒ်ဉ်–A white headed fish Eagle, or fish Hawk, of the same genus as the American bald Eagle, which bird it resembles; the Bramanee Kite, Haliaetus Pondicerianus.

ါံးဇဒက–လံဉ်တ်နှါ–A name given to sea Eagles of which the Karens know but little. The Osprey, Pandion haliaetus is probably thus denoted.

ါံးဝဝံးဒး–လံဉ်ဃး–A large crested land Eagle, as large as a peacock found in the uninhabited forests only.

ါံးဟာဒ့–လံဉ်ဖါသူ–A large Eagle, regarded by some as the same bird as ါံးဝဝံးဒး above.

ါံးဝံ့–လံဉ်ဝဒ်ဉ်တ့–Described as the common Kite Milvus cheele.

ါံးဃဖယ–လံဉ်ဖ–လံဉ်လီးရွး–The smallest bird of the Falcon tribe known to the Karens; described as a small Hawk. One seen, not much larger than a Bulbul; grey on the back, white on the head, tail long, kept in motion.

ါံးဝဒ်ဟွံ့ဟွူ–လံဉ်သခွဉ်ဒ်ဒး–Described as a swallow tailed Hawk, or Kite.

ါံးပ့ဂဒ့–လံဉ်လီးရွး–Probably the Kestril, a species of Hawk.

The Karens describe also a species of sparrow-Hawk, common in the valley of Tavoy, but unknown to the easten jungles for which they have no specific name. They add that there is a large Eagle, ါံးဖဒဝဝံ–လံဉ်ဇးဒဉ် in the same region which is remarkable for its lofty flight, ascending upwards until out of sight, called by the Burmans လင်းခွံး the word used in Mr. Judson's version for Eagle. Dr. Helfer sent up to Calcutta specimens of a small Buzzard found on this coast. Butea pygmœus, which the Karens would call a small ါံး–လံဉ်း Capt. Phayre also obtained in Arracan a species of Harrier, Circus Melanoleucus, a bird resembling a small Hawk but of the Buzzard family.

ါံးဒွ့ခဝံး–လံဉ်ကွီဂ်,–ါံးခစ့–လံဉ်ဒီးစဒ်ဉ်, and ါံးဟာဝဇး–လံဉ်ဝီး seem to be well marked species, but the writer has not succeeded in referring them to their proper systematic names. The two former are described as follows.

ဒ ါ ါံး ဒွ့ ခဝံး ကဖ မး ဒ သ bဉ် ဃဝံး, ဒ မဉ် ဒ ¶ ဝံ့ ခဝံး ဒ စံး သး, ဒ သ ဂး ဒ် ဇံး ဆဉ့ ဒ ခဝံး ဒွ့ ဝဉ် ဒ ဒွး. ဒ ခဝ်ဃ ဗွံး သး, ဒ မဉ် သ သး, ဒ ဂဝံး သး. ဒ ဆ့ သး, ဒ မဉ် ဘဉ့ ဟ့ ဝဉ် ဆ ါဒး.

ဒ ဒွ်ာ် ကဖ ¶ လ ဂ့ ဒဝံး ဒဉ်. ဒ့ ¶ ဗ့, ဒ့ ဘဝံ ဖဝံ

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ါ်ာ် ဖဝံ်, ခဖဒ် ဒ မာ ဝါာ ဂါ် ဂစာ ဒူ ဝါာ ဝာ ဘစာ့ ဒ ါခာ ါစာ. ဒ ဝဝံ် ါ ဆစာ ဂါာ ဆစာ့ ါခ ဒ ဒူ ဂါာ ဂစာ ါစာ.

ဖာ ါခ ါာ်ါ ဆစာ့ ဂစာ မာ ဒ ဝာ် bဒါာ ဖဝံ် ဒ မဏာ ဒဒ် ဂါာ ဝဝံ် ဖဒ် ဏာ် ဂူ် bာ်ူ ါစာ. ဒ ဆဝံ် ဗွာ်ာ ဖာ် ဖဝံ်, ဒ ဆဝံ် ဖစာ့ ဖာ့ ဘာ့, ဒ ဆဝံ် ဖာ့် ါ် ဒွာ, ဒ ဘာ် ဂါ ဒဒ် ပွခာ်, ဒ ဆုံ် ဆဝံ် ဘာ့, ဒ ဇာ်ာ် ဒ ဆူ ဘာ်ာ် ဒွာ, ဒ ဏ္ဍာ ဘာ့, ဒ ခာ်ာ ဘဝံ် ဒွာ, ဒ မဒ် ဘာ့ ါ ဇာ့, ဒွာ ါ ဇာ့, ဝဲ် ဒ မဒ် ဘစာ ဘစာ ါဒ်ါ, ဒ ဆူ ဘာ့ ဒ ဆူ ဖာ် ဘစာ ါစာ.

ါ်ာ်—ကလံး—Uncover, excoriate.

ါ်ာ်ါခ—လံဒ်လွာ်—A particle, §68:8.

ဘဇာဂါ်ာ်—ဆူတနံ်—Roll up.

ဘဇာဂ ါ်ာ် ဖု စာ်ာ် ဖခ ဂစာ, ဆွစာ ဂစာ ဖု ဘဇာ ဘူ ဂဲ် ဖု စာ်ာ် ဝဒ် ဘဇာဂ ါ်ာ် ါစာ. ဖဒ်ု ဂ ါ်ာ်, ဖဒ်ု ဂ ဆုါ်ာ်, ဘဇာ ဂ ါ်ာ် ဂစာ ဝစာ ဝစာ ါစာ. ဝာ် ဆစာ ဂစာ ဂ ဇံ်ါ bဒါ ဂစာ ဘါာ ဒါါ. ဗာ bာ ဆံ်ါ. ဘဇာ ဂ ါ်ာ် ဒခာ ဇာ်ာ်.

ါ်ံ—လီ်—Locus impudicus.

ါ်ာ်—ကလွ်—Kidney.

ါ်ာ—လွ်—Shells, of the genus Cyprœa, cowries; applied also to the genus Auricula. §600.

ါ်ာဓာဒာ်—လွ်မိ်ပ်—Name given by some to shells of the genus Tridacna.

ါ်ဝခာ—သလွဉ်ဂီာ—Tree of the genus Adenanthera, §600.

ါ်ာ—လဲာ—To go, §420.

ဘခာါ်ာဖူ—နာ်ကိဉ်ရုံ—The fire fly; a shrub frequent on the edge of mangrove swamps, much frequented by fire flies.

ဆွံ်ပါ်ာ—ဖြဉ်ပလွာ—Shells of the genera Helix, and Vitrina, §600.

ါ်ာ—လွ—To light, give light.

ါ်ာ—လဒ်—Run out, as from a vessel with holes in the bottom.

ဇာ့ခါ်ာ—ထိးကလဒ်—a worm, §616.

ဃါ်ာ—ဓဉ်လဲဉ်—Even.

ါ်ာ—လာဒ်—Affixed to denote the whole of the persons or things mentioned, §664. ၁၄ ၁၉. ၁၂၉.

ါ်ာ—ကလဲဒ်—An affix used for emphasis, §424. Qualifies adjectives in the signification of very, §664:3.

ါ်ာ—ဂိုဉ်တီ်—A cudgel.

ဖါ်ာ—ပဒ္ဒဉ်—Avoid one object and seek refuge in another.

ဖာ့ါ်ာ—ဖူးလဲး—To stroke with the hand.

ါ်ာ—သဝဲး—Generic name given to several species of Pandanus, or screw pine.

ဇာ့ါ်ာ—လှဉ်ဒုံ—A species of Pandanus.

ါ်ာ်ါဝ်ာ—ကျဉ်ကျိဉ်—To move or work a thing backwards and forwards, §68:8.

ါ်ာ်ါဝံာ—လံဒ်လာဉ်— " §68:8.

ဒူါ်ာ်—လဲး—To scorch, burn.

ဒူါ်ာ့—ငါ—To borrow, §490:4.

ါ်ာ့—အဘူးအလဲ—Wages ါ်ာ့.

ဝဝံ်ဒူါ်ာ့ဒ သ်—ဖြးလဲအသး—Become a hireling.

ါ်ာ့ဒဒ—ကတာ်ါ—The last. ၉.

ဆူါ်ာ့—ခိဉ်လဲ—Wages for going on a given object. ၉၉.

ါ်ာ့—ဒါ်ာ့ဒါခါ—ဒါ်ါဒါ်ာ့—အဘူးအလဲ—Wages, 568. ၇၉.

ါ်ါ့မစာ—ရွှဉ်ဝံဒ်—လံဉ်ဖိ—The orange, Bur. လိမ်မော်း §600. (Tav.)

ါ်ာ့—လွာ—Wear away by rubbing.

ါ်ာ့စာ်ာ့—လွာတကွာ—Particle, §496, 656, 668.

ါ်ာ့ဒဒါ်ာ့ဘါ—လွာတူ်လွာတီာ—To the end, fully.

ါခ—လဲ်—To be wide, §441.

ဒူါခ—ဆုဖြိးကိဒ်—To use obscene language in pleasantry.

ါကါခ—ကလွ်—Scatter, spread, §68:8.

ဘါခ—သလဲ—Strip up the clothes.

ါါခါဓ—ကလဲ်ကလိ်—Go in a zigzag manner.

ဒူါခါ—လဲ—To exchange, §708.

ဒူါခါဒ သ်—ဖြိလဲအသး—Take the place and assume the character of another.

ဃါ်ါခါ—ဆါမဲဒ်—Dislike, unwillingness to contemplate an object.

သ်ါခါ—သးကနာ—Sensation of nausea.

ဒူါခါ—ထိဒ်—To exhange money from a larger to a smaller denomination.

ါခါဓ—လဲ်လီ်လဲ်လ်—See-saw motion, §68:8.

ါခါ—လဲ—to mix together a dry substance and a liquid.

ါခါ—ကလဲး—The stream behind an island, not the main channel, §68:10.

စဝံ်ါခါ—ထိဉ်လဲ—Bird, the Darter, a bird resembling the Cormorant, and a short necked species described by some of the Karens is probably a Cormorant, §604.

စဝံ်ါခါဒွ—ဝါဆွံ်bဂ—ဝါလာ်ထံ—The white Heron, or paddy bird. Ardea alba. စဝံ်ဇ့ဘာ် is another species of Heron, more than one probably are designated by ဖသဆ့ပူါခါ, and စဝ်ဆေးရွာဒ ဘူ is described as a Heron, but the writer has never seen it.

The ခွာ, ထိဉ်လဲဂါ is a different bird, being dark colored when standing, but white seen when flying. It resembles a Heron seen at a distance.

ါခါ—လဲ—Substantial part of a thing.

ပါခါ—ပါဝံပါခါ—ကတီဂ—ကလဲ်ကတီဂ—Arrange, put in order.

ဘါခ—သလဲ—The pomegranate.

ဘ်ခါ—Expect. ၁၂၁.

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ပဝါ ဃ ဗံး ပ ဒဩ ါိးဇ ဝဒိ ဆုံး မဒိ ဂါး, ဝဒိ ခ ဘူ မဒိ ဂါး, ါ ပ ါဩ ဗ ဏ ခ ဘူ ဒဩ ဂ ဂ ဃ ပ ဝါ ဃ ပ ါါူ ဒဗ ပ ဂ ဘူ ါ ဆံး ါ ဆံး ဒ ဆံး ဃ ပ ဇ ဏ မ ါူ ပ သ ဇ ါ ဗ ဏ ဗံး ဃ ဗ. ပ ဒဩ် ဇဗ, ဗ ါူ ဒဩ. ပ ဆ ါူ ဒဗ ဩ. ပ ဇ ဏ မ ါူ ဇ ဘဩ ဏ ဗ ပ သ ဒဗ ဇ ဗ ပ ဂ ူ ဍ ဗ ါ ဒ ဂါ ဘ ဗ ါ ဘါ ဏ ဗ ါ ဆံး ဘဩ် ပ ဒ ဈ ဘဩ် ါ ဂ ဇ ဂ ဒဩ ဂ ဗ ဂ ဂ ဃ ဒဩ ဘ ဗံး, ဗ ဝါ ဃ ါ ဂ ဗံး ဗ ဘ ဇ ဒ ူ ဇ ဂ ဍ ဍ ဗ ဗ ါ ဒ ါဩ ါ ူ ါ ူ ဗ သ, ဝဒိ ဗ ဗံ မ ဏ ဩ.

ဗ ဒဩ ဇ ဍ ဍ ဗ ဗ ဝါ ဃ ဗံး ဗ ဒ ါဩ ါ ူ ါ ူ ဗ သ ဝဒိ ဗ မံ မ ဏ ဩ. ဗ ဇ ဂ ဗ ဃ.

ါဩ်—လဲဉ်—A particle of interrogation, §420, 667.

ဇါဩ်—ကလဲဉ်—A particle, §427.

ါ်ဇါဩ်—လ်းကလဲဉ်—A particle, §658.

ဇဩ်ါဩ်—သီတ္တာ—A tray.

ါဩ်—လွဲ—To coax, allure. ါ်ါ.

ဝါဩ်—ပ္ဂ်—Tin, (Bul.) ဒ်ဌာ.

ါဩ်ဇ္ဗ—လဲးဇ္ဗာ်—Borax.

ါဩ်—လ္—Precipice.

ဇဇါဩ်—သူလွာ—A plant, a species of Costus.

ဇါဩ်—ကလဲ—Sail through the air. ့. to flare, as a light; to be blown about.

ဖ ဒဩ် ဍ်ဩ ါ် မ်ဩ ါ ဇ ဇ ဟ် ဟ ဂ ဃ ဘ ါဂ် ဒဩ် ဂဩ် ဒဗ ဘ ဃ, မ်ဩ ဂ ဇ ဂါ ဆ်ါ ါ ဂ် ါ ဇ ဒံဂ် ါ ဂ် ဃ ဖ ဂါ ဝဒိ မ်ဩ ဇ ါဩ် ဇ ါဩ် ါဇ.

ဃ ဗ ါ ဂ ဒ ် ါံဂ် ါ် ဒ ဇဗ် ဒ ဘံ ါ ဇ ဟ် ါ ဇ် ဂ် ဂ ါ ါ ဇ် ဃ ဂ ဘ ါ ဂ် ဃ ဘ် ဆ်ါ ါ ဇ ဒံဂ် ါ ဇ ဒံဂ် ါ ဇ ဂါ ဝဒိ ဘ်ါ ဃ ဂ် ဆ်ါ ဝဩ် ါ ဇ ဒံဂ် ါ ဇ ဒံဂ် ဃ ဖ ဂါ ဝဒိ ဂါ ဇ ဒံဂ် ဒဩ် ဂဩ် ဒဗ ဘ ဃ ဇ ဇ ါဩ် ါ ဇ ဒံဂ် ဒဩ် ဂဩ် ဒဗ ဘ ဃ.

ါဩ်—ကွာ—A generic name for several species of Minas and Starlings, the Sturninæ, §604.

ဘံဂ်ါဩ်ဘ်ဂ်ဘ်—ကွာဆိန်—The black Mina with yellow head band, Gracula religiosa.

ဘံဂ်ါဩ်ပဂ်ဘ်—ကွာပနှ်ဆံဉ်—The pied Starling. Sturnus contra.

ဘံဂ်ါဩ်ပဂ်ဘ်ဘ်ဂ်—ကွာပနှ်ဆံဉ်အနှ်ဂါ—Differs slightly from the above.

ဘံဂ်ါဩ်ဇူ်ဘံး—ကွာသကျိုးဖိဉ်—Not seen.

ဘံဂ်ါဩ်ဇဒှ်—ထိဉ်ကျိုး—The black Mina, Pastor tristis.

ဝ်ါဩ်—သဝံ—To go around spirally.

ဝ်ါဩ်—သဘံး—Name applied to various things that move in, or resemble concentric circles; as a whirlwind, whirlpool.

ါဩ်—ဘွာ—name of a month, corresponding in part to December.

ါဩ်—လွဉ်—Lick, taste; §645, a cart, §450, 645.

ါဩ်—ပတိုး—Gallop ့ဂ. run. ဝဇ.

ါဩ်ါဇူ—လွ်ါလိုး—Go backwards and forwards, §68:8.

ဖဇါဇါဩ်—စံဉ်တကျိုဂ်—Bound along, §68:8.

ဇဩ်ဇါဇါဩ်—ဃ်ဂ်—To run, §460. ပဩ်

သ ါဩ်သ ါဘျ—သ ဇဩ်ဖဇ—သးကလုဉ်ကလိုး—To be excited by desire.

ဍ်ဂံးသူ ါဩ်ါဇူ—တပ္ပ်ဖိဉ်လ့်လိုး—Plant of the genus Justicia.

ဖဟ့ ါဩ်—တိ်ဂ်လိ်—ထံသးစ္ဂ်—သံတယ္ဂ်—တ်နှာဩြိဉ်—A species of Cæsalpinia.

ါဇ—လာ—Particle, §444, 448, 554, 663.

ါဇဝဇ်ဍ—ထံလူးဃး—Water goglet. ါံဝဇ်ဍ.

ါဇါ—The world, (Tal)

ဖ ါဇါ—ဖ ါဇါ ဒဖဗံ—ပ္ဂါလာဂ်ဖိ—An inhabitant of this world. ဝ ့. ဍ့.

ဘ ါဇ့—ကပဂ်—Over. ဖ ါ

ါဇ့ဖဇူ—လာဇိုး—A quiver.

ဘ ါဇ့—တသ ါ—To pass, go beyond, (Tal.) ဝဍ.

ဘ ါဇ့—လ့ဉ်—လ့ဉ်ကိ—Exceed moderation, as in eating, (Tav.)

ပ ါဇ့—ဩြိ—Hinder, §546:2.

ပ ဖ ါံး ပ သ ဂဗ, မဒိ ပ ဘ ါဇ့ ါံး ပ သ ဒဩ့ ါဩ် ဂဒိ. ဗ ဇ ဗံး ဗ ဒ ဍ ဂ ဇ ဂ ါ ဇ ဖ ဇ ဒ ါ ဇ ဒ ဩ် ဂ ဒ ဩ် ဂ ဒ ဩ် ဂ

ꤟꤢ–လူး–To cover with clothes.
ꤟꤢ–ꤟꤢဖၢ–လူးတကုဉ်–Purple.
ဝဈၤꤟꤢဖၢ–ဂီၤဆူဉ်–Scarlet.

ကဲ ဘဈၢ မဒိ ဖု ဃ.ဇမ ကဲ့ မၢ်ဴ ဒဒိ မၢ ဒ ဘ ဘၢ့ ဘၢ့ဝဈၤ ဝဈၤ ဃ ဖု စၢ်ဴ ဝဒိ ဒဝဈၤ ဘၢ့ဝဈၤ ꤟꤢ, ဖု စၢ်ဴ bအိ ကဃ ꤟဈၢ. ဒဒိ မၢ ဒ ဘ ဘၢ့ ဘၢ့ bၤ bဴ့ ဝဈၤဝဈၤ ဃ ဖု စၢ်ဴ ဝဒိ ဒ ဘၢ့ ꤟꤢ ဘၢ့ ၢၤ, bဴ့ ꤟꤢ bဴ့ ၢၤ ꤟဈၢ.

ꤟဴ့–ကလၢၢ်–To feel, with the hand.
ꤟဴ့–လူၢ်–A pumpkin of several species, §600.
ꤟဴ့bဴ့–လူၢ်ဒိၢ်–လူၢ်ဘိ–Cucurbita Pepo, (Roxb.)
ꤟဴ့ခအိၤ–လူၢ်ခ့–C. maxima.
ꤟဒ–လူၢ်–To sacrifice; to nourish, feed ꤒꤒ.
ꤟဒ–လူဉ်–Thread, Matt. 11:21. ꤟဒ.
ဒ့ꤟဒ–လူဉ်–To bathe, §603:15, 530:2. ဝ.ဂ. (Maul.) ꤟꤒ.
ꤟဒ–ဒꤟဒဘၢ–ကလူၢ်–အကလူၢ်ကထိ–A sound, a word, language, §425, 567:1, 489:2.
ဇꤟဒ–တၢ်လူၢ်–The rib of a mountain.
ဇꤟဒမ်ꤟၣ့–ဇꤟဒမဓ့–တၢ်ယွၢ်–A promontory.
ဒꤟဒꤟ–အလူၢ်အလၢ်–A custom.
ဇဇဂၤဇအၤ–ဏ္ဍာဉ်သလၢဉ်–To be round.
ဘဇဂꤟအၤ–ကလူး–Algæ.
ꤟဒ–လူဉ်–Thread, §554:9.
ဗဖꤟဒခ–ညဉ်ဖလူဉ်ခဉ်–A fish resembling a species of Leuciscus. ဗဖ့ဘဒ္ဍ.
ꤟအၢ–လူ–To pour, §519.
ꤟအၢ–ဒ့ဉ်–To pour out water, water plants.
ꤟအၢဈ့–ဆၢဖ့ဉ်–To assemble things together.
ꤟအၢ–လူ–To bore with a red hot iron, §595:1.
ꤟအၢဘံဇ–ဂီၤထံး–Near, §666. ဝဒခ.
ꤟဒ–လၢဝ်–To end, make an end of, v. spend, ꤒꤓ. to be ended, finished; a particle, §476, 665.
ꤟဒꤒခဇဇဒဈ့–လၢဝ်အခၢးအတနှိ–Exhaust every effort.
ဃꤟဒ–မ်လိဝ်–Order, direct.
ခဝံꤟဒ–ခဝံဘꤟဒ–ဖိဉ်သလူး–A scull cap, a crown.
ခꤟဒ–ဖိဉ်ဖျိဉ်–Stockings, (Maul.) ခꤟဏ့.
ဘဈꤟဒꤟဒ–ဘဈꤟဒꤟဒꤒၢ်ဴ–ခဲလၢဝ်–ခဲလၢဝ်ခဲဆု့–All.
ဃခꤟဒ–ခဉ်ကလိဝ်–ခဉ်ကယၢဝ်–An affix, §546:5, 449.
ꤟၣ်ꤟဒ–လံ်လူဉ်–A particle, §68:8.
ဇ.ၣ်ꤒꤟဒ–ကထံးကလူး–Unsteady,
ဘꤟဒမဝံဒ–တလူၢ်မိဉ်–A magician.
ꤟဒ–လူ–To put off, as a jacket, §460.
ဘꤟဒ–သဖိ–Verbal prefix, §373, 690.
ꤟဒꤒꤓ–လိၢ်ကွဲးလိဝ်ကွဲ–To play. ꤟဴ့ꤒꤓ.

ꤟဒ–လူဉ်–With the negative, to be of no utility, (Maul.) ꤒꤟဒ.
ꤟဒbတၢ်ၣ့–လူဉ်ဆၢ–Cover as a flood, Matt. 24:38.
ꤒꤟၣ်ꤒꤒꤟဒ–လံးလူး–Unsteady, §68.8.
ခဝံꤟဒ့–Be hot, as ashes.
ꤒꤟဒ့–ကလူး–A messenger. (Tal.) §419.
ꤒꤟဴ့–တလိၢ်–A go-between, §511. To act as a go-between. ꤒꤒ. ဝꤓ.
ဒꤟဴ့–အလိၢ–An interrjection, §705.
ꤟဴ့ꤒ–လိၢ–A great grand child.
ဒ့ꤟဴ့ၢ–လိ–To spread out to dry, §525, 660, to leave the felled trees to dry, §660.
ꤟဴ့ဒ–လိဉ်–In the middle voice, to take a form, ဝဝꤟ. conceive.
ꤟဴ့ဒbဈ့–ဖျိ–To be young, not yet of the age of puberty.
ꤟဴ့ဒ–လိဉ်–A palm, of the genus corypha, §604.
ꤟဴ့ဒ–လိ–a verbal affix, §638, 670.
မၢꤟဴ့ဒ–မၢလိ–မၢပဒ်မၢဝဈ့–မၢနှုၢ်မၢလိ–To learn, study, §430, 471.
ဗဴ့ꤟဴ့ဒ–ကွၢ်လိ–Imitate, §638.
bဃꤟဴ့ဒbဃၢ်ဴ–ဘဉ်အၢ–Be defiled, §432. (Tav.) စၢ်ဃစၢ်ဃစၢ်ဃဝဒ.
ꤟဴ့ꤒ–ကလိး–Teach to speak, as a new language, to make efforts for this purpose, §519, 650, to handle, to devour as a demon; a verbal affix. §423, 539, 669.
ꤟံꤒ–လိဒ်–Num. affix, §18, 352, 551, 616.
ꤟံꤒ–ကလိဒ်–To wallow, a wallowing place.
ပꤟအၢ–ပꤟဴ့ပꤟအၢ–ကထိꤒ–ကထဲဒ်ကထိꤒ–Arrange, put in order.
ꤟဴ့ꤒꤓၢ–လိၢ်ကွဲးလိဒ်ကွဲ–To play. ꤟဴ့ꤒꤓၢ
ꤟဴ့ꤒၢ့ဆွၢ်ꤒဝဒဘ–လိဉ်လိၢ်ကွံဒ်ဇထုꤒ–Produce an abortion, ꤒꤓ.
ဒ့ꤟဝဘ–ကတူၢ်–To catch up one's words. §554:8.
ꤟဴ့ဘ–လိꤒ–To pay a fine, or debt.
ꤒꤟဴ့ဘ–ကလိꤒ–A demon, (Tal.) §419, appease by a present, give presents to the parents of an intended wife, ꤒꤓ. §696:2.
ဝꤟဴ့ဘ–သလိꤒ–A measure, the 16th of a basket.
ꤟဴ့ၢ်–သလၢ–A cup, or bowl, such as are made of metal.
ꤟဴ့ၢ်ပအၢ–ဘပူ–Gimlet, or augur.
ꤟဴ့ၢ်–လူၢ–To shave.
ဃꤟဴ့ၢ်ဴ့ခဴ့ဘ–ညဉ်လူၢဒိဉ်–Porpoise, §600. ဃဖညိၢ်မဈ
ꤟဴ့ဒ့–လၢဉ်–A maggot.
မအၢꤟဴ့ဒ–ဂီၢ်မူၢ်–A multitude.
ꤟဴ့ဒ့–လၢၢ်–A stone, §439, 600.
ပဈ့ꤟဴ့ဒ့–ကၢလၢၢ်–Nodules of clay.
ဖၣ်ꤟဴ့ဒ့–ပိၢ်လၢ–Worm, a species of Teredo, §613, Bur. ပလုကိး

ပို့ကပံ့–လၢါနၢၤ–Coral, the Corticiferous polypifera, §680.

ချံပ်bၤပို့–ရှိဉ်ပနၢ်ခုဉ်ပြီဇ–ရှိဉ်ခုဉ်ထိလၢါ–Shell, a species of Paludina, P. petrosa.

ချံပ်bၤပို့ပ္ၢါဒြ–ရှိဉ်ပနၢ်ခုဉ်ဖိုဉ်လဲဉ်–Shell of the genus Nerita.

lθ–လီၢ်–Straw, §535.

ပlθ–ပလီၢ်–Be careful, take heed.

lဒိၤlθ–လဲၢ်လီၢ်လဲၢ်လၢ်–See-saw motion.

lၤဒိlθ–ကလဲၢ်ကလီၢ်– " " go in a zig-zag manner.

lθပθၤ–တဖိ–Waves. lပθၤ

lθၤ–စံး–To say. §425, စၢံး

lθၤlၢ်–lθၤlၢ်lၤlၢ်–စံဉ်ထဲၤ–စံဉ်ထဲၤထဲလီၤ–To relate, discourse. §554:1.

lθၤlၢ်lၤlၢ်–ကျဲၤလီၤ–Confess, tell in order.

ဇၢ့ခlθၤ–ထးကဝဒ်–Worm-like reptiles, including probably, species of both Anguina and Cœcilia.

ဒ္ဍlθၢ–သိ–To deceive, §452.

ဖ lခ ဒ မၤ ဂθ့ မၤ ဃ ဇခ မဒ် ဂဒိၤ, ဖ lခ ဒ့ lθၢ ဇခ bဒိၤ ဖ မဝံ nဒိၤ ဘဝံး မဒ် ဂဒိၤ, ဖ lခ ဒ မၤ ခဝံ ဝဝံ့ မၤ ခဝံ ဇခ nဇ ဖ စၢံး ဝဒ် ဖ ဟ့ဒ့ ဇခ lθၢ. n ဒ့ lθၢ ဂဒိၤ ဗၤၤဟ့ၢ်း ခ ဃ ဂဒိၤ ဗ ဘး, nဟ့ဒ့ ဗၤၤ ဇၢ ဂဒ့ဒ့ ဇၤ.

lθၢ–လီၤ–A closing affix, §420, 672.

lθ့–လိ–A burial place.

lθ့–လူ–Be purged.

lθ့ဟ့ံး–လူဘိုး–The cholera.

ဇlθ့–သလိ–A tree, wild sandal wood, §535.

lθ့ခθ့–သိးကီ–Have a covetous attachment to one's possessions.

lθ့–သိၤ–To be straight, to split into straight portions, §45, 354, 674.

lθ့–ဘျၢ–To be straight.

ဇlθ့–တၢ်ဘျၢ–A ruler, §543:3.

lθ့–လူၤ–To follow, 546:2. ၁၅၆.

lθ့–တိုဉ်–Swim, as a fish on fleeing away.

ဇ့ၤθ့–စၢၢ်ဆၢ–To be straight.

ခံပ်lθ့–ခံပ်lθ့ဘံ့lံၤ–ကစၢ်–ကစၢ်ကလိ–Mountain, §449.

lθ့bဒိၤ–လူၤဘဲ–Clean the seed from cotton.

lဒ့ၤlθ့–ယ့ၢ်သိၤ–Go backwards and forwards, §68:8.

ဃၤθ့–ညဉ်သိၤ–A fish described as of the Carp tribe.

lθ့–လၢဉ်–To found, set down as posts.

lθ့–ဖိဉ်–A lump, num. affix, §617, 671.

lθ့–လူၢ်–To sheath, as a sword.

ဒ္ဍlခ့–လီၢ်–To borrow, §708.

lခ့–သိၤ–To throw the shuttle, verbal prefix, §673.

lခ့–ဖိဉ်–To exercise a species of witchcraft.

ဖlခ့–ဘျုး–To throw, as a stone from a sling.

lဂံၤlခ့–လံဉ်လူၢ်–A species of striped squirrel.

ဂၤခ့θ့lဂံၤlခ့–ဃိထိၤ–A large species of serpent, of the Coluber tribe. It has no poison fangs.

ခ့lၤ–ကလွၤ–Obliquely, crookedly.

ခ့lၢ–ကန္ဒၢ်–To sprawl, §68.

ခဝံ့ခ့lၢ်–ထိဉ်လွံၢ်–A generic name for doves, (Tav.) ခဝံ့lၢ်.

ခ့lၢ်ၤ–ဖြိ–Be small, minute.

ခ့lၢ်ၤပွၢ်ၤ–ဖြိကဒံ–Very small.

ဘ့lၢ်ၢ–မူဉ်–Brown ဘ့ဒၤ

ခ့ဘၢ–လွဲ–To coax, allure. lခ့ဒၤ

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o.

oဘ–ဖိဉ်–To see an object indirectly, obtain a glance of it.

oဘ–ထိ–To rake up, shovel up, §561.

oဘ–oၢ်–A particle, §487, 675. ၁၂၂.

oဘ–ကမ့ၢ်–Level off, wipe off.

lခoဘlခθၢ–လၢဘးဒိ–On the other side, §430:2.

lခoဘlခθၢ–လၢoဘ်ဒိ–On that side, or on the other side, §32, ၂၃. lခbဒ်lခθၢ.

ဖၤo ဖၤခဝံ့–ခဉ်oၢ်လဲၢ်–Large part of a Karen room divided by the fire place.

ဖၤo ဖဝံ့–ခဉ်oၢ်ဖိ–Small part of a Karen room divided by the fire place.

oဘ–oဘ်–A tribe of men living in Siam, a part of whom formerly lived in Tavoy.

oၤ–oၤ–A husband.

oၤ–Generic name for bamboos, §424.

oၤbu–nဘ်ဝၢ်ဒ်–ထိကဘူဉ်–An ear plug made by rolling up something flat, (Tav.) §498:2.

ဘံ့oၤlၤ–သမံဆူး–A tree with leaves like a monocotyledon, but not one.

ဝoၢ–တွါ–Followers.

ပoၢ–A handkerchief, Bur. ပဝါ

oၤ–ကoဘ်–To scratch away a clear place.

oၤ–oဒ်–To shake; around.

oၤ–oဒ်–Every, §676.

oၤoၤ–oဒ်oဒ်–Around, §676.

ဘၢ့oၤ–ပကျၢ–Plant of the genus Allium, a leek.

ပθ့oၤoၤ–ဃၢၢoဒ်oဒ်–Round about, §189, 474.

nဝံ့oၤ–နိဉ်ဖြဒ်ကွဘ်–A scraper.

oၤ–သူး–The land leech. §473, 616.

oဒ်–oဒ်–To shake; around. oၤ

oဒ်ဘံၤ–oဒ်ဘံၤoဒ်ဝါဒ်–ကဉ်ဒ်–To tremble, applied to living beings.

ဂ့ဆံ့ၤoဒ်–ထိဉ်ဖိဉ်ဟူဒ်oဒ်–Earthquake, ဂ့ဆံ့ၤဘဘဒ်

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ဝၢ်—ဒိ—A coil, a spelling lesson, num. affix to coils, §364, 684, beat, chastise.
ဆဝၢ်—ဃဒိ—To measure the circumference of a thing, as a tree.
ဆဝၢ်—A village, §450.
ဝါ့ဝၢ်—နွဒွိ—To swing a thing round and round.
ဆဝၢ်—သွဉ်ဆူ—Tree of the genus Laurus.
ဝါ့—ဒိၤ—To encircle.
ဝါ့—ကဒိၤ—To move in a circle, to surround, as when persons gather around an object, a num. affix to plots of ground, §594:4, 603:8, 685.
ဝါ့ါ်ဒိ့—ဝါ့ါ်ဒိ့ဝါ့ဝၤ—သဝံ—To go around spirally.
ဝါ့ါ်ဒိ့—သဝံး—Name applied to various things that move in, or resemble concentric circles, as a whirlwind, whirlpool.
ဝါ့ဝါ့—ဒွၤဒိၤ—To and fro.
ဝါ့ဝါ့ဝါ့ဝါ့—ဒွၤဒွၤဒိၤဒိ—To and fro, §361, 638, 682.
သူဝါ့—တဩိ—An echo.
ဝါ့ဟ်ၤ—ဟိဉ်ဒိၤတဒိ်—ဝဲ်ပၢ်—Lemon grass.
ဝါ့ဘိ့—ဟိဉ်ဒိၤဆွးဒိဉ်ဇံ—An herb resembling Lemon balm.
ါ့ဝါ့—ဒြဃိၤ—A disease of the skin, when it peels off in scales.
ဝါ့ဆ့—ကဒိၤကျိၤ—To be round, or roundish.
ဘိၤဝါ့ါ်ဒိ့—Make large circles, as in an eddy. The centre is ဘဝံး.
ဝါ့ဒဖ့—လူအပူၤ—Bore a hole.

ဆ ဝါ့ ဆ့ ကဈ ယဒိ ဒ ဈၤ ဘ့ ဝဒိ ဒ ဃ့ ဧ့ ကဈ ဂၤ ဘဝံး ဘဝံး လ ဖ စိၤ့ ဝဒိ ဒ ဝါ့ ဆ့ ါစၢ. ဂၤဘၢ ယဒိ ဖ ဘဝ်ဳ ဆ ယဒိဂါၤ, ဖ လ ဆ ယဒိ ဂါၤ, ဒဒိ ဂၤ ဘဝံးဝၤ ဝၤ လ ဖ စိၤ့ ယဒိ ဒ ဝါ့ ဆ့ ါစၢ.
ဖ ကဈ ါ ဂၤ ဒ ယဒိၤဝါ့ ဆ့ မ ဈဒိ.
ဖ ကဈ ါ ဂၤ ဒ ဃၤ ဝါ့ ဆ့ မ ဈဃ့.
ဃဒိၤ ါ ဂၤ ဒ ဇၢ်ၤ ကဈ ဝါ့ ဘ့ မ ဈဒိ.
ဏိၤ် ဆွ့ ါ ဆွ့ ဃိၤ် ဝါ့ ဆ့ မ ဈဒိ.
ဆွိၤ် ဇဟ့ ါ ဘိ့ ဃိၤ် ဝါ့ ဆ့ မ ယဒိ.
ဇဝံ့ ါ ဏ့ဉ် ဃိၤ် ဝါ့ ဆ့ မ ဈဒိ.
ဟ့ သ ဈဒိ ဈဃ့ ဝါ့ ါဒိ့.
ဘိ့ ဈဒိ ဈဃ့ ဝါ့ ါဒိ့.
ဝဃ ဈဒိ ဈဃ့ ဝါ့ ါဒိ့.
ဖ ါဒိၤ ဇလ ხ ဘဒိ့ ဒ ါဉ်ၤ လ ဖ စိၤ့ ဝဒိ ဖ ါဒိၤ ဇ ဈဒိ့ ဈဃ့ ဝါ့ ါဒိ့.
ဘိ့ ဒ ဘၤ ကဈ ხဒိၤ ဖ ဂဝံၤ ဏိၤ် ါ ဒဟ့ ဟ့ ကဈ ဘဒိ့ လ ဖ ဖွိၤ့ ဂ ရဲၤ့ ဃ ဒ ဟ့ ဝဒိ ဃိၤ ဆဝံ့ ဈဇ ဆဝံ့ လ ဖ စိၤ့ ဝဒိ ဖ ဝါ့ ါစၢ.
ါဒိ့ ဒ ဆ့ ါ ဖ ဂဝံၤ ဘိ့ ဘဈ ါ ဆဈ ဂၤ် ხဒိ့ ဂၤ် ხဒိ့ ကဈ ဖ စိၤ့ ဝဒိ ဒ ဝါ့ ဆ့ ါစၢ.
ხဒိ့ ဈဒိ ဘ ကဈ ဒဈ ဝဒိ ဒ ဝါ့ ဆ့ ါ ကှ ါစၢ. ဏိၤ် ါ ဖ ပ ဒ့ ხ ကဈ ဒဈ ဝဒိ ဒ ဝါ့ ဆ့ ါ ကှ ါစၢ. ဆ ါ ဈဒ့ ဃဲၤ ဖ ဂဝံၤ ဝဒိ ဒ ဝါ့ ဆ့ ါစၢ.
ဝ့ဒ်—ဏိၤမှၤ်—Generic name for the grasses proper, §450, ဘ့ဒ်မၢ.
ဝ့ဒ်—သကဲ်ဖျၤ—Grass of the genus Andropogon.
ဝ့ဒ်—ဂၢၤ—To surround. ဂမ့.
သဝ့ဒ်—သးသဟ့ၤ—Be unconscious of external things.
ဝဂံၤ—ဒဝဂံၤဒစမ့—The root as of a tree, ၁၁၀. the adverb first, ၄. §490, 663, 677.
ါဆဝဂံၤ—လၢဂံၤ်—At first, 677.
ါဆဝဂံၤါဆကစ—လၢဂံၤ်လၢနိၤ်— "
ါဆဝဂံၤခဝံး—လၢဂံၤ်မိဉ်—First, used adjectively, §677.
ါဆဝဂံၤါဆဇဝံး—လၢဂံၤ်မိဉ်တစ့— "
ဝဂံၤခဝံးစဂံး—ဂံၤ်မိဉ်ထံး—First.
သးဝဂံၤဒသ—သဉ်ဝံၤဏသး—To be hungry.
ဒစၤဝဂံၤ—အိဉ်ဝံၤ—Be without food, ၁၄၄.
ဒစၤဝဂံၤဘၢၤ—သဉ်ဝံၤသံ—Die of hunger.
ဝဂံၤါ့ဃဝံး—သဉ်ဝံၤလီၤဖိ—Famine.
ဇသးဝဂံၤါ့ဃဝံၤ—တၢ်သဉ်ဝံၤလီၤဖိ—Famine.
ဝဂံၤ—ဝံၢ်—To fan.
ဝဂံၤဘူးစီၤဘ့—ကလိ်ၤလိ်ၤကလိ်ၤလိ်ၤ—Dun frequently, be always harping on the same subject.
ဝဂံၤ—ကြဲၢ်—ဂ့ၢ်—The name of several shrubs, growing on the banks of streams, one of which belongs to the natural family Rubiaceæ.
ဖစၢဝဂံၤဝဂံး—ဖိခုံးဝံဉ်—ဖိဝံၢ်ဝံဉ်—Plant, a species of Kempferia.
ဝဂံၤက့—ပၢ်သလိ—ပၢ်သလိ—Species of willow tree, §355.
ဖစၢဝဂံၤ—ဖိဂံၢ်—An herb with a serrated leaf.
ဝဂံၤ—A small species of bamboo rat. §552.
ဝဂံး—ဝံဉ်—To bend down, as the limb of a tree.
ဇးဝဂံး—သဝံဉ်—To bend down as a tree in a perpendicular position.
ဘဝံးဝဂံး—ထိဉ်ပဝံဉ်—A bird, described as the fox-colored Turtle dove, Columba Meena. (Sykes)
ဒ ဏၢ ဒဲ့ ကဈ ဝစၢ ဝစၢ ဏံး ဇဒိ့ ဘၢ် ဒိ့ ဇစ ကဈ ါစၢ. ဒ ယိ ဘဒးဟ့, ဒသ့ ဝစၢ, ဒကံးဘၢ, ဒ ဆဝံ ဟ့ဂံး ကဈ ဏ ဒ သ ဘၢ် ဇဈ ဇဈ ဘၢ်ဒိၤ. ဝစၢ ဏဈ ဝစၢ ဒဒိၤ. ဏၤဒ သ ကဈ ဘၢ် ါစၢ. ဒယိၤ သ ကဈ ဘၢ် ါစၢ. ဏ ဒ ဒွဂံၤ ါဒ ဂ့ ဆဝံ ါစၢ. ဒ ဇဂံး ကဈ ဇဒိ ဏ့ဉ် ဝဂံ့ ဒ သ ဃဒိ ဒ ဝစၢ ါစၢ. ဒ ဒ့ ဇ ကဈ ဒ့ ხ ဒ့ ဝစၢ ကဈ ါစၢ.
ဆဝံၤဆါ့—ဝ့ကလ်—တကိဂ့်—Plant of the gourd tribe, Trichosanthes anguina.
ဝဂံၤ—ဝိ်—To twist, a num. affix to things twisted up, as a bunch of beads.
ဝဂံၤ—ပဝိ်—To twist, or be twisted as the thread on a screw; to twist or stretch one's self.
ဝဂံၤ—ကကၢၤ—Have the edge turned, as a knife; turned over, so as to form a concavity, §697.

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ဝံၤ–တၢၤ–Have a cavity formed, as the turned edge of a tool.
ဘဉၢဝံၤ–နိၣ်ဝံဒ်ခံ–A rudder.
ဘ့bဝံၤ–ဘိဆဉ်ပဝံဒ်–Cyamoposis psoraloides, a native bean.
ဝံၤဧၣ့–ပကဲး–ဝံဒ်ပကဲး–Twist. bအ့ပဈး ဂျ l bစု့ ဗဝံၤဧဖ့ ခ်. ဗ စ၁့ ဆူ့ ဂျ ဒ၁ၤ. လ ဗ တံၤ ဒ၁ၤ, bအ၊ ဂ စ၁့ ဆူ့ မဝံ ဂျ လ ဝံၤဧၣ့.
ဝံၤ–လွၢ်–To spin.
ဘဝံၤ–ဃဝံး–To suck, make gyrations.
ဘၢၤဘဝံၤ.–ထံသဝံး–Whirlpool.
ၤဂၤဘဝံၤ.–ကလံၤသဝံး–Whirlwind.
ဘံ့ဒဃ၁ဘဝံၤ.–သ့ဉ်အညၢ်သဝံး–A knot in wood.
ဃ၁ဘဝံၤ.–မ့ဉ်ထူသဝံး–Whirling flame.
ဝအ့ဗဒ်ဃၣဘဝံၤဒ့bဃ–ထိဉ်ကံဉ်သဝံးအိဉ်ဘူး
ဖ ဖဝံ့ ဘ၁ ဒ့ ဂ၁ လ bအ၊ ဒ မဝံ ဂျ ဒ မဝံ ဒ ဂ၁ ဘၢၤ လ ဇဖွ ဘ ဝံၤ၁ဘၢ ဃ.
bအ၊ ဖ ဘွၢၤ မဝံ ဘ့ လ ဖ ဇဖွ ဘဝံၤ ဝဒ် ဂစု့ ဇ၁ၤ.
ချဲံ့ ဘဝံၤ–ချိဉ်သဝံး–apex of a univalve shell.
တံၢ့–ဝဘ့–စွ–Inflame, ulcerate; an inflamed tumor, §527.
တံၢ့ဝၤ–စွဒး–Inflamed tumor that does not ulcerate.
တံၢ့ဝဒဘ်–စွရၢ်ထ့ဉ်–" " that ulcerates in several places.
တံၢ့–သ္ဆ–Conical hand net.
တံၢ့ဝၢ့–ဝဘ့ဝၢ့–စွၤဖိၤ–To and fro, §573:2.
တံၢ့တံၢ့ဝၢ့ဝၢ့–ဝဘ့ဝဘ့ဝၢ့ဝၢ့–စွၤစွၤဖိၤဖိၤ–To and fro, §638, 682.
တံၢ့တံၢ့–ကျဉ်ကျဉ်–ဖိန္ဒၤ–Here and there successively, every where.
ဝါ–ဇၤ–The characteristic of the vocative, §13, 411, 436, 725. (Tav.) ϖϳ.
ဒ့ဝါ–ကစံၢ်–Fish with a hand net formed like a bag, §724.
ဝါ–စံၢ်–an elder brother or sister, §483.
ဝါဒဘ်–စံၢ်ကိ–The first born.
ဇဝါ၁–စဉ်ကဃိး–A disease, a species of leprosy.
ဝါၤ–စ–A third personal pronoun, §420, 681, 703, 713:5.
ဗဝါၤ–ထဲ–ယစ–A pronoun, §329, 636.
ဝါၤ–စဲး–Rake, scratch up as a hen; throw water into the mouth as a Karen when drinking at a stream, a particle, §37, 363.
ဝါၤ–စဒ်–To parch.
ဂဲံဝါၤါ့–နိၣ်ခွသိဉ်–A brush.
ဝဘ့–စွ–An ulcer. တံၢ့.
ဝဘ့ဝၢ့–To and fro. တံၢ့ဝၢ့.
ဝအိ–ဒ့–ထိး–To open, as a door or box: §691:2, to open and bring forth. 2o. figuratively, to open the signification of obscure language, §691:2. suffering, punishment. 3e.
ဝဒ့–စွၤ–To stretch forth, throw back as the hand.
ဝဒ့–စံၢ်–The season of fruit to be passed, §449.
ဂ့ဉ်ဝဒ့–နိၣ်စံၢ်–Real.
ဗစု့ဝဒ့–ကထးကိၢ်–Then.
ဗစု့ဝဒ့–ဆဉ်ထိဉ်–Be apprehensive.
ဧဝဒ့–A particle indicating doubt, or anxiety. Lest is sometimes a good rendering.
ဂ ဇၢ ဇဖ ဗဝံၤ ဗ ဗစု့ ဝဒ့ ဧဒ့ၤ ဧ ဝဒ့ ဘၢၤ bဃ ဆံၤl မၢ့် lစၢ.
ဂ ဗဒၤ ဇဖ ဂဒ့ ဂစ၁ ဗဒၤ ဒအ့ ဂ၁ဒ်. ဧ ဝဒ့ ပြၤ ဒ့ bဃ ဖ ဖဖ ဆံၤ.
bဝံ့ ဂ ဘ၁ မ၁့ ဗဝံၤ မၤ ဧ ဒဘ် ဖဖ ဘၢၤ. မ၁ ဒ ဂ့ဒ် bအ၊ ဘ၁ပ လ့အ. ဂ့ဉ် ဂ၁့ ဧဝဒ့ ဧ ဝဒ့ ဂ ဘၢၤ bဃ ဆံၤ.
ဂ ဖဧ ၤ့ၤ ဒအ့ bဃ ဂ၁ၤ ဗဒ်. ဗ ဇစု့ မစု့ ဧ ဝဒ့ ဂ ဖဧ l bဃ bဃ lစၢ.
ပ၊ဗ ဇၢ ဧ့ ဘ့ ဂစ၁ ဗ ဗစု့ ဝဒ့ ဧဝဒ့ ဗ ဘၢၤ bဃ l မၢ့် lစၢ.
ဒအ့ မ၁ ဂ ဇၢ ဗဝံၤ ဧဝဒ့ ဂ ဘ၁ bဃ ဆံၤ l မၢ့် lစၢ.
ဒအ့ မ၁ ဗ ဘ့ ဘ့ ဘ၁ ဘ့ l ချဒ် ဂျ တံၤ bဃ လ ဧ ဝဒ့ ဇ ဒ ဘၢၤ ဂ၁ၤ ဆံၤ bဃ ဗဒၤ l မၢ့် lစၢ.
ဝအိ–ပဒ်–a verbal affix, §28, 277:1, 683.
ဝအိ–ပဒ်ဧၤ–A verbal affix, §28, 277:1, 683.
ဝအိ–ဝဲၤ–Business.
စဒ်ဝအိၤ–စုကဝဲၤ–Arms. ဂဝံးဇ့ဂဝံးဃ်ၤ.
ပဝအ်–ပဝဲဉ်–The cuttle fish, Bur. ပဝဲး
ဝအ်ချပေအ့်ပဖ်–ကသံဉ်ကိၢ်ဃိဉ်–Houseleek.
ဒ့ဝအ့–ဃာဉ်–'Stir about.'
ဝအ့–ဂဒ်–To cross, as on a log or bridge, §432, 567:4. ϱϳ.
ဝအ့–သူလွၤ–ကိၤဝၤ–Name given to one of the Cidades.
ခဧၤဝအ့bစ့–စဧၤဝအ့bစ့–ကိၤဝၤ–An insect, a large Cicada, §604. (Maul.)
ဝအ့ဃိၤ–သံဇိၢ်ဒ့–Millipede, §616.
ဝအ့–ထိ–a staging in a tree, (Tav.) §489:4.
ခဆံးဒွၤ်ဝအ့·–ဒိဉ်သဉ်ဃိသဝံး–Circle on the crown of the head.
စဒ်ဝအ့'–စုသဝံး–Circular marks on the end of the finger.
ခဆံးဝအ့·–ကိဉ်သဝံး–Circular marks seen on some persons behind the ears.
ဇဖဝံးဇဖဗဒ်ဒဏ်ၤဒဝအ့–တၢ်ဖိတၢ်ဃၢ်သဝံး–Circular marks on animals.
ဒ့ဝအ့ဃိၤ. ဒ့ဝအ့ဘဈ့.
ဒ့ဝအ့ဘဝံး. ဒ့ဝအ့ချ. ဒ့ဝအ့ပဝံး.
ဖ ၤ့ၤ ဇ လ ဇ ဒအ့ ဆံၤ ဂျ ဖ ၤ့ ဇ ဖဈ့ သ လ ဖ ဃၤ ဖ ၤ့ ဃိ့ ဃၤ ဂစ၁, ဖ ဆံၤ ဝဒ့ ဝအ့.
ဝအ့ ဘံ့ ဖဈ.
ဝအ့ ဘစု့.

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ဝအ့ ဘံ့ ဘအ့.
ဝအ့ ဘဲ့ ချံ့.

ဝဏဃ–ထု–cleaned rice, §463, 476. (Tav.) ဂဒဏဃ.

ဝဒ–ဂု်–a snake, serpent. (Tav.) §616. ဂဒ.

ဃဝဒ–ညဉ်ဂု်—A fish, probably a species of Macrognathes (Tav.) ဃဂဒ.

ဒ့ဝဒ့–ထုဉ်–To steal (Tav.) ဒ. §574:1. ဒ့ဂဒ့.

ဝဒ့–ထုဉ်–a verbal affix, §680, privately, by stealth. ဝဇ္ဈ.

ဝဒ့ဟာစ့ဟာ–ဆိမ့်ပဲ့—A generic term for large trees.

သိ့ပြ ဒ ဒဓ့ ဘဈ် ဖဝံ့ ပြံဖဝံ့ ဂဓ့, ဃ ဒအိ ဒ့ ဓဈ် ဖ ဆဒ ဃ ဒအိ ဖ့ဒ့ ပ ဘ့ ဃ ပ ဒအ့ ဒဒ့ဝ၊ ဝ၊ ဂ် ဘ ဃ ဒအိ ဒ့ ဓဈ် ဖ ဆဒ ဃ ဒအိ ဒအိ. ဝဒ့ ဟာ စ့ ဟာ ဝဝံ့ ဆံ့. သိ့ဖ့ ဝဝံ့ ဂဓ့ ဖ ဆံ့ ဝအိ ဝဒ့ ဟာ စ့ ဟာ ပြဓာ.

ဝဒါပြ–ဂုဉထဉ်–The side, §679.

ဒ့ဝဒ့–Used occasionally at Tavoy for ဒ့ဂဒ့, make strenuous efforts, §678.

ဝဒ့ဖဝံ့–ဟာဇာ—The abdomen, §433. ဇ့. (Tav.) ဂဒ့ဖဝံ့.

ဝဒ့ပအိ–ဟာဇာဆိ–A common euphemism.

ဃဝဒ့ချိ့–တာ်ဟာဇာဆိလာအဂု်–The dysentery.

ဒ့ဝဒ့ဖဝံ့ဖဝံ့–တာ်ဟာဇာဇာ–Distention of the bowels, costiveness.

ဝဒ့ဓ့–ထုးကး–Be costive.

ဝဒ့ပ့ဟံ့–ထုးဟးဂိ၊–Have an abortion.

ဝဒ့ဇာ–ထုးဆိ–The pains of childbirth.

ထဖဝံထဝဒ့–ပ္ပါကွ်ပထုး–A midwife.

ဝဝံ့–ဟိ–To be open.

ဝဝံ့ပဝံ့–ဟိကလိ၊–To be open, without obstruction to the sight.

ဒ့ဝဝံ့ ဒ့ဇာ–ကယဉ်–Defend, protect. ဂ၊.

ဇွဂံ့ ဒဓ့ ဝဒ် ဒ ဖဝံ့ ဂဓ့ ဓ့ ထ ဖစ့ ဒ ဖဝံ့ ဓ့ ဒ မဝံ ဒဘ် ဒအ့ ထ ပဇာ. ဓ့ ထ စဂ်ဓ့ဝဒ် ဒ ဂ၊ ဒ ဖဝံ့ ပဇာ.

ထ ဖဝံ့ ဘ၊ ပြ ဒ ဖဘ် မဝံ ဝ၊ ဓ့ ဒ မဝံ မ၊ ဂ၊ ဇွဂံ၊ ဝဟ၊ ပြ ဒ ဖဘ် ဒ စဒ့ ဓ့ ဒ ဖဘ် ဝ၊ ဘ ပြ့ ဒအ့. ဓ့ ထ စဂ်ဓ့ ဝဒ် ဒ မဝံ ဒ့ ဝဂ့် ဒ့ ဇာ ပဇာ.

ဒ့ဝဝံ့–ဟာ–To steam, cook by steam.

ဖဈ့ဝဝံ့–a pot with holes in the bottom for steaming.

ဝဝံ့–သဒြ၊–horizontal poles for creepers to run on.

ဝဝံ့–ဝ၊–an upright pole for creepers to run on.

ဝဲ့—A snouted beetle, of the family Curculionidæ. (Tav.) ဂဲ့.

ဝဲ့–ရှ်–Rays of light. ဂဲ့.

ဝထ၊–ဂိ၊—To be red, §421. to be inflamed, ripe, as grain, §466.

ဝထ၊ဝအ့မဂ်ဖ့ဝဝံ့–ဂိ၊စုဉ်ဝ၊ဖဒ်–Lawsonia alba, the Henna tree, §535.

ဝထ၊ဝအ့မဂ်ဖဝ့–ဂိ၊စုမ့ဉ်ဖဒ်–A flowering plant, Balsam, or touch-me-not, §628.

ဇ့ဝထ၊ဘဲ့–ဂိ၊ဖံး–Cattle, cows, oxen. ဇ့ဂဈ့.

ဝဒ့ဝထ၊ဆဝံ့–ဂု်ဂိ၊ဖဉ်–A red headed snake, §616.

ဖထ၊ဝထ၊–ဖဂိ၊–The cock's comb, Celosia, §628.

ဒ့ဘဒ့ဝထ၊–ဆဉ်တူ်ဂိ၊–The morning star.

ဇ့ဝထ၊–တာ်ဂိ၊–Sand fleas, or other insects of a similar character.

ဘစ့ဝထ၊–သိဉ်ဂိ၊–A red species of Cimex.

ဃဝထ၊ဂ၊–ညဉ်ဂိ၊နှိဒ့–A fresh water fish, described as of the Carp tribe.

ဇ့ ပြ ဃ ဝထ၊ ဂ၊ ဂဓ့ မ၊ ဒ ဘ bအ၊ ဃ ဇ္ဈာ ဘဝံ့ ဂဓ့ ဖဘ် ပြထ၊. မဘိ ပြာ ဂ့ bအ၊ ဂဓ့ ဓ့ ဘဟ၊ ဂ့ဒ့ ဃ ဇ္ဈာ ဂဓ့ ပြထ၊. မ၊ဒ ဘ ဇွ၊ ဇွ ဘ ဘဇ၊, ဒတံ့ ဒ ဇွဒ့ ဂဓ့ ဇွ၊ ဇွ၊ ဘ၂ ဘ၂ ဖဘ် ပြထ၊. ဒဝဟ၊ ဃ ဂဓ့ ဒ ဂ၊ ဆဝံ့ ဝထ၊ ဒဒ့ ဘဒ၊. ဒ့ ဇ ဒထ၊ ဇ ဂဓ့ မဘိ ဟံ၊ ဖဘိ ဘ ဒ ဓ ပြ၊ ပြထ၊.

ဘ့ဝထ၊–ထိဉ်မိ်ဇူ–စိးဝဉ်ဃးအကု်–A bird, the Indian Cuckoo, Cuculus orientalis, §604.

ဘဝထ၊–သဓိ–One of the Deva heavens.

ဇွ၊–ဝ်–To be white, §421.

ပဲ့ဇွ၊–လ၊်ဝ်–Alabaster, §600.

ဂ့ဆဝံ့ဇွ၊–ဟိဉ်မိဉ်ဝ်–Chalk, or magnesia, §600.

ဘဝံ့ပြိ၊ဇွ၊–ဝါ၊ချံ၊ဃ၊–ဝ်လ၊်ထံ–The white heron, or paddy bird, §604.

ဇ့ဇွ၊ဃပြ၊–တာသွိဉ်–The white-eyelid monkey, §552, 449.

ဇွ၂–ဝဉ်—To go under and pass through, to twist up the hair passing the end under and through to form a knot.

ဇွ၂ဂ၊ဇ၊ဂံ၊–ဝဉ်ခွဉ်ဝံဉ်–Go in, or through side ways.

ဇွ၂ဘဲ့–ကွဉ်–To tye up hanks or skains of thread.

ဇွ၂ဖျစ့–ါခ၊ဖျစံ၊–ဝဉ်ဖြ်–Go through.

ဇွဂံ၊—သဝံ—Rise as vapor, and the like, ဘအ့.

ဆဝံ့ဇွဂံ၊–သဝါ–The sweating stage of intermittent fever.

ဇွဂံ၊–ဝံဉ်–a hillock, as an ant hill, a grave, and the like, §579:1.

ဇွဂံ၊–ဘျာဉ်–A numeral affix to piles, §579:1, 720.

ဇွဂံ့–ဝံ—To carry loads on the back, §476, 650; num. aff. §719.

ဇွဂံ့–ဝံဉ်–To be agreeable, as food, §555. ဝ၄၊.

ဇွဂံ့ဘဒ့ခ့–ဝံသးကာဉ်–Be idle, lit. carry idleness.

ဇွဂံ့ဘဒ့ဇ–ဝံသးစူ၊–Be patient, lit. carry meekness.

ဇွဂံ့ဘဒ့ဒ့–ဝံသးဖိဉ်–Be angry, lit. carry anger.

ဇ့ဇွဂံ့–တာ်ဝံ–A load, §489:4.

ဇွဂံ၊–ဒ့—An interjection of mingled surprise and apprehension, §403, 721.

ဇ့ဖဝံ၊ဇွဂံ၊–တာ်အီ၊ဇ်–An interjection, §54.

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ဒွပ်–ဝဲဉ်–Concumbere.
ဒွစ–ဇိဉ်–ယိဉ်–A particle, §722, 564:3.

ဝ.

ဝ–သ–A formative particle, §686.
ဂၤဒွဝၤါ့–ဟူထိသါလိၤ––To be noised abroad, be famous.
ဝၤ–သါ–To breathe, breath. ၁၁၉.
ဝၤ–ကသါ–The heat of the sun, or a fire.
ဝၤ–သဉ်–Fruit, 434, to bear fruit; to expose to the influence of the fire, as in warming one's self, or toasting bread.
ဘိဝၤဂဲ–နၤခိဲးခွဲး–An insect of the cricket family.
ဖုဝၤ–သလံၤ–Swollen glands.
ဝၢ–တသါ–verbal affix. §692. ၁၁၅. ၄၉. ၉၀.
ဒူဝၢ–နူၤသါ–Inherit, ၁၄၂.
ဝၢဒဂၢ–သါသနၤ–'Religion, religious instruction,' Bur. သါသနာ။
ဝၤ–သး––The heart, §600, the mind, §463, to be acrid; to itch; a particle, §631:2, 674, 691.
ဝၤဂၢခဝံဝၤဂၢဂဲ–သးနၤပှာ်–The breast.
ဝၤဖၤ့ဒဝံၤ–သးပူၤထိး–Pit of the stomach.
ဝၤဖၤ့–သးကံၤပူၤ–The middle. ဝၤဏ္ဍ
ဝၤဒွဂံၤ–မၤမံၤ–သးဝံဉ်––To sing praises, sing to sleep.
ဝၤbဈ့–သးဘိ–A term of endearment.
ဝၤဘံၤ–သးသွဉ်–A witness, Bur. သက်သေ။
ဝၤ–A weight of four grains, half an anna.
ဝၤဏ္ဍ–ခၢဉ်သး–The middle, §439.
ဘံၤဝၤဟ့–ကသံဉ်ဒ့–Tree, a species of Laurus.
ဝၤခၤၤ–သးကလး––Woollen, cloth made of wool, ၁၂၄. Bur.
ဝၤခၤခၤ–ကလူး–Algæ.
ဖုစၤၤ ၎ ဝ၀ိ ဝၤခ ၤခၢၤ ကဈ ဟ၀ိ ပှဲ ဒ ဏံၤ ၤစၢၤ. ၤ၎ ဒ ဒဈ ၤ ဘၤၤ ဏ္ဍ ဝၤ့ ဝၤ့ ၤၢ ၤၢ ကဈ ဖု ဆံၤ ၀ိ၀ိ ဝၤ ခ ၤခၢၤ ၤစၢၤ.
ဝၤbဈ–သးဘဉ်–Be pleased with, fall in love with, ၂၃. ၀၂. ၁၁၃. ၁၁၄.
bဈ–ဝၤ–တဉ်–သး––To wish for, desire, choose, §554:5, ၄၅. approve, §581.
ဝၤဟံၤ–၎ဟံၤ–သါဖိဉ်– " " §376.
ဝၤဘ့–သးထိဉ်–Be angry, §603:8.
ဘၢၤဏ္ဍံ့ဝၤ–ထံခၢဉ်သး–Middle of the stream, ၉၀.
ဘ့–သီ––To strike, §68, to be new, §56, num. affix, §527:5, 693, a verbal affix, §693, repeated, §566:2.
ဘ့ဘ့ကံၤ–သိသိတနံၤ–All day, §693.
ဘ့ဘ့ကၤ–သိသိတနၤ– " night, "
ဘ့ကံၤဏ္ဍ့–သိတနံၤကျွၤ–" day, "
ဘ့ကၤဏ္ဍ့–သိတနၤကျွၤ– " night, "
ၤ၎ဘ့–ၤ၎ဒဘ့–ထၢသိ–At the beginning.
ၤ၎ဖျဲံ့ၤ၎ဘ့–ထၢဖျၢၤထၢသိ–Anciently.
ဘ့ဘဒ့–သိတူၢ်–Three stringed harp.
ဘ့ခၢ––သိခါ––Plant of the genus Mormordica, §600.
ဖုဘ့မ့–ဖွၤသွထံ–A rich man.
ဘ့ဝ့ၤ–ဒးဘိဃိဉ်––A centipede that gives a phosphorescent light, §616.
ဘ့ခၢ–ဘ့ခဝံၤဘ့ခၢ–စီၤသိ–Boodhist priest, §490:3, ၁၄၄. ၁၁၉.
ဝဒဘ့–ဂူၢ်သိ–Cobra, or spectacle snake.
ဒဈဘ့–ထိးသိ–To watch during the night, §489:1.
ခၢဒၤၤဘ့–ရှိဉ်ကန္ဒးသိ–Conch shell.
ဘ့ဒွဟ့–ဘ့ဒွဟ့–လဉ်လွဲဉ်–The olive, Bur. သံလွင်း
ဗျဲဘ့–ဗျိၢ်–To muse while half asleep on the things heard while awake; to be in a reverie.
ဝဒဘ့ဝံဝံbဈ့–ဂူၢ်သွဉ်လဉ်–Deadly snake, said to resemble a Cobra.
ဘ့ဘိၢ–ကၢဉ်ကိဉ်–Converse, make arrangements about a person or thing.
ဘ့ ဘိၢ ဖု စၤၤ ဖဒ ကဈ မၤ ဒ ဘ bဘိၢ ဗံၤ, ဖု ကၤၤ ကၤ ဒွၤ ဘ ဒ မၤ့ ဒ့ ဧ ဘၤ့ ဝဘၤ ကၤၤ ကၤ ကဈ ဒ့ ဂ့ ဒံၤ ဒ ဘ ကၤ bၤ့ bၤ့ ကဈ ဘ ဒဘ့ ဝဘၤ့ ဝဘၤ ဝ ဒ ကၤ့ ဒ ကၤ့ ဒ ကၤ့

ကဖ ခွံးငံး ခွံးဝါ, bမ lူ ဝါ ဝ ဒါး. ခါ့ဝဇ ကဖ ဒ ဝဝံ၂ l ခဇာ ဃါ ချ ကဖ lဇာ.

ဘူ ဘံး—ဘံါ့ဇရေ—သိသံဉ်—An imaginary central mountain.

စဝံ၂ ဘူ ဘံး—ထိဉ်သိသံဉ်—The green bee-eater, and not a Lark as conjectured in, §604. ခဇူ့ဒ့ူ့ဃါ is another species of Bee-eater.

ဘူ့—သီ—To purify by melting and straining.

ဘ့ူ ဘံါ—သိဉ်သံး—Three fourths of a rupee.

ဘ့ဝူ့—တဩြ—An echo.

ဘ့ဲ—ကွေါ်—A million. ဆွ့—ဆွဒ်.

ဘံး—သံဉ်—To braid, a comb, the gills of a fish, an old field.

ဘံး—ကသံဉ်—တသံဉ်—Medicine, §613, tobacco, §471.

ဘံးစဂါ—ကသံဉ်ထံးတသံဉ်ထံ—Ink.

ဘံး—an affix of number, §420, 651, 695.

nဘံး—သ့—Second personal pronoun, plural number, §262, 561, sometimes used like you in English, addressing an individual.

n ဘံး ဖု စဂံး ဇ၂ ကဖ ဓ၊ ဒ ဘ၂ bအ ဗဂံ၊ ဗဇွိ၂ lံ၊ l၂ ဇ ရ၊ ဒ ကံ့ ဖ့ ဒ bဝံ့ b၂ ကဖ ဗ ဓ၊ l၂ ဖ l ဂ၊ ဂအ l၂ ဗ ဒဇ lဇာ. ဓ၂ ဗ စဂံ၂ ဒ၂, n ဘံး ဂအ ဗွိ ဂ၊ l၌, မဒ ဂါ. n ဘံး ဂအ ဓ၊ l၌. n ဘံး ဒဇ ဒအ့ l၌. n ဘံး မဝံ ဘအ့ ဘဝံ၊ ဇဂံ၂ ဗံ၊ l၌. ဖု စဂံ၂ bအ ကဖ lဇာ.

ဘံး သိ၂ ဖံ၂—တကိသဲး—A large tree with a bitter bark.

ဘံး ဘံး—သ့ဉ်သ့ဉ်—Particle, expressive of doubt, perhaps. §707. ၁၀၁.

မဒ ဘံး ဘံး—မ့ါသ့သ့—Particle.

ဘံး ဇ့ဂ့—ဆိဉ်ဈာ—A common weed in Tavoy, Cassia fœtida.

ဃ ဘံး—ညဉ်ဖျါဒိး—A small fresh water fish, an oval species of the sub-family Labrinæ.

ဗ၂ ဒ ဘံး ဖဝံ၊—ကိဉ်ကနံဉ်—The gills of a fish.

ဘံး ဗျဇ၊—ဆဲမိ့ါ—A quadruped, probably a species of polecat. An insect, a large beetle, §552.

ဘံး ဝဂ့ ဗျဂ်၊—ထံဝိါဇး—ဗျာသူ—A plant, Melastoma malabathricum, §450. (Tav.) သူဗျား

စဝံ၂ ဖဝံ၂ ဘံး စ၂—ထိဉ်ကိသလိး—A bird of the genus Ixos, the Pink eared bulbul, §604.

ဘံါ—သံ—To die, §428.

ဇ၂ ဒ ဘံါ—တ့ါသံ—Death. ၁၀၇.

ဘံါ ဝ၂—သံသး—A particle, §378, 591, 694.

ဘံါ ချံ၊—သံကျဲ—To perform music.

စဒ၂ ဘံါ ဆ့ ဘံါ—ဒ့သံခိဉ်သံ—Paralysis.

ဘံါ ဖဝံ၂ သ ဆွ၊—ဘ့ဂျဉ်—ဂူဉ်ကး—a common weed, Achyranthes triandra.

ဘံါ l ဖဇ၊—ယဝ်စံ—A species of Smilax.

သိါ ဘံါ—သထ့—သ့ထံ—A rich man, (Bur.) သူဌေး

l၊ ဘံါ—ထါဘ၊—New moon.

ဂ့ ဘံါ ဗဇ၊—သံတ ဃူဉ်—The sensitive plant, §628.

ဘံါ ဂ၊—သံးနှဉ်—A gun, §450. (Tav.) ဘံါ့ ဂ၊.

ဘံါ ဗ၂—သ့—သ့စိ—Wash, cleanse, (Maul.) ဘံါ ဗ၂.

ဘံ၊—သံး—Weight, the fourth of a rupee, §425, 499:4.

ဘံ၂—သံး—Dry up, as a collection of water; substance, spirits, a rice weevil, §616, 574.

ဘံ၂ ဟ၊—သံမိါဝိ၊—Generic name for caterpillars, §604.

ဘံ၂ ဟ၊ ဒ ဝဝံ့—သံမိါဝိ၊ အဇ၊—Crysalis, §600.

ဘံ၂ ဟ၊ ဘံ့ ဒဝံ၊—သံမိါဝိ၊ သ့ဉ်ဈး—Name given by some to glow worms, §616.

ဘံ၂ ဟ၊ bဃ l ၂—သံမိါဝိ၊ သ့ဉ်ဘုလဉ်—Name given by some to glow worms, §616.

ဓဝံ၂ ပ ဘံ၂—ကိးပသူ—Call loudly. ၅၁.

ဘံ၂ ဒဝံ၂—သ့စ်ါ—To strain out the water in washing rice.

ဘံ၂ bဘံ၂—ထိဉ်ဝး To cork, a cork.

bဇ့ ဘံ၂ ယါ၊—ထိသံးမ့၊—To pour off water from boiled rice.

ဘံ၂ ဓံ၂ ဇအ့—တ၊်တ၊်ဂိါဗိါဟ့ါ—Denee worm.

bဃ ဘံ၂—ထဉ်သံး—Swelling, arising it is supposed from the hair of a caterpillar.

ဘံ၂—ပသံး—A ring, §616. ၂၀.

ချံ၂ စဒ၂ ဘံ၂—ရှိဉ်ပသံး—Shells of the genus Conus, §600.

ဘံ၂ ခဃ—သံဃိဉ်—A Nat, §695.

ဘံ၂—သ့—to wash, as the hands.

ဘံ၂ ဗ၂—သ့စိ—To wash, cleanse, §460. (Tav.) ဘံါ ဗ၂.

ပ ဘံ၂—လ့၊ တကွ၊—Wholly, §496.

သိ၂—သ့—To be skilled, able; a verbal affix, §425, 431, 697.

သိ၂ ဖံ၂ သိ၂ မ၊—သ့ဝံး သ့ မ၊—Able to work, or to do.

စဒ၂ သိ၂—ဒ့သ့—To be skillful.

ဃ သိ၂—နှ်ပါ၊်—To understand.

သိ၂ ဟ၊ သ့ဉ်ညါ To know, §475.

ဓ သိ၂—ကသ့ဉ်—A horse. (Maul.) §552.

သိ၂— " " (Tav)

ဓ သိ၂ ဟ့—ကသ့ဉ်ယီ၊—An ass. (Maul.)

သိ၂ ဟ့— " " (Tav.)

ဘံး ဘံး—သိ၂ သိ၂—သ့ဉ်သ့ဉ်—Particle, §382, 696.

သိ၂—သိ၂—သ့ဉ်—သ့ဉ်— " §47, 382, 696.

သိါ ဒ့—သ့အိဉ်—A chestnut tree, §535.

သိါ ဇဝံ၂ ဒ့—သ့ထိဒ်ဓါ—An oak tree, "

သိါ l ဂံ၂ ဇ၊—သ့ဝါ—A name common to two species of Oak.

သိါ ဘ၂—သံသး—A particle, §694.

သိ၂—သဲး—ဩး—To polish §68, the areca tree, §535.

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သိုးbhုဟ္ဃ–သဲးဘိမုဉ်ဝးဖြဉ်–A tree producing Gamboge, Garcinia elliptica, §535.

မျိုးသိုး–မုးထိုးဘိ–Cooked rice beaten into a glutinous body.

ဘံးသိုးဖျံး–တကိသဲး–A large tree with a bitter bark.

သိုးဒျိ–သံးခွါ–The extract produced by Acacia catechu.

သိုး–ဩိး–Polish with a knife, §68.

သိုး–ဘိုး–ပသံး–to muzzle.

ချဝံးnဂျ သိုးဖဝံး–ရှိဉ်နၢသံဖြိဒၢ–Shell, clausilia insignis, §66, 600.

ချဝံးnဂျ သိုးဖးဝံး–ရှိဉ်နၢသံဝးဖြဉ်–ရှိဉ်ယဉ်–Cyclostotoma sectilabrum, §66, 600.

သိုး–ဘိုး–သိုးဒျိ–သံကခဲဉ်–To be green, as trees; raw, as flesh.

သိုး–ဘိုးnဂ–သံးနဉ်–A gun, §554:9, 703, Bur. သေနတ်း (Maul.)

သိုးသိုးကိုး–သွသွတနံး–Particle, §698, 544.

သိုးသိုးဂး–သွသွတနး– " "

သိုးကိုးချဖွံ့–သွတနံးကျား– "

သိုးဂးချဖွံ့–သွတနးကျား– "

သိုးဓရေး–သီသံဉ်–An imaginary central mountain. ဘုဘံး.

သိုး–သွဉ်–A tree, §426, wood, §424.

ဘံးသိး–သွဉ်လဉ်ဖူ–A leaf. သိုးသိး.

သိုးသိးဓဒိးဘွဖျဖဝံးပဘဲ–သွဉ်လဉ်ဖူကဲထိဉ်ထၢ်ဖိဃၢ်–A leaf insect, a species of Phasma, §604.

ဂခသိုးမှး–ဝဒဘံးမှး–ဂုၢ်သွဉ်ဃး–A small poisonous serpent. Head with plates. Sub-caudal plates double. Tail short, cylindrical. Scales lead color. Plates on the belly white.

ဝဒဘံးသိး–ဂုၢ်သွဉ်လိ–A poisonous snake, §616.

သိုးဖံးbစ့–ခွၢး–A handkerchief. (Tav.) ပဝပ

သိုးဖံး–တၢ်ကမၢးထိဉ်–Betle with all its accompanyments. (Tav.) §490:5, 564:6. ဖၢသိး.

သိုး–ဘိုး–ကထိၢ–a numeral, 100,000.

ဘံးဆ သိုး–သဉ်မဲးသိးနိုၢ်မဲးသိ–A weed of two species, Sida acuta, and S. stipulata.

သိုးမၤဝးခွဝံး–သွဉ်မုဉ်ဝဉ်ဃး–Fuel. ၁၂၆.

ဖဘိၢ–ပသဲ–The Malays.

ဃဖဘိၢ–ညှဉ်ပသဲဉ်–ညှဉ်အါဃိ–A fish of the Herring family, belonging to the genus Chatoessus, §604. ဃဒးဃွံး.

ဖုဘိၢဘံၢ–သထု–A rich man, Bur. ထဋ္ဌး

ဘိၢ–ယိး–The Shan tribe, §451.

ဘိၢlဇ–သွလိၢ်–The Laos people.

ဘိၢဂဓၢ–တဲဉ်ထိ–The water melon, §600. ဂဒိုးဓၢ.

ဘၢ်–သူ–to be black, §421.

ဘၢ်–သၢ–Numeral three, §434; a month, March, an affix, §149, 379.

ဘၢ်ဆံးသ–ပသၢ–Onions, §450.

ဘၢ်–ကသူ–တသူ–A curry, or stew.

ဘဝံးဘၢ်ၢ–ထိဉ်သူလါ–A bird, one of the fly catchers, §604.

ဖုဘၢ်ဆဝံး–ပသူမိဉ်–Worldly people, §663:3, 425.

ဘံးဘၢ်ဗျါၢ–ထံဗိၢ်ဓး–သူဗျၢ–A plant, Melastoma malabathricum, §450. (Tav.)

ဘံးဘၢ်ဗျါၢ– " (Maul.)

ပဘၢ်–ဘိထၢ–Error for ပဘၢ်,—Name given to plants of different genera, one a species of Urena.

ဃဘၢ်nဘိၢ်–ညှဉ်ဆဉ်ဝါ–A fish of the Carp tribe certainly, and, I think, from examination, a species of Barbel. It has 25 scales along the lateral line.

ဃဘၢ်ချံၢ်–ညှဉ်ဘူဉ်ပှၢ်–A species of Barbel. It has 22 scales on the lateral line.

ဝမ–သုး—To move, remove, spoken of short distances, §638:1.

ဝယဒဝံးဝါးဒဝ–သုး–Soldier, §468.

ဝမှဖေဖျာဖေ–သူဉ်တၢ်ဖျးတၢ်–ဝမှ–သူဉ်—To plant, ၀. to build, §424, 489:4, 536, the liver; a louse, §600.

ဝဒ–ကသုဉ်—A current of air, have a current of air, have the strength of spirit escape.

ဒဒ်ဝဒ–ဏူသဖြဉ်–Blow forcibly.

ခဝံးဝဒ်.–ဝဒ–ခူသူဉ်–To secrete.

ဝဒ–သု–To cover up, or hide, as with brush.

ဒစ်ဃိဝဒ–ပာ်ခူသူဉ်–To secrete. ဝဝဒ.

ဝဒၢ–သူ—To dry, be impervious to rain, make close a bottle with a cork.

ဝဒၢါၢဟှ–နၢ်ကိဉ်ရံ–The fire fly; a shrub frequent on the edge of mangrove swamps, much frequented by fire flies, §604.

ဝဒၢါၢ–တဘျၢ–A small spade stuck into the handle.

ဝဒၢပဝံး–ဝဒၢဃံးပေဒါ–သူတဖဉ်–Wholly, §496.

ခဝံးဝဒၢ–မိဉ်သူ–Hair of the head, §535.

ဝဒ–သုး–a basket, such as fowls are carried in.

ဝဒဝံးဝဒ်ါၢ–ထိဉ်ဝံသဲကလၢ–Backbite.

ဖဝဒ်ဖဒ်ဃ–တၢ်သဉ်ခူးတၢ်ကမဉ်–Transgression.

ဘဝံးဝဒ–ထိဉ်သူ–A bird, one of the Hornbills, Buceros ruficollis, §604, see ဘဝံးဓံး.

ဝဒၢဘွံး–တကျူၢ်ကျူၢ်ဖြိ—To move the body with a see-saw motion, §68.

ဝဝံး–သိ–Oil.

ဝဝံး–သိဉ်–Seed without a kernel.

ဝဝံးပၢ–သကျိဉ်–A coarse basket.

ဘံးဝဝံး–သွဉ်သိ–Tree, Cerbera manghas. ရှိဒိုးပါၢ

ဝဝံး–A Sheep, more usually ဝစု့ §552.

ဝဝံၤ–သိး–Zinc, §671 Bur. သွတ်း

ဝဝံး–သိး—An associate, §564:4. ၄၁ ၁၃၄. fetters; to clothe with clothes that bind a person, as a jacket, a particle, §45, 385, 663:7, 699.

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ဖု ၁၀်း ဒါ့.—ပွၤသိးဆူး
ဖု ၁၀်း ဒါ့ ဒါ့.—ပွၤသိးအိကံး
ဖု ၁၀်း ဒ ဟူ ခါ့.—ပွၤသိးတၢ်ဖြိုဉ်ခံး

ခ၀ံး၁၀်းဘွဒ၁း—ဒိဉ်ဒုးထိဉ်အသး—Be covered as a walk.
ဒဘၢ်ဒ၁၀်း—အတံၢ်အသကိး—A friend.
ဂ့ၤဗၤ်၁၀်း—နိအံၤသိး—As large as, as large as this.
ဂ့ၤဂဈ၁၀်း—နိနဉ်သိး— " " " " " " that.
ဂ့ၤ၁၀်း၀ခိ—နိသိးဖိး— " " an equal quantity with.
ဂ့ၤ၁၀်း၁၀်း—နိသိးသိး— " " an equal quantity.
bအိ—၁၀်း—ဒ်—သိး—As, in like manner, §253:6, 609:3.
bအိ၁၀်း—ဒံးသိး—That, in order that, §253:8, 609:3.
bအိ၁၀်း၀ခိ—ဒံးသိးဖိး— " §253:7, that, §250:10.
bအိဗၤ်၁၀်း—ဒ်အံၤသိး—Such, like this.
bအိဂဈ၁၀်း—ဒ်နဉ်သိး— " that.
bဝံး၁၀်း—The lungs, pith, and the like; to be spongy.
ပွတိ၁၀်း—ပွၤသိး—Equally, ၁၁.
၁၀်း၄၀၀ဗ်း—ကၢ်—The name of a plant of the palm family.
၁၀်း၀ဗ်ၢ်—ခိဉ်ဖၢဉ်ဂီၤ—သညိပြဉ်—သိးပညိး—Shrub, a species of Uvaria. §600.
၁၀်း၄ပံၤbတံၤ—ပ္ၢါ၁ၤဖျစၤ—သိဖြိၢ်ထံ—Tree, Xylocarpus granatum, §535.
၁၀်း—သကိး—An associate, §564:4.
ဖံၤ၁၀်း—ဖံးသိး—To associate.
ဖံၤ၁၀်း—ရှ—To associate.
bတံ၁၀်း—ကမှံၤ—Small fragments, dust.
၁၀်ၤ—ဆၢ—To guide, §456. ၁.
၁၀်ၤ၄ံၤ—ဘယိး—To stretch up the body, or shake one's self.
၁၀်ၤ—ပ္ၢါဒိၤ—Musquitoe curtains, §449. ၁၁၉.
၁၀၁—ဆြိဉ်—Strips of bark for strings; the name of two species of Hibiscus, with bark producing such strings, §535.
၁၀၁ဘံၤ—ဆြိဉ်ထံ—Hibiscus tiliaccus, (Lin.) §535.
၁၀၁ဘ၀်—ဆြိတိၢ်— " macrophyllus, §535.
၁၀၁ဇံၤ—The Beetle ခ၁၀ဇိး in its Larva state; by some the name given to the beetle itself. It is a Capricorn Beetle of the family Lepturidæ. Not properly a Dorr bug though so called by some. §604.
၁၀ၢ—သိဉ်—Noise, to make a noise, sound, §448.
၁၀ၤ့—ဒိၢ်သီ—Messengers.
၁၀ၤ့—သိ—A command, (Tal.)
၁၀ၤ့—သိ—a sheep, §552, Bur. သိး
၁၀ၤ့—ကျၤ—To arrange in successive parallel lines, as bamboos on a floor.
၁၀ၤ့—ခွၤ—To arrange in order. ရွၤ
၁၀ဖ့—သိဉ်—ဖ၁၀ဖ့ဖ၁ၤ့—Instruct, command, §530:3, §468.
၁၀ဖ့—ကသိဉ်—ပသိဉ်—Spongy parts of fruit.
၁၀ဖ့ဒ၀ံၤ—သိအိ—သဉ်ဟိ—The Shaddock.
၁၀ဖ့—သိဉ်—Insect of several species, belonging to the genus Cimex, §604.
၁၀ဖ့ဂ၁ၤ—သိဉ်ခဲၤ—Scrapings of bamboos.
ဌၢ်—ဆြ—A disease, an eruption.
ခ၁ၤဌ၁—စိးထိဉ်—A Saurian reptile described by the Karens as a species of Varanus.
ဖ၁ဌ၁ပခ၊—တၢ်ကသိဉ်—Any thing soft and spongy, sponge.
လ့ခ၀ံးဌ၁ပခ၊—ထိဉ်ဓိဉ်ကသိဉ်—Place where the earth is soft and elastic.
ဌ၁ခ၀ံး—သွဉ်ဓိဉ်—Burning ground, or grave.
ဌ၁ဘစ့—သွဲဉ်လး—Charcoal.
ါ့ဖိုဌ၁ဘစ့—လၢါသွဲဉ်လး—Stone coal, §600.
ဂ၁ၤဖ၁ဌ၁—ထုဂုဉ်ကျ—Imperfectly cleaned rice.

ဝ၁ၤ ဖ၁ ဌ၁ ဖု စၢံး ဖ၁ ဂဈ၁ ဃ၊ ဒ ၁း bအိဗၤ်၊ bဃ ဂဈ၁ ဖု ဂ၁း ဂစ့ လ ဝ၁ၤ ဖ၁ ဂဈ၁ ဒွၤ စၢံး ဒါ၊. ဖု ဒ့ ဒွၤ်း စၢံး ဒါ၊. ဖု ha ဒ့ ဖ၁ၤ ဒ၀ံးစၢံး ါ့ ဖ၁့ ဖ၁့ စၢံး, bအိ ဒ မံ ဒွၤ ၁၀်း လ ဖု bဃ ဒ့ ဖ၁ၤ ါ့ ဖ၁့ ဖ၁့ လ ဖု ဂါ bဃ ဒ ဒွၤ ါစ၊. လ ဖု ဂ၁း ဒအိ ဂစ့ လ ဖု ါ ဒ့ ဖ၁ၤ ဒ၀ံး စၢံး bဃ ဂဈ၁ ဖု ဈံး ၀ခိ ဝ၁ၤ ဖ၁ ဒ ဌ၁ ါစ၊. လ မခိ ါ ဒွၤ bဃ လ ဖု ဈံး ၀ခိ ဝ၁ၤ ဖ၁ ဒ ဌ၁ ဈံး ဒ ဂ၊ ၀ါး ါစ၊.

ဌၢ—သွါ—Rounds in a ladder.
ဌ့—သွိ—to strike, cut, §68, ဌ့.
ဌံၤ—သွံဉ်—Blood.
၁၀်ၤဌံၤ—တထိး—To stretch up the body, or shake one's self.
ဌံၤ—သွံ—Nest; §557, a species of Millet, §613.
ဌံၤ၀ခိ—ပ့ၢ်သ၀ဉ်—Species of Millet.
ဌံၤ—သ၁ခိ—To lose strength, as a spirituous liquid.
ချိ့bတံၤဌံၤ—ကသွံ—To whisper.
bတံၤဌံၤ—ကသွံစံ—Particle, §37, 516.
ဌံၤ—သွံး—Be wrinkled.
ဌ၁ၤ—သွဲဉ်—Polish, point with a knife, §691:2.
ဌါၤ—သွဲ—a chain.
ခ၀ံဌါၤ—ကပၢၤ—Perspiration.
ဖၢၤဌါၤစ၀ံ၊—ဖ့သွဲးဓိဉ်—The place where chaff lies.
ဌါး—ဌါးခါး—To be rough.

ါ့ဖိုဒခိ ါ ဖျါၤ bဃ လ ဖု စၢံး ၀ခိ ဒ ဌါး.
ဘံ့ ဒခိ ါ ဖျါၤ bဃ လ ဖု စၢံး ၀ခိ ဒ ဌါး.
ဖု ဖ၀ံ၊ ၁၁ ဂါၤ, ဖု ၁၁ ဒဘ ဂါၤ, ဒခိ၊ါ၀ံ့ ဌံၤ ဒ ခ၀ံ၊ လ ဒ ခ၀ံ၊ ၁၁့ ၁၂ ဂစ့ ဖု ဖ၀့ ဗ၀် လ ဖု စၢံး မခိ ဒ ဌါး.

ဖု ဒခိ မၤ ဖ၁ ဈ့ ဖ၁ ၁၀်း ၀ခိ ၁၀၁ မခိ ဂါၤ, ၀ခိ ါ၁၂

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ɔɵɹ ɯɜ ɔɜɪ, ɸ ɛɔɪɾ ɔɜ ɜ ɔʊɜɾ, ɸ ɔɷɾ ɸ ɵɵɳ ɵɜɹ ɜɜɪ. ʊʊɜɾ ɷɾ.

The following terms have a similar signification.

ɭɳ ɜɷɾ ɔɾ ɵɵɳ—ထိုင်ကူလိုလေ့ရှိ။
ɭ ʧʊɜ ɭ ɭɜɪ—တဘျာဘဆွဲ။
ɛɷɾ ɔɷ ɜɜɪ ɷɜɾ,—သည်ထူးသည်ထိ—ပြီကထိ။
ʊʊɾ ɔɔ ɔɜɪ.—သွေးတကဲ့။
ɷɷɾ ɯɷɪ ɷɷɾ ɔʍɪ—ကမိန်ကမာ။
ɵɵɳ ɵɜɪ ɵɵɳ ɔɳɪ.—တိရိတိစာ။
ɒɳɪ ɵɳɪ.—တိုင်သနိုး။
ɭ ɓɹ ɭɷɪ ɒɷɾ ɛɜɳ.—တတုံလိဝ်ဖိုးဒု—တဖိုးတဖျဉ်။
ɭ ɒɷɪ ɭ ɒɳ .—တဃူတဆိုး။

q.

ɜɹqɔ̃—အဉ်ဟေ—A particle, often used like No, in English, ɯɹɯɔ̃ §54, 396.

ɸ ɒɷɾ ɔɹ ɭ ʌɪ ɜ ɯɷ ɜɯɳ ɜ ɭɔɪ ɔɜɳ ɹɾ ɛɜɾ ɵɜɳ ɵɜɹ ɜ ɯɷ, ɜɹ qɔ̃ ɒɭɔɪ ɜɔɪ. ɹɾ ɜ ɯɷ ɛɜɾ ɜ ɜɯ ɯɔɪ ɹɾ ɜ ɷɔɪ ɛɜɾ ɵɜɳ ɵɜɹ, ɜɹ qɔ̃ ɒ ɜɯ ɜɔɪ.

ɹɾ ɜ ɯɷ ɛɜɾɜɵɪ, ɜɵɹ ɔɵɳ ɒɷɪɾ ɵɜɾ. ɹɾ ɜ ɷɔɪ ɛɜɾ ɵɜɳ ɜ ɯɷ ɜɹ qɔ̃ ɒ ɜɵɹ ɜɔɪ. ɜɹ qɔ̃ ɒ ɜɵɹ ɜɔɪ. ɜɹ qɔ̃ ɒ ɯɜɾ ɜɔɪ. ɜɹ qɔ̃ ɒ ɭɔɪ ɜɔɪ. ɜɹ qɔ̃ ɒ ɔɵɹ ɜɔɪ. ɜɹ qɔ̃ ɒ ɷɷɪ ɛɜɾ ɜɔɪ. ɜɹ qɔ̃ ɒɷɯɪ ɭɜɾ ɜɔɪ. ɜɹ qɔ̃ ɒ ɷɒɵ ɭɜɾ ɜɔɪ. ɜɹ qɔ̃ ɒ ɜɵɪ ɔɜɳ ɜɔɪ.

ɜɹ qɔ̃ ɒ ɓɪ ɵɹ ɜɔɪ. ɜɹ qɔ̃ ɒ ɔɯ ɵ ɵɵɾ ɜɔɪ. ɜɹ qɔ̃ ɒ ɳɹ ɔɯɪ ɜɔɪ. ɜɹ qɔ̃ ɒ ɵɜɳ ɜɔɪ. ɜɹ qɔ̃ ɒ ɷɹ ɔɜɳ ɯɵ ɜɔɪ. ɜɹ qɔ̃ ɒ ɭɔɪ ɜɔɪ. ɜɹ qɔ̃ ɒ ɯɯ ɵɵ ɜɔɪ. ɜɹ qɔ̃ ɒ ɷɯɪ ɜɔɪ. ɜɹ qɔ̃ ɒ ɜɵɹ ɜɔɪ.

qɹ—qɵ—ဟဉ်—ဟိုဉ်—Particle, when asking to have words repeated not distinctly heard. §700.

qɵɔɜɯ—ဖြူဂိုကူ—Plant, a species of Croton, Bur. ဟတ်သကိုင်း။

qɜɹ—ယဲး—An interjection, §702.

qɻɜɵ—အား—An interjection, §54, 583.

qɻɹɜɵ—ဟားအား—An interjection, §704.

qɵɳɒɵɳ—ဘီဖြီခွံ—နဉ်နဉ်း—Coriander seed, (Maul.) ɳɳ ɳɳ

ɜ

ɜ—အ—The third personal pronoun, §420, 703, 713:5.

ɜ—ɔɓ—Before the Numeral it is often equivalent to that; as ɜ ɭɳɵ—အခဲတနုံး—That day.

ɜɭô—အလိ—An interjection, §705.

ɜɔ̃—အေ—An interjection, §716.

ɜɵɔɵɒɳɵ—အဉ်သဉ်ဝဲဉ်—The passion flower, §628. Bur. အေသေဝတီး

ɜɹ—ɜɹɜɹɒɵɒɵ—အေ—အေအေကြိကြိ—To be numerous, many, §489:4, be sufficient, §568, an interjection, §706, 427, 490:4.

ɜɹ—အေ၎—An interjection, §638, 706.

ɜɹ—အဉ်—An interjection, §432, 463, 706. ဝခ့ɹ.

ɜɹ ɭɔ̃—အဉ်လေ—Alas, §707, 695.

ɜɹqɔ̃—အဉ်ဟေ—An interjection, §54, 396.

ɜɹɯɔ̃—အဉ်ဖေ— " §54.

ɜɹ—သဲဉ်—To be numerous.

ɜɹɯɹ—အေ၎—A interjection, §638.

ɯɜɹɒɳɹ—ညဉ်အေးသီ—A species of Chatœssus, ɯɹɒ ɔɜɳ.

ɓɹɜɹ—တဉ်တမှ၎—To have a cold.

ɜɳ—တဖြ—To be diverging, as the radii of a circle.

ɜɳ—ဝဲ—အိုး—To open, as a door or box: figuratively, to open the signification of obscure language, §691:2.

ɜɳɔɳ ɭɷɪ—အိထိဖိဉ်—Face up.

ɛ̃ɜɳ—ကျွင်ခဲ့—To come on the face in falling, ɭɳ ɔɜɪɛɛ̃ɜɳ.

ɔɯɪ ɜɳ ɭ̃—ရိုဉ်တံ၁်—ရိုဉ်လးဝ၎်—A generic name for bivalve river shells of the genera Unio, Anadon, and Cyrena.

ɔɯɪ ɜɳ ɭ̃—ရိုဉ်တကွဉ်ကွဉ်ကူ—A name given by some Karens to several species of Unio, §66:1.

ɔɯɪ ɜɳ ɭ̃ɔɯɹ—ရိုဉ်တပူဉ်—ရိုဉ်လးဝါဆွါ—One of the names of Unio Tavoyensis.

ɔɯɪ ɜɳ ɭ̃ɓɳ—ရိုဉ်လးဝ၎်ဘိ—A species of Cyrena, §600.

ɔɯɪ ɜɳ ɭ̃ɹɹɔɵɵ—ရိုဉ်လးဝါဆွါ—A name given to those species of Unio which are much longer than they are broad.

ɔɯɪ ɜɳ ɭ̃ɹɒɳɭɜɳ ɷɹɹ ɷɜɳ—ရိုဉ်လးဝ၎်ဖိဉ်ဆဲဉ်ကံဉ်ဃဲ့—A name given to a species of Solenocurtus.

ɔɯɪ ɜɳ ɭ̃ɔɹɯɔɜɳ—ရိုဉ်လးဝ၎်ခွဲး—A name given to shells of the genus Donax.

ɜɳ—အိဉ်—To eat, to live on the produce of a field, or the revenues of a city or country, a particle, §394:9, 708.

ɜɳɹɹ—အိဉ်စး—To question, ask, (Maul.)

ɜɻ—ɵɵ—a particle, §708.

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ဒၢး—အံး—A particle, §541, 647, 709.
ါဒၢးါဒဝံး—ဆုအံးဆုန္ဒး—Here and there, hither and thither, §213.
ဃးဒၢး—မာ်အံး—Cardamoms, §450.
ဒၢးငဒိး—အံဝဲး—Moss, §613.
ဖုဒၢးဖုဒဝံး—Mr. such a one. ၀၃.
ဒၢးငဒိး—အံဝဲး—Moss, §613. ဒၢးငဒိး.
ဒၢး—သအ့—Ginger, §450.
ဝမာ်းဒၢး—သမံအံ—The inhabitants of the Deva heavens.
ဖုဒၢး— " " ၂.
ဒၢး—အဲး—To open, as the mouth. ဒိး
ဒိး—ဒိး—အ့ဉ်—Fœces,
ဒိးဇၢ—အ့ဉ်ဆါ—To expel fœces.
ဂၤဒိး—အ့ဉ်နိ— " flatus.
ဒိးါ—ဒ့ဉ်—A particle of negation, §420, 650, 712.
bးဒိးါ—တ—ထဉ်ထဉ်—May not, §603:4.
ဒိး—အဲး—To open, as the mouth. ဒၢး.
ဒိး—အိဉ်—To be narrow, §449.
ဒဒိး—အဲဉ်—To love; §423, permit, consent, §561—approve, §687:2.
ဒဒိးဝဝံး—အဲဉ်ဖြဉ်—To approve. ၆၀.
ဒဒိးဂး—အဲဉ်တိ—To betroth, ၄, ၁၉.
ဒဒိးbဝ်း—အဲဉ်ဘၢ—To commit adultery.
ဒဒိး—ဒ့ဂ်—A particle, §717, 421, 603:11.
ဒဒိးဟၢး—ဒ့ဂ်ဖိး—Harmoniously, in harmony.
ဒဒိးဘၢး—ဒ့ဂ်ထံ—Accurately.
ဒဒိးဖဖ့—ဒ့ဂ်ဆူဉ်—Strongly.
ဒဒိးခး—ဒ့ဂ်ကျား—Firmly.
ဒဒိးချိ—ဒ့ဂ်ချ—Quickly.
ဒဒိးမၤ—ဒ့ဂ်မုဉ်—In an agreeable manner.
ဒဒိးဂါး—ဒ့ဂ်ဂ့—Well, carefully, §449:3, 713:4.
ဒဒိးဘိး—ဒ့ဂ်သ့—Ably.
ဒဒိးbး—ဒ့ဂ်ဘဉ်—Properly.
ဒဒိး—မ့—မ့ဂ်—မ့း—If, §425, 713, when, 713. §489:4. ၃၅.
ဒဒိးမဒိ—မ့မ့ဂ်—ဒ့ၤမ့ဂ်—If be, but, §713:3. 566:2.
ဒဒိးမဒိbဒိါ ကဖးလ—ဒဒိးမဒိbဝံး—မ့မ့ဂ်ဒိန္ဒုဉ်ဖိး—If it be thus, therefore.
ဒဒိးါမဒိbး—မ့တမ့ဂ်ဘဉ်—If it not be, but.
ဒဒိး—သါဖြဉ်—A particle, §375.
ဒဒိး—နူဂ်—Verbal affix, equivalent to for, §452, 564:5.
ဒဒိးဒဝံး—This or that. ၁၄၀.
ဒဒိးဟဝံး—အအံး—This, §463, 484.
ဒဒိးကဖး—အနူဉ်—That, " 489:3. ၁၆၅.
ဒဒိ့—ပအံ—A species of early glutinous rice, §450.
ဒဒိ့—အ့ဉ်—To bite, devour, §432, 490:1. ၂၀. quarrel, §423, 452.
ဒဒိ့ဘး—အ့ဉ်ထုး—Pain.
သးဒဒိ့ဘိး—သးအ့ဉ်ဝဲဉ်—To be decided, determined.
သးဒဒိ့ကိး—သးအ့ဉ်ဝံဉ်—To feel savage.
ဖဇ ဃ ဒဒိ့ ဘို့—တ်ါခဉ်အ့ဉ်တကျ်ာ်—To gnash the teeth.
ဖဇမာ်းဒဒိ့ဟၤ—တ်ါမဲအ့ဉ်တဃိး—Grind the teeth.
ဒဒိ့ဒ့—ကျိးအိဉ်—To dip an article of food into a sauce and eat.
ဒဇၤ—အိၤ—A third personal pronoun, objective case, §424, 703.
ဒဇၤဒဇၤ—အၢးအၢး—Particle, §54, 583.
ဒဇဇ—အၢဉ်—An interjection, §399.
ဒဇဒဇဇ—ဇၢဇၢါ—ဇၢဇၢဉ်—An interjection, §54.
ဒဇဇ—ဇာဉ်—An interjection, §412.
ဒဇဇ—ဒါဇ—အၢဉ်—a particle, Yes, §41, 54, 401, 710, 726.
ဒဇ့—အၢ—ဖဇဒဇ့ဒဇဘ့.—တဉ်အၢတ်ါသိ—To be evil, §425, wicked, §468.
ဂဘဒဇ့—နှ်တအၢ—To be deaf. ၃၀.
ဒဇ့ဂၤဧဝၤဘၢ်—အၢနှဉ်ကဉ်သံ—A particle, §711,
ဃါဒဇ့—မ့ဉ်ဖျကဖး—Coals of fire.
ဒါဇ—A particle, Yes, §401, 710, 726. (Maul.) ဒဇဇ
ဒါဇ—To consent.
ဒဇၤ—တဆိး—Roll, spin around as a top.
လ့ဒဇၤလ့ဘဝံး—လ့ဒဇၤသဒဝံး—ကအုကန္ဂါ—To groan.
ဒဃ—အုဉ်—To be putrid, rotten. (Tav.) ဒဇဃ.
ဃဒဃဇဇ—ညဉ်အုဉ်ညိဉ်—A fish nearly related to the Carp, §604, (Maul.) ဃဘဝံး—ညဉ်ကးထိး
ဒဃါ့—အၢလီၤ—Agree.
ဒဃ—အုး—To suffocate, grieve.
ါ့ဒဃ—လီၤထုး—To suffocate, drown.
သးဒဃ—သ့ဒဃသးဒဃ—သးထုး—သူဉ်အုးသးအုး—To mourn, grieve, §430.
ဒဂ့—အၢဉ်— ဒဂ့ါၤ—ဒဂ့ါ့ဒဇဂ့ဉ့ဲ—အၢလီၤထိလီၤ—To consent. ၄၆. ၇၇.
ဒဂ့ဇဂ့—သအၢဉ်—To be still, full as when the tide is full. Flood, Matt. 24:38.
ဖု စိၤ ဖဇ ါဇ ဘိၤ ဒဂ့ ဘဂ့ ကဖ, မဒိ ကဖ့ ခ မၤ ဒ ဆံ့ ဒ သ့ ါ ဒဖဇ bး ကဖ ါစၤ. ဘိၤ ါ ကှ ကှ ဒဖဇ ါ့ ကှ ဝဒိ ဒ ဘိၤ ဒ ဘး ါ့ ကှ ကဖ, မဒိ ဇွိၤ ဝံ့ လ ဖု ဗံ့ ဖု ါ ဃ bး ဒ ဝ ဂၤ ကဖ ဖု စိၤ ဝဒိ ဒ ဒဂ့ ဇဂ့ ဃ ါစၤ.
ဘိၤ ါဇ ဒ ဗွၤ ါ့ ဖဖ့ ါ ဖး ကဖ ါဇ ဒ ဘး ါ ဆၤ ဒမိ ဂဒိၤ ါဖၤ ဘ့ လ ဖု ဗံ့ ဖု ဃ ဘိၤ ဒ ဗွၤ ါဃိၤ ဃိၤ ကဖ, ဒမိ မဒိ ဖု ါဒိၤ ဖဇ ါဇ ဆိၤ ဖဂ့ ကဖ ဖု စိၤ ါဝံၤ ဖု ဒဂ့, ဖု bး ါဒိၤ ါစၤ. ပဒိၤ ကဖ ါ ဖး ဒဂ့ ဗဖဒ. မဒိ ဘိၤ ဘ့ ဖး ဝံ့ ဗး ါစၤ.

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ဒရူ–အာဉ်–A cloud, §671.

ဒဒ–အုဉ်–To be putrid, rotten, (Maul.) ဒဒ.

ဒဒ–အူ–To blow, §525.

ဒဒဝဒ–ဒဒဒတံ–အူသဖြင့်–Blow forcibly.

ဒဒ–အူ–To be hot, spicy.

မဂ္ဂ–သမူ–Live,–ဇဒဒဒ–ဇဒဒဒဇဝဂ္ဂ–တာ်သမူတာ်ပ ယာ–A charm.

ဃဒဒဃဇာ–ညဉ်အုဉ်ညိ–ကးထိး–A fresh water fish of the Carp family, §604.

Has a long dorsal fin, two small cirri on each side of the upper jaw. Scales smaller than usual in fish of the Carp genus. Dorsal fin, 16 rays including first spinous, 33 scales on lateral live, 3 branchial rays.

ဒူဒဒ.–ဒူဒဒဒူလဝ–တံဒဒူဒဒ–ပတြာ–ခံးထိဉ်ပ တြာ–To praise, §708.

ဒဒ–အူး–To feel hot, as when unwell; a trap, the common mouse trap, §441.

ဝဒဒ–သးပအူး–Pain in the stomach, §500.

မျိဒဒ–ခဲပအူး–Pain in the eyes.

ဇဒဒ–တာအူး–တးအူး–Monkeys of the genus Macacus. §552.

ဇဒဒတံဂၤဖဝံ–ဘးအူးထံဖိဉ်–A plant resembling a reed, a species of Saccharum.

ဓါဒဒ–ကီးလာအူး–A camel, §552. Bur. ကုလားအုပ်း from the Pali.

ဉဝံဓါဒဒ–ထိဉ်ကီးလာအူး–An ostrich, §604.

ဇဒဒဖဝံဉဇူ–ခဲကဲဖိ–A species of Mucuna, Cowage.

ဇဒဒဉဇူ–လံဒမိၤစၤ်–Creeper, Bauhinia anguina.

ဇဃူဒဒ–ထိဉ်အူး–ကူးထိဉ်–Spoken sometimes, of things becoming mouldy.

ဂဉ် ဉစၤ ယိ ဇ ဂဉ် ယိၤ် စဒဃ, ဒဒိ ါ ဘၤ ဘူ ხ, ဒဒဃ တံၤ တံၤ ဖ ဒဒိ ါ နူ ါတံ ါၤ ხ ခံ ဆ ဆံ လ ဘူ ဒဒ ဝဘၤ ဃ ါစ. ဇ ါ ယိၤ ါ ဇွိၤ် ကဃ စဒဃ ဒဒိ ါ ဘၤ ဘူ ხ လ ါ ဇ ါတံ ါၤ ဖ ဇဒူ ဘူ ဒ စံၤ ဘူ ဘံၤ ဘဂ္ဂ် တံၤ ါၤ ဃဘၤ လ ဖ စံၤ ဝဒိ ဒ ဘူ ဒဒ ါစ.

ဒံ–ဒံဒံၤ–အိ–An interjection, §54, 404, 714.

ဒံၤ–အိ–Hollow, §638.

ဒံၤ–ကအိ–To be hollow as a tree, §489:4.

ဒံၤ–ကဃ–နူၤ–Particle, affixed to dependant clauses, §704, 609:1, 716.

ဘဇူဒံၤ–ဖဲနူၤ–There, yonder, §716.

ါဇဒံၤ–ထာနူၤ– " " ဒ. ၂၃. ၅၄. ဝဒ. ဧဒ. ဃ၆.

ხဒိၤဒိၤხဒိၤဒံၤ–ခ်ိဆံၤခ်ိနူၤ–Whatever, §716.

ကူဒိၤကူဒံၤ–နိုဆံၤနိုနူၤ–How large.

ါဒိၤါဒံၤ–ဆူဆံၤဆူနူၤ–Here and there, hither and thither, §213,–a place, indefinite. ဃဝဂ.

ကဃ–ဒံၤ–နူဉ်–An affix, §31, 46, 264, 266, 574.

ဘဇူဒံၤ–ဖဲနူၤ–Yonder, there, §716.

ဘဇူဒဒံၤ–ဘဇူဒံၤ–ဖဲနူၤဖဲနူၤ–Any where, §716.

ပျိၤဒိၤပျိၤဒံၤ–ဖျၤဆံၤဖျၤနူၤ–How much.

ဇဒိၤဒံၤ–ဂါ–Used occasionally at Tavoy as an interrogative particle. ဃ၂ဂ.

ါဇဘူဒံၤ–လၢအသိနူၤ–At the beginning.

ဒံၤ ဖ စံၤ ဇ ကဃ ယဒ် ဇ ချိဇူ ဒ ဘံၤ ဘဂ်ံ ါစၤ. မၤ ဘ ხဒိၤ ဃံၤ, ဃ ဝဃ ကဒိ ဂၤ ၊ ဒ ဇ ဂဒ် ဃံၤ, ဘဒိ ယဒ် ဂါၤ, ပ ဂဒ် ဇ ဂဇူ ယဒ် ဂါၤ, ဂၤ ဂ ဒဒိ ါ ဃ ხ လ ဃ စံၤ ხဒိၤ ဃံၤ, ဃ ဝဃ ကဒိ စံၤ ဝဒိ ဃ စဒ ဃ လ ဒဒိ ဒံၤ.

ဘံၤ ဘ စံၤ ဒံၤ. ဃ ဒူ ယဇူ ဂဇၤ, ဂ မၤ ဃဒ ဃ ဒံၤ.

ဒစူဒဝံ–အိဉ်အိ–To crow as a cock.

ဒံၤ–ဒံၤ–ဒိၤ–ဒိၤ–A particle, §416, 715, 718, 718:2.

ဟဒံၤ–ပအိး–To deliver over. Tal.

ဒံၤ–To live together harmoniously.

ဇ ရူၤ တံၤ ხဃ ါ့ ဇွိၤ် ါ ဝဒၤ လ ဇ ရူၤ ხဒိ ကဒိ ხဃ ါ့ ဇွိၤ် ါ ဝဒၤ ဖျ ါစၤ. လ ဇဃ ါ ဒ ဇွိၤ် ကဃ ါ ဒ ဒ ဟံ ဘ ဃ ါံၤ ဒ ဘ ဒဒိ. ဇ ရူၤ တံၤ ဒ ဇွိၤ် စဃ ဃ ဇ ဇ ရူၤ ხဒိ ကဒိ ဒ ဇွိၤ် ဒဒိ, ဇ ရူၤ ხဒိ ကဒိ ဒ ဇွိၤ် စဃ ဃ ဇ ဇ ရူၤ တံၤ ဒ ဇွိၤ် ဒဒိ.

လ ဇဃ ါ ဒ ဇွိၤ် ကဃ ဘဇူ ဒ ဘ ဋဒ် ဘူ ါ ဒ ခဒ် ဟံၤ လ ဖျ ါ ဒ ဇွိၤ် ကံၤ ဝဒၤ ကဃ ဇ ရူၤ ဃယ ဝ ကဴဇူ ကံၤ ဝဒၤ ါံၤ ါစၤ. လ ဝ ကဴဇူ ဒဃ ဃယ ဃၤ ဝဘၤ ဃ ဂဴဇူ ဟူ ါစၤ. လ ဇွိၤ် ကဃ ဃဒ် ဇွိၤ် ဃ ဝဴံ ကံၤ ဝဒၤ ါံၤ ါစၤ. လ ဇွိၤ် ကံၤ ဝဒၤ ကဃ ဃ ါံၤ ဒ ဘ လ ဒဒိ ါံၤ ဒ ဘ ဇူ ဃ. ဆံ ကံၤ ဆံ ကၤ ဒဒိ ါံၤ ဒ ဃ ဘဇူ ဒ ဘံၤ ါစၤ. ဘဇူ ဇွိၤ် ကဃ ဘံၤ လ ဝ ကဴဇူ ဆံ ဘ ဝဘၤ ဃ, ဇရူ ဃယ ဖ ဇွိၤ် ကံၤ ဝဒၤ ဂါၤ ဂဒိ ဘံၤ ါံၤ ကံၤ ဝဒၤ ါံၤ ါစၤ. ါ ဒဴဘ ါံၤ ဒ ဘ ဂါ. လ ဃဒ် ဒ ဒဃ ါ ဒဴဘ ხ ါ ဒဴဘ ါံၤ ხ ဒ ဘ လ ဒဒိ ဘံၤ ါံၤ ဒ ဘ ါစၤ.

ဇ ရူၤ တံၤ ဒ ဇွိၤ် ဃဒ် ဇ ရူၤ ხဒိ ကဒိ ဒ ဇွိၤ် ကဃ ဖ ဒဃ ဃယ ဝဘၤ ဒဒိ ါ ဒဒိ ါံၤ ါစၤ ဒဒိ ဒဒိ ါံၤ ဒ ဘ လ ဖ စံၤ ဝဒိ ဒ ဒဴဘ ါံၤ ါစၤ.

ဒံၤ–သ–To be nearly rotten, as fruit when not eatable.

ဒံၤဟံၤ–အိဉ်ထူၤ–To howl, yell.

ဒံၤ–သဇာ–To steam.

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ဒတ်ဒတ်–အုးအိ–ကိကိ–A toad, §604,
ဒတ်စင်း–သကွဲသွန်–ကိန်–The papaya tree, ဆိုစင်း
ဉင်းဒပ်ဖျာ–ထံအိဉ်ပူး–A bay.
ဒဇဒၢ–အိဉ်အိး–An interjection, §717.
ဒဇး–အီ–To drink, §421.
ဒဇးဖတ်–ကအိ–An opening, recess.
ဒဇး–ကပျား–Be depressed in the centre.
ဒဇ–ဒဇ–ဇဈ–အိဉ်–အိဉ်–ဆိး–To be, to exist, a particle, §718, 421, 432.
ဒဇဝါ–အိဉ်ဒိး–To have, followed by the thing possessed.
ဘဒဇ–သးအိဉ်–Have compassion, followed by the person exciting compassion.
ဘဒဇဝါ–သးအိဉ်လၢးအိဉ်လၢအသး–To purpose to, intend to; followed by a verb and its adjuncts.
ဒဇဟၢ–အိဉ်ဃာ်–To stay. ၁၁၇.
ဒဇ်ပဈ–အိဉ်ဃုာ်–Cohabit, be together, ၀၀. marry. ၀၄၂.
ဒဇဂ္ဂ–အိဉ်ထိဉ်–To appear.
ဒဇဒဈ–အိဉ်သကိး–To visit.
ဒဇဈ–အိဉ်ဒ္ဒဉ်–Assemble together.
ဒဇ်ါဥ်ါ–ပာ်ဇီးထဲာ်–To leave behind.
ဒဇ်ဈ–ပာ်–To place, §676.
ဒဇ်ဈဂ္ဂ–ပာ်တ့ါ–To place, §650.
ဒဇ–ဒဇ–ဒဝံ–ဒဝံ–ဒိး–ဒိး–A particle, §718, 718:2.
ဒဇဒၢ–အိဉ်အိး–A particle, §54, 717.
ဒတ့်–ထူ–To put in the hand and take out; to pry out.
ဒတ့–အကစါ်–The body of a thing, as a mat or wrapper, §489:4.
ဒတ့်ဒံ–အိဉ်အိ–To crow as a cock. ၂. ၂၀.
ပဒတ့်–ပထူး–The white ant, §600.
ဒတ့်ဖ–အိပူး–The cavity of the body, containing the viscera: ၄. ၆၁.
ဃဒတ့်–ညဉ်အိ–A fish, a species of Macrognathus, grows a cubit long, tail pointed, not united with the caudal fin, 14 spines before dorsal, 2 before caudal.

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ဍ–ဂါ–An adverb of interrogation in asking the direct question, §40, 54, 408, 724.
ဍ–ဇဉ်–ဂါ–Particle, §430:3.
ဍ–ဍ–ဂါ–ဂါ–ဂါ–ဂါ–ဇဉ်–ဇဉ်–Particle, §724:3.
ဍဃာ်–ဂါဃါ–equivalent to No. §54. ဒသ့ဒ
ဍbဒ–ကဒိုခဉ်–Verbal affix; with the indicative, denoting probability; with the imperative, a slight necessity or permission, §421, 724, 449, 562.
ဍရဈ–ကာ်သၢ–Verbal affix, indicating a supposition, §149, 379, 724.
ဍဒ်–ဇၢ–The characteristic of the vocative, §420, 436, 725. (Maul.) ဝဒ်
ဍဒ–bဒ–ဇ်–ဇ်ါ–ဇဉ်–A particle, §41, 149:5, 417, 458:2, 610.
ဍဒ–lဒ–ဇဉ်–" §41, 149:5, 415, 569.
ဍဒ–ဂါ–Used occasionally at Tavoy like a particle of interrogation, §726.
ဍဒဒံါ–ဂါခိဉ်–A colloquial interrogative. ၁၂၀.
ဍဇ–ဒိ–A particle, §417, 728.
ဍဇ.–ဍဇၢ–ဒိါ–And, §453. ၄. ၀၃.
ဍဇ–ဍဇ–ဒိါ–ဒိါ–Both – and, §46, 727.
ဍဇ–ဒိါခိး–And, §66.
ဍဇ–ဒိဉ်–A particle, §617, 618, 728, 449, 543:5.
ဍဇ–ဒိဉ်–A verbal affix, §728, 546:5, 564:2.

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ဖ–ပၢ–A person; §439, a personal pronoun nom. case, §420, 729, with a num. auxiliary, an indefinite adjective pronoun, §146:3.
ဖဂဇ–ပၢနဉ်–They. ၁၆.
ဖမ့ဖမ့–ဒ်ပုဉ်ဒ်ပၢ–A woman, §703:3.
ဖဍၢ–Often used like the word people in English, ၁၂၀.

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ENGLISH INDEX.

A FEW specimens will be here given to show the manner in which it is proposed to write an English Index, should this work ever be completed by the writer.

THE Verbal roots will be so classed that all the synonymes, will be brought together under the eye at one view. Examples are given under "verbs to go," and "rotary motion."

THE Verbal Adjectives will be classed according to the general subjects to which they belong. An example is given under the head of "color."

THE Noun roots will be so arranged as to bring things together that are related to each other. The noun will be often combined with a verb, to show the combined use of both. "Musical instruments," are given as an example.

ALL terms relating to Natural History, will be classified under the particular branch to which they belong, so as to give a brief view of what is found in the country in the several departments of Geology and Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology. Birds, beasts, fishes, reptiles, insects, and shells, will each afford matter for a separate article. Conchology is given as an example of the manner in which it is proposed to execute this part of the work.

VERBS TO GO.

Go, generic,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Come,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Return,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Recoil, go backwards,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Follow, generic,	[illegible]	[illegible]
" close after a person or thing,	[illegible]	[illegible]
" after an elapsed interval,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Run,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walk,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Go out of the way,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Step,	[illegible]	[illegible]
" as in stepping over a thing,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ride,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gallop,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jump,	[illegible]	[illegible]
" spring, bound,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crawl,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Creep,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Move, generic,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Slip,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ascend,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Descend,	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Flow,	ဗွာ	ယွားဒ
Float,	ဗွာ့	ထွံး
Enter,	ဂဇ	ခွင်း
Go through,	ဒွ	ဝင်း
Shoot forth,	ဗျဲ့	ဖြဲး

ROTARY MOTION.

Go around,	ပဒို့	ဆွဲင်း
Encircle,	တ့	ဝိုး
Go around spirally,	ဘတံ	သဝံး
Twist,	တံ	ဝဲင်
Wind, as thread,	ဗွာ	ထွံး
Swing around,	တံဂဝ့	ခွဲခွိ
Attempt to get around a person or thing,	ဒွ့	ခွင်း
Turn back, recede,	ဗွာ	ကွံး
Roll,	ဗျာ့	တထွဲင်း
Roll, spin around,	ဒဂ	တဝုံး
"	ဇါ၌	တထွဲင်း

COLOR.

Black,	ဘာ့	သူး
White,	ဒွ	ဝါး
Yellow,	ဘ့	ဘိုး
Red,	ဝဂ	ဇီး
Blue with some shades of green,	ါ	လီး
Green " " blue,	ဗဘာ	ဟူး
Brown,	ပဒ	ပြီး
Grey, spoken of animals,	မဒ–မဝံ	
" "	ဘ့ာ–ဘ့ဒ	မွှဲင်း
'Dingy, tawny,'	ဇံ	ဆဲး
A dull purple,	ါဒ	လူး

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Beat the drum,	ဖဝံဧဝ	ဖြိုဗား
"	ဝဝံဇဖဒ့	ဖိတဖူး
Beat the gong,	ဝဝံမစ့	ဖိဒဖိး
" small gong,	ဖဝံဧမစ့	ဖိဒဖိး
Blow the pipe,	ဒဒမဟံ	ဆူပံး
Blow the horn, (bamboo,)	ဒဒမဇဒ	ဆူတူး
" the trumpet with tongue on the side,	ဒဒမဆွဲဂ	ဆူကွဲး
" the bugle,	ဒဒမဟံဒ့ဝဘ့	ဆူတခွဲး
Ring the succession of gongs,	ဝဝံဖဇဂစဒ	ခွံဖိဂကူး
" the triangle,	ဇရာဝတံ	ထြိဆုထူး
Play on the harp,	တံ့ဂဘ့	ဒ့ဆနှံး
" the fiddle,	ဂဒဧဘ့ဝ	ဂူဆီတူံး
" the Jew's harp,	ဒဒမလဲ့	ဆူစဟုံး
" the iron Jew's harp,	ဆွဲဒလဲ့ဝဒ	ခွဲးစဟုံးစေး
" the cymbals,	ဘံဒလဲ့ဝဲ့	ထံးခွာ်ခွံး
" the Burman fiddle,	ဂဒဧဆ့ဇ	ဂူဝ်ထြိး
Beat the metal drum,	ဖဝံဇဆံ	ဖိဂကွိဉ်

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CONCHOLOGY.

ON A LEVEL PLAIN, AN ANT HILL IS A MOUNTAIN....*Karen Adage.*

THE following arrangement of the families or tribes, is made in conformity with the system of Lamarck, as exhibited in a useful little work, entitled "Lamarck's Genera of Shells, translated from the French, by Augustus A. Gould, M. D."

THIS is the order in which the plates are arranged in Sowerby's Manual of Conchology, and the order which is followed in our best work on American Mollusks—"Report on the Invertebrate animals of Massachusetts." It is believed then, that this arrangement will be found most convenient to both the English and American reader.

THE native names are arranged in the order Pgho or Sho, Sgau, and Burman. No apology need be added for affixing the Burman terms, to the Karen. To those Karens that border on the Burman settlements, the Burman name for an object is often more familiar to them, than their own; and for things that they have first seen among the Burmans, they most frequently have no names except the Burman.

MANY of the native names are local. Necessarily so, because the things they designate are local. For the Marine shells, the Karens in the interior have no names, because they are objects which they have never seen. To a considerable extent, a similar remark might be made of the Burmans of Maulmain and Rangoon. There are very few shells to be seen on the coast until passing Ya. South of the mouth of that river, they begin to be more numerous on the sandy beaches, and with a few exceptions, all enumerated below, are found on the Tavoy coast.

OWING to the writer's superficial acquaintance with Conchology, it is probable he has fallen into some errors, but as he has specimens in his cabinet of nearly every species marked below, whenever they fall under the eye of an accomplished Conchologist, as hereafter they may, the corrections can easily be made.

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MALDANIA.

THE TOOTH SHELL TRIBE.

A striated species of *Dentalium* is common on the Coast, but no native name has been found for it.

SERPULACEA.

THE SERPENT SHELL TRIBE.

Various shells of the Linnean genus *Serpula* are frequently seen attached to other shells, and to coral. The writer has specimens of *Spirobis* and *Serpula, (Lam.)* Some Karens call them ပုဒ်–သစ္ဆဲ၊ literally froth. Others have no name for them.

SESSILE CIRRIPEDES.

THE IMMOVEABLE BARNACLE TRIBE.

Barnacles, principally of the genus *Balanus*, are abundant on every rock. They are called ခရု့–ကြွှဒါ–ခရင်း၊

PEDUNCULATED CIRRIPEDES.

THE PEDUNCULATED BARNACLE TRIBE.

A small shell with a hairy peduncle that the writer referred to the genus *Ibla* is abundant at the mouth of Tavoy river. No native name has been heard for it.

TUBICOLARIA.

THE BORERS THAT DWELL IN TUBES.

A species of *Teredo* said to grow a fathom long, is very abundant in old fallen trees exposed to the tide waters. It corresponds well with T. *gigantea*, except that that species is said to bore in hardened mud which this never does. It bores into wood only, and is most abundant in the mangrove swamps. If it be not *T. gigantea*, it is an undescribed species. The worm is considered by the natives very good eating, and is collected and sold in the bazars. They call it ဟံဂါ့–ဆိလာဒ်–ပံဒ်လု–ပလုတ်၊

PHOLADARIA.

THE BURROWING SHELL TRIBE.

Shells of the genus *Pholas* are common in old coral. The natives call them–ချဝံပါ ခဝံပ–ချိဉ်ဒီဒိဉ်–ခရုကြောင်ဇောက်၊

SOLENACEA.

THE RAZOR SHELL TRIBE.

There are several species of *Solen*, or Razor shells. One species with a thick brown epidermis is often seen for sale in the Tavoy Bazar. The natives do not distinguish the species, but denominate all by the common name ချဝံဟံဂါဝဝံပဒါဒစဒပမံပ–ချိဉ်မှါဃါဖိစုမ့ဉ်–ခရုဆင်နွှာမောင်း၊

I never land on the sandy shores between Amherst and Mergui without meeting with a pretty blue and white radiated species of *Solenocurtus*. I have heard it called ချဝံပဒ့ါပြဝ့ါခြံကံပအံ့–ချိဉ်လးဝါဖိဉ်လဲဉ်ကံဉ်ဃ့–ကဓဲး၊

CORBULACEA.

THE LITTLE-BASKET SHELL TRIBE.

The shells of a small species of *Pandora*, may be often gathered on the sea shore. The natives denominate them, as they do many other small bivalve shells, ဒပ–ဂျး–ဂျတ်၊

NYMPHACEA.

SHELLS WITH THE LIGAMENT ON A PROMINENT FULCRUM.

The dead shells of a small species of *Tellina* are often seen on the sands; as are also the shells of a species of *Tellinides*. The Karens do not distinguish them from the shells of the next family; but some Burmans call them ခရုမင်စဝ၊

The shells of a species of *Psammotea* as defined by Lamarck, excepting that the beaks are not prominent, are sometimes seen in the Bazar. Some would refer them to the genus *Psammobia*. They resemble the drawings of some species of *Soletellina*, which 'differs very little,' it is said, 'from *Psammocola*, and to this the genera *Psammobia*, [*Psammotea*] and *Sanguinolaria*, are intimately allied. The distinctions between these genera, are in fact very superficial and indeterminate.' The natives call them ချဝံပဒ့ါပြဝ့ါခြံဖပဝဝံပ–ချိဉ်လးဝါဖိဉ်လဲဉ်ဓးဖိဉ်–မျက်၊

More than one species of *Donax* is found on the Coast. They are sometimes denominated–ချဝံပဒ့ါပြစဒါခါ့–ချိဉ်လးဝါရွခံ–တငတ်၊

While his boat lay on the mud in a Mangrove swamp, the writer collected several dead shells which he refers to the genus *Crassina*.

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FLUVIATILE CONCHACEA.

RIVER CONCHACEA.

The mountain streams of Tavoy contain a small species of *Cyrena*, with a yellowish epidermis. The natives call it—ချဝံ့ဒ့ါဘ့်—ရှိန်လးဝါဘီး

MARINE CONCHACEA.

SEA CONCHACEA.

Several species of the genera *Cytherea* and *Venus*, are very abundant. In the Bazars they hold the place of *Cardium*, cockles, in English markets, and *Mya*, clams, in the American. There is however, a species of *Venus*, but larger than ours, sold in the American markets under the name of Quahog. They are all called ဒ်—ရှး—ရှပ်—ဝက်နှး—ရှပ်ပဆုပ်း

CARDIACEA.

THE COCKLE TRIBE.

Dead shells of the genus *Cardium*, are ofter seen on the sandy shores, but they are not numerous. The Karens denominate them by the same name as the preceding family, ဒ်—ရှး The Burmans call them ကျင်း like the shells of the next family.

ARCACEA.

THE ARK SHELL TRIBE.

One species of *Arca*, differing slightly, if at all, from *A. antiquata* is often abundant in the Bazars, being used like *Venus*, and *Cytherea*, as a common article of food. The dead shells of several other species are scattered every where on the sandy shores, among which may be frequently found that curious shell, often supposed to be a monster, *A. tortuosa*. In the same localities may be collected the large shell of the Eared Cucullea, *Cucullea auriculifera*. All the shells of this family are called ချဝံ့ခဒိ့—ရှိန်ကွန်—ကျင်း Some Burmans call A. tortuosa ကျင်ထိန်း

The dead shells of a species of *Nucula* may be sometimes found on the sandy shores. ဒ်—ရှး—ရှပ်း ခရုနပ်စဉ်း are the native names.

NAYADES.

THE FRESH WATER MUSCLES.

The fresh water Muscles, have numerous representatives in our clear Karen streams. Six different species collected and sent home by the writer, have been pronounced by our best American Conchologists, as all new to Science, and have been named by Dr. Gould, *Unio foliacea: U. Crispata: U. exolescens*, and *U. Tavoyensis; Anodon inoscularis*, and *A. Salweniana.* Descriptions are contained in the proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History. The native generic name for all the shells of this family is ချဝံ့ဒ့ါဘ့်—ရှိန်လးဝါး—ရှိန်တံ်—ယောကိသွားး ပဒ်ဝနိုး Some Sgaus at Tavoy call the first three species of Unio, ရှိန်တကွန်ကွန်း ရှိန်ကွန်, and others ရှိန်တပူန်း These confine the term ရှိန်လးဝါ, when used without any qualifying root, to *U. Tavoyensis.* Others denominate the first three species ရှိန်လးဝါအမုန်, and the fourth ရှိန်လးဝါခွါ—ချဝံ့ဒ့ါဘ့်ခွာ. Some Burmans make a similar division and characterize them respectively by ရေမွှန်ရှပ်, and ပဆုပ်း Those species that are most inequilateral, a few Karens call ချဝံ့ဒ့ါဘ့်ဖးဘာ—ရှိန်လးဝါဇးထိး

TRIDACNACEA.

THE GIANT SHELL TRIBE.

More than one species of the genus *Tridacna* are found on the shores of the Mergui Archipelago. Some specimens that the writer has seen resemble the giant tridacna, *Tridacna gigas*, but they may belong to another species. These shells are sometimes called—ါ့ဖဝံ့ဒဘ့်—လွှါမိါဟ့်—ကလွှနိတောင်း

MYTILACEA.

SALT WATER MUSCLE TRIBE.

A large species of *Mytilus*, or Muscle proper, may be sometimes seen in the Bazar, where it sells for a comparatively high price, being regarded by the natives as the best eating of any shell fish in the country. It belongs to the section of the genus without longitudinal furrows. It is unlike any Muscle the writer ever saw before, and is not improbably an undescribed species. Another, and much smaller species with longitudinal stria, may be often found attached to the rocks in muddy situations. Shells of this genus the natives call ချဝံ့ပစုဝဘာ—ရှိန်ဗိဝါ—ကြောက်ပဒ်ဝနိုး

A species of *Modiola* may be frequently met with in the Bazars. It is a new species, and has been named by Dr. Gould *M. Varicosa.* The Karens have no name

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to distinguish it from the Muscles. The Burmans call it ကဘုန်သား။

The brittle shells of a large species of *Pinna*, not differing from figures of P. *flabellum*, are not uncommon on the sandy shores. The Karens call them by the same name that they do the salt water Muscle; the Burmans ပင်ဝန်။

Large pieces of Coral of the genus *Astrea*, common on some parts of the coast, frequently abound with a species of *Lithodomus*. The natives call these shells ချဉ်ပါဝပ–ချိုင်ဖဖိန်–မရူကြောတ်မှောက်။

MALLEACEA.

THE HAMMER-HEADED OYSTER TRIBE.

A species of *Perna* is common, the natives call the shells ဓမာခရေ–ကမါကြွဖိုး ကမါလီးခဲ့။–ကမာခရင်။

The writer has occasionally met with what he judges to be a species of *Meleagrina*, yet not M. *Margaritifera;* and a species producing pearls is found on the shores of the Mergui islands.

PECTENIDES.

THE SCALLOP TRIBE.

Several species of the genus *Pecten*, are abundant. Some belong to that section of the genus in which the ears are equal, or nearly so; and others to the section in which the ears are unequal. Some natives call them ချဉ်ပဗျဝဂျ–ရိုင်ဖိဝ၊–ပဲကွင်း ကွင်။

OSTRACEA.

THE OYSTER TRIBE.

We have more than one species of *Ostrea*, or Oyster. The oyster is not however abundant, and is rarely seen in the Bazars. The native name is ဓမာ–ကမါ–ကမါ။

A specis of *Placuna*, the Chinese window oyster is found at the mouth of Tavoy river. The Karens have no name to distinguish it from the common oyster. The Burmans call it သင်္ဘော။

PHYLLIDIANA.

THE CHITON AND LIMPET TRIBE.

A species of *Chiton* is so abundant, that it is sold in Bazar occasionally, as an article of food. The natives call it ဂငဝံဂ–နီးအခဲန်–တင်္ဂိ–သင်္ဂိ။

A species of *Patella*, or Limpet, is not uncommon; and the dead shells of another small pateli-formed species may be often collected on the sands. These shells are called ချဉ်ပမံ၂ကဝံ၊–ရိုင်ဒိန်ိအခရိုင်ဒိန်ဘိန်–သဒိးဒို။

BULLÆANA.

THE BUBBLE SHELL TRIBE.

One species of *Bulla* is found occasionly. It is a rare shell however, the natives call it ချဉ်ပ၁ဂျ–ရိုင်သျှင်–ခရူသံကလေ။

LIMACINEA.

THE GLASS-SHELL TRIBE.

The genus *Vitrina* contributes one or more species to our land shells. One species sent home proved to be not only new, but the largest species of the genus known, and was named by Dr. Gould, the Surpassing Vitrina, *Vitrina Præstans*. The natives call the shell ချဉ်ပရှံ၂–ချဉ်ပပါ၇ဂျ၀ဇဉ်–ရိုင်ပလှဂဖးဒိန်–ခရူကွက်။

COLIMACEA.

THE LAND SHELL TRIBE.

Two species of *Helix*, three of *Caracolla*,* and one of *Streptaxis*, sent to America by the writer, all proved to be new to Conchologists; and have been described and named by Dr. Gould, in the Boston Journal of Natural History. *Helix Procumbens*, and H. *infrendens*, have the name of ချဉ်ပပါ၇–ရိုင်ချာဉ်–ရိုင်ပလှတူင်ကိ၁ဉ်။

* The American IMPROVED spelling of the English Carocolla. The English spelling leads the reader into the error of deriving the word from CARO, but the American directs him aright to CARACALLA, an old Gaul word for a short upper garment; for the introduction of which among the Romans, one of the Emperors obtained the surname of CARACALLA. And the French Ladies have still a garment which they call CARACO. Thus it appears that the root and its other derivatives have A, and not o; and hence the Americans conclude that it ought to be A in all cases; English usage in this instance to the contrary notwithstanding.

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Helix (Caracolla) *Gabata,* is denominated by the natives, ချဉ်ပါဂါ–မြိန်ဘူး

Helix (Caracolla) *anceps,* is called by the same name as *H. procumbens*, and *H. infrendens*

Helix (Caracolla) *retorsa,* is denominated by the natives ချဉ်ဘးဆံး–မြိန်ဘူမီး

Helix (Streptaxis) *Petitii*, is denominated by them ချဉ်ဟုံ–မြိန်ထားဂိတ်။ The Burmans designate all these species and genera by the common name ခရု ကွက်။

A sinister shell of the genus *Polygyra*, is found in some localities, but it is not abundant. It is called ချဉ်ဝၤဘါ–မြိန်ဟားခံး–ခရုဝုတ်။

The writer has collected a few specimens of a species of *Pupa*, resembling in form *P. procera*, (Gould.) but twice the size of that shell. They are so small that they have escaped the notice of the Natives altogether. When shown them, they called them by the same name as the Clausilia–ချဉ်ဂၤဘါ သါဖယ်–မြိန်နားသံပြီဖၤ–ခရုစးဆိုလိမ်။

Of the genus *Clausilia*, we have also a new species, 'larger and more ponderous,' says Dr. Gould, 'than any other species with which I am acquainted.' He named it, *C. insignis*, but subsequently wrote, 'C. *insignis* is C. *Cochin Chinensis*, Philippi, published about the time I received your specimens.' The natives call it ချဉ်ဂၤါ သါဖယ–မြိန်နားသံပြီဖၤ–ခရုစးဆိုလိမ်။

There are at least four species of *Bulimus*,* in our jungles, and all probably new. The largest species Dr. Gould has described and named *B. attricallosus*. The natives call it ချဉ်ပဘု–မြိန်ဘိ–မြိုင်ချေး

A small red species Dr. Gould says is probably new, but he has not named it. The natives call it ချဉ်ဝဖၤဖယ်–မြိန်ဖိဖိ–ခရုစးဆိုလိမ်။

A variegated species resembling *B. inversus*, some of the shells being sinistral though others are dextral, Dr. Gould says is 'undoubtedly new, but the specimens are not quite so perfect as I should like to describe from.' The natives call this shell ချဉတ်ၤတိ–မြိန်ကဲ့ဉ်ဃု။

A fourth species is the smallest of all; not much larger than a species of Pupa. The natives do not appear to have noticed it. When shown to them, they called it ချဉ်ဂါသါဖယ်–မြိန်နားသံပြီဖၤ–ခရုစးဆိုလိမ်။ the name they give to *Clausilia*.

The writer has met with two different species of *Auricula* in the Mangrove swamps, one of which does appear to differ from a figure of *A. Judæ*. The natives call them by the same name as the Cowries ါ–လ့ါ–ကျွး

Of *Cyclostoma*, we have at least three species; two of which proved to be new. One, the largest land shell in the country, Dr. Gould named *C. per nobilis*, It is the largest species of the genus known.

The natives call it ချဉ်လၤလံး–ချဉ်ဖၤဝဲး–မြိုဒးထိဉ်–မြိန်မှဉ်ပှ်–ခရုကွက်။

The young of this species, which they regard as a different shell, the Karens call ချဉ်ဘးဆံး–မြိန်တူဒိဖိဉ်။

Another new species Dr. Gould named *C. sectilabrum*. This the natives call ချဉ်ဂါသါဖၤဝဲး–မြိန်နားသံးဖိဉ်–ခရုစးဆိုလိမ်။

A third species, 'I presume to be,' says Dr. Gould, '*C. tuba*, (Sowerby,) with the lip more fully developed than the specimens he described from.' The natives call it ချဉ်ဇျံးဂၤ–မြိန်သမ့ၤ–ခရုကွက်။

LYMNEANA.

THE STANDING POOL SHELLS.

A species of *Planorbis* is common in the ditches and stagnate waters about Tavoy. The natives call it ချဉ်ဝၤဘါ–မြိန်ဟားခံး–ခရုဝုတ်။

From Maulmain the writer has specimens of a species of *Lymnea*.

The Karens call it ချဉ်စးဘါ–မြိန်ရွဲခံး

MELANIANA.

THE BLACK SHELL TRIBE.

We have several species belonging to the genus *Melania*. Dr. Gould recognized five species in the specimens sent him, and described one as new under the name of *M. batana*. Two others he said were *M. corrugata*, and *M. Himalana;* and a third he thought new, but was uncertain. For all these the natives have but one name–ချဉ်ဃါဘဈ–မြိန်မှၤတီၤ–ခရုထိဖိ–ခရုဒိဖဲန်း

*Bulinus of English writers. Another American improvement on English spelling. Bulinus is a good Latin word from the Greek; but from what shall we derive Bulimus?

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A fifth species he said was *M. thiarella*, (Lam.) this the natives call ချဉ်းဒေးဖယ်ပ–ရှိဉ်မူးထိစီး–သဒ္ဓိ။

The writer has specimens of another distinct species from a correspondent at Maulmain, where they were collected near the eastern hills of that province.

PERISTOMATA.

THE APPLE SHELL TRIBE.

We have two species of *Paludina*, and both new.

Dr. Gould has named the smallest species P. *petrosa*, and it is known to the natives by the name ချဉ်းဝမ်ပါဝံ–ရှိဉ်ပန္ဒာအုဉ်ပြီဖိ–ရှိဉ်အုဉ်ထီထာ်–ခရူထါး။

The other species he named P. *doliaris*, and this the natives call ချဉ်းမိုးဘဈုဘးဒေါ်–ချဉ်းဝဲးမဲ်–ရှိဉ်ပန္ဒာအုဉ်–ကျဒုနိခရူ–ခရူယား။

We have also at least one species of *Ampullaria*, or Apple shell, which the natives call ချဉ်းဝဲးမဲ်ဖျာဝဲပ–ရှိဉ်ပန္ဒာအုဉ်ဝးဖိဉ်–ခရူယားကြိး။

NERITACEA.

THE PARTITION-LIPPED TRIBE.

Several species of *Nerita* are common on the coast and islands, and in the swamps at the mouths of the rivers. The natives call them–ချဉ်းဝမ္ဘပါဝံပ္ဘုါ၌–ရှိဉ်ပန္ဒာအုဉ်–ခရူယာဝင်လဲ–ခရူမ္ဘထိလုန်။ A variegated species some Karens denominate ချဉ်းစ်ာ်ဟိ–ရှိဉ်ကဲဉ်ဃဲ့။

Of *Navicella* we have at least one species. The natives do not distinguish it from *P. petrosa*.

The writer has collected the dead shells of three or four species of *Natica*. The natives call them by the same name as they do *Nerita*.

He has also the shells of another species brought in by the Karens, that manifestly belongs to this family, but he has not been able to refer it satisfactorily to its genus. The Karens do not distinguish it from *P. petrosa*.

MACROSTOMIANA.

THE LARGE-MOUTHED SHELL TRIBE.

A small shell is occasionally met with which makes a near approach to the genus *Stomatella*. It has precisely the form of *S. imbricata*. The natives do not distinguish it from the shells of the preceding family.

TURBINACEA.

THE TOP-SHAPED SHELL TRIBE.

One species of *Solarium* is not uncommon. It cannot be distinguished from figures of *S. perspectivum*, the Staircase trochus.

The natives call it ချဉ်းပွါးဖယ်ပ–ရှိဉ်ဆွဲဖိ။

The sands on every beach abound with pretty diminutive shells of the genus *Rotella*. There is great variety in their coloring, and they probably embrace several species.

The Burmans call them ခရူခယာဝင်လဲ။

A large species of *Trochus* is very abundant on the shores of some of the islands. It does not differ from descriptions of *T. obeliscus*, excepting that it is colored with red and white instead of 'green and white.' It is sometimes called 'The Turk's cap.' By the Burmans it is called သင်တွံး။ The Karens have no name for it.

A species of *Monodonta* is not uncommon. The natives do not distinguish the shells from those of the family *Neritacea*.

The writer has met with the operculum of a large species of *Turbo*, but has not seen the shell.

A small shell, which appears to the writer, but somewhat doubtfully, to belong to the genus *Planaxis*, is occasionally found on the rocks.

On the rocks and in the Mangrove swamps, there is a small shell very abundant, and sometimes found on trees, which resembles shells of the genus *Lacuna*, though that genus is said to be found on northern shores.

The natives call it ချဉ်းဖယ–ချဉ်းဒွဲဘံး–ရှိဉ်ဖိ–ရှိဉ်ထီသ့ဉ်–ခရူသစ်ပင်တက်။

The genus *Turritella*, or screws, is represented by one species very common in Bazar, where it is sold for an article of food. It does not differ from figures of *T. terrebra*, the awl-shaped turritella.

It is called ချဉ်းမိုးဘဈုဘံး–ရှိဉ်မူးတိးဝိဉ်လဲဉ်–ခရူစိုလိဉ်။

CANALIFERA.

SHELLS WITH A CANAL AT THE APERTURE.

At least two different species of *Cerithium* are not

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uncommon. The natives call them ချွံယဟာဘဲဟုယှ ါ၃–ရှိုင်မှာတိုးဖိုင်ခဲ့ဒ်–ခရုကရုန်း

The writer has a solitary shell, which he judges to be a species of *Turbinella*.

An imperfect shell, picked up on the Tavoy Coast, has the appearance of a species of *Pleurotoma*, but being imperfect in that part where the emargination that characterizes the genus is, the perfect shell may turn out to be a species of *Fusus*.

The dead shells of a species of *Fusus*, resembling figures of the Distaff Fusus, may be occasionally found on the sands. No native names are known for these last three shells.

Of the genus *Pyrula*, a species with the form of *Pyrula ficus*, the fig-like Pyrula, is rare; but another species *P. carnaria*, the bat-like Pyrula, is very abundant.

This latter is called ချွံပဒေ၃–ရှိုင်ဆူ–ခရုသံကြီး

A third and smaller species is also very common. This is called ချွံပဒေ၃ဖယ်–ရှိုင်ဆူင်ဖိ–ခရုဝက်တောင်း

A species of *Ranella* is occasionally met with. The natives regard it as a small species of the next genus.

At least three different species of *Murex* are found on the Coast. One a ponderous shell, of which the writer has a specimen ten inches long and nine broad, differs but slightly in form, from the figure of *M. regius* Some natives call it ချွံဒဏ္ဍသဃပ္ပါ၃–ရှိုင်ပထိုးအဓိုင်ဆံ–နဂါခေါင်း

ALATA.

THE WING-SHELLED TRIBE.

One or more species of *Pteroceras*, spiders, is not uncommon, especially on the shores of the Mergui islands. The natives call them ချွံဘဓာဒေ၃–ရှိုင်ဝီဆူင်–ခရုကနုန်း

PURPURIFERA.

THE PURPLE DYE-PRODUCING TRIBE.

The dead shells of a species of *Cassidea*, are sometimes to be met with, but they are rare.

A species of *Dolium* is very abundant on the Coast. It bears a strong resemblance to D. *Galea*, but that species belongs to colder seas.

The Karens have no name to distinguish it from the Conch shell; but the Burmans call it ဘုရင်း

COLUMELLATA.

THE CONCH SHELL TRIBE.

A species of *Voluta*, or Conch shell, is to be met with occasionally. The natives call it–ချွံပဓနသဘ–ရှိုင်ထန္ဒးဆီ–ခရုထင်း

A small species of *Columbella* is found adhering to the rocks every where. The Karens call them ချွံပယံ–ချွံပဉာဘံ၃–ရှိုင်ဖိ–ရှိုင်ထီသွင်–ခရုထစ်ပင်တက်း

A species of *Marginella*, in which the spire is not prominent, may be sometimes seen on the sandy beaches. The natives do not distinguish it from the Cowries.

CONVOLUTA.

THE COWRY, OLIVE AND CONE TRIBE.

A species of *Ovulum* resembling in form, *O. volva*, the *Weaver's shuttle*, may be occasionally found on the sands, but it is a rare shell, and has no native name.

We have numerous species of *Cypræa*, the Cowries. They are called ါ၃–ထွ်–ကျွေး

Oliva is a genus, which has several species on our coast, and is found from Amherst to Mergui. The Karens do not distinguish them from the Cowries. The Burmans call them ကျွေဝတ်း

Species of the genus *Conus* are also numerous. They are called ချွံပစဃဘံ၃–ရှိုင်ပသံး–ခရုသဲပထိုး

LITUACEA.

THE CROOKED-TRUMPET SHELL TRIBE.

The broken shells of a species of *Spirula* may be sometimes seen on the sandy beaches. The natives call them ချွံပမွှာ–ရှိုင်သဇ္ဈ–ခရုနာမောင်းထိန်း

NAUTILACEA.

THE NAUTILUS TRIBE.

The dead shells of a species of *Nautilus* are strewed on the sandy beaches in great abundance. They are called ချွံပသာ–ရှိုင်ခွ–ခရုသဘိ

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CORRIGENDA.

Page 17, for	§29	read	§27		
— 72, —	ကဒဲးကဒဲး	—	ကဒဲကဒဲ		
— 76, —	§154	—	§155		
— 86, for	ဖိ်ဒွါဖိ်ဝ်တံ်ါ	—	ဖိ်ဝ်တံ်ါဖိ်ဒွါ		
— 88, §18:2	for either, read neither, as in §47				
— 108, for	ထွဲ	read	တွဲ		
— — —	ထွဲး	—	တွဲး		
— 161, —	သုတဒုး	—	သု-တဒုး		
— 169, —	§113	—	§413		
— — —	§114	—	414		
For ဓဟ္	Read	ဓဟ္	§419		
— ပလဲးထီ	—	ပလဲးထီဉ်	—		
— ဓဘွိးဓဘွိး	—	ဓဘွိးဓဘွိး	§423		
— ကဒဲးကဒဲး	—	ကဒဲကဒဲ	—		
— ပဝ်ိဃ	—	ပဝ်ါဃ	§425:2		
— ဓဟွိဟာဂျိး	—	ဓဟွိဟ္ဃဂျိး	§425:5		
— ါ့ိးဒါ့	—	ါ့ိးါ့	§426		
— ပျိုဓ့်	—	ပျိုဓ့်	§430:1		
— ဟဖျိး	—	ဟဖျိ	§430:2		
— nဟဓာ	—	nဟဓ့်	§432		
— ဟွိုးဓာ	—	ဟွိုးဓာ	§433:2		
— ဆံးဝဝ်ံ့ဏ္ဍံ့	—	ဆံးဝဝ်ံ့ဒဏ္ဍံ့	§435		
— ကမဉ်တဘွိ	—	သမဉ်တဘွိ	§439:1		
— ဓဘ့်ါဏ္ဍံ့	—	ဓဘ့်ါဏ္ဍံ့	§439:2		
— ဓဒ္ဍဟ့်	—	ဓဒ္ဍဟ့်	—		
— ဓ	—	ဃ	§441		
— ါ့ဖဏ္ဍဒ္ဍ	—	ါ့ဖဒ့်ဒ္ဍ	§444:1		
— ဟဟ္ဍဒဏ	—	ဟဟဒ့်ဒ	§447		
— ါ့ဒွိဒ့်ါဖ္ဃ	—	ါ့ဒွိဒ့်ါဂဏ	§448:2		
— ါ့ဒွိ့ဓ	—	ါ့ဒွိ့	§448.3		
— ခဲမ့်ါတါ	—	ခဲမ့်ါဆါ	§449:1 a		
— ဆဏ့်ဟဒ	—	ဂဓဏ့်ဟဒ	—		
— စံါ့ဝဝ်ံ့	—	စံါ့ဝဓ့်	§449:3		
— ါ့ဟဒ့်ဏ္ဍ	—	ါ့ဟဒ့်ဏ	§450:1		
— ဓဒ့်ဟွိဒ	—	ဓဒ့်ဟွိဃ	§450:2		
— ဃါ့ဝဝ်ံ့	—	ဂါ့ဝဝ်ံ့	—		
— စဓဒဓဟဒ	—	စဓဒဘဟဒ	—		
— ဘဏ့ဖ္ဃဒ	—	ဘဏ့ဏ္ဍဒ	—		

For ဒbဒဒ	read	ဒbဒ့	§452
— ပဓာ့	—	ပစာ့	—
— ဘါ့ဓဃ	—	ဘါ့ဓဓာ	—
— ထူဉ်ခ့	—	ထူ်ခ့	—
— ဆဉ်အိဉ်နူ်	—	ခဲဉ်အိဉ်နူ်	—
— ါဘ့ဓဃ	—	ါဘ့ဓဓာ	—
— ဒအိဇဏ္ဍိ	—	ဒအိဇဏ္ဍိ	§454.1
— nဓဃါဘ	—	nဓဃါအ	—
— ဓဃါ့ဂဘ	—	ဓဃါဂဘ	§454.2
— ဓဒ္ဍဒဓဒ့	—	ဓဒ္ဍဒဒဓဒ့	§455
— ဃံးဓဒ့	—	ပဝ်ံးဓဒ့	—
— nဆွံ့ဇွဝ်ံ	—	nဆွံ့ဓဝ်ံ	§456.4
— ဘံ်ဃးဆွါး	—	ဘံ်ါဃးဆွါး	§460
— ါဘ	—	ါဂး	—
— ါ့ဒဂး	—	ါ့ဒဒး	§462.3
— ဗဝါ	—	ဗဝါ	§463
— အအံးတမံး (last line)		အနူဉ်တမံး	§463
— ဂဘ့ဗဖဝ်ံ	—	ဂဘ့ဗဖဝ်ံ	§465
— ဏဒ့ဂါ	—	ဏဒ့ဂါး	§466
— ါ့ဂါ့	—	ါ့ဂါ့	§467
— ဏဒ့ဒ့ဒ့ါbဒ့	—	ဏဒ့ဒ့ဒ့ါbဒ့	§468.3
— ဗစဒ့ဓ	—	ဗစဒ့ဓ	§468.3
— ဂ့ဒ့	—	ဂ့ဒ့	§648.4
— ပဖ်ဒ်ဗး	—	ပဖ်ဒ်ဗး	§469
— ဏံးဏဒ	—	ဏံးဏဓ	§470.2
— ဒဒ့်	—	ဒဒ့	§470:2
— ပဗဒ့ဗဓ	—	ပဗဒ့ဗဒ့	§471
— ဝဒ့ဓ	—	ဝဒ့ဓ	§476
— စပ္ဍံ့	—	စပ္ဍံ့	§477
— စဒ့ဗဓ	—	စဒ့ဗဓ	§480
— ဓဝဃ	—	ဓဝဒ	§482
— ဃူဒ	—	ဃူဉ်	§482
— ဖုဘဃ	—	ဖုဘဃ့	§483
— ဇွဒ့ဓဝ်ံ့	—	ဇွဒ့ဓဝ်ံ့	§485
— ဒဉ်	—	ဒ်ဒဉ်	§487
— ဘဝ့	—	ဓဝ့	§488
— ဓဏ့ဝဝ်ံ့ဝဝ်ံ	—	စဒ့ဝဝ်ံ့ဃဝ်ံ	—
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For	Read		
ꩻꩫꩡ	ꩻꩫꩡ꩷	§489:1	
— ꩫ	— ꩫꩡ	§489:2	
— ꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡ꩷	§489:4	
— ꩡꩡ꩷	— ꩡꩡ꩷	§490:2	
— ꩡꩫꩡꩡꩡ꩷	— ꩡꩫꩡꩡꩡ꩷	— a	
— ꩡꩡ꩷ꩡ꩷	— ꩡꩡ꩷ꩡ꩷	§490:3 b	
— ꩡ꩷	— ꩡꩡ	— c	
— ꩡꩡ꩷	— ꩡꩡ꩷	— 4 a	
— ꩡ꩷	— ꩡꩡ	— 4 a	
— ꩡꩡ꩷	— ꩡꩡ꩷	— 5	
— ꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡ	§492	
— ꩡꩡ꩷	— ꩡꩡ꩷	—	
— ꩡꩡ꩷ꩡꩡ꩷	— ꩡꩡ꩷ꩡꩡ꩷	§496	
— Other verbs	— other words.		
— ꩡꩡꩡ꩷	— ꩡꩡꩡ꩷	§497	
— ꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡ	§498:2	
— ꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡ	§499	
— ꩡꩡ꩷	— ꩡꩡ	§500	
— ꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡ	—	
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— ꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡ	§501:1	
— ꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡ	§507	
— ꩡꩡ꩷	— ꩡꩡ꩷	§511	
— ꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡ	§512	
— ꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡ	§515	
— ꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡ	§518:3	
— ꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡ	§519	
— ꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡ	§522	
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— ꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡ	§525	
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— ꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡ	§527	
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— ꩡꩡ꩷	— ꩡꩡ꩷	§530:1	
— ꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡ	—	
— ꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡ	§530:2	
— ꩡꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡꩡ	§530:2	
— ꩡꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡꩡ	§531:2	
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— ꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡ	— 4	
— ꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡ	§534	
— ꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡ	§535	

For	Read		
ꩡꩡ	ꩡꩡ	§535	
— ꩡꩡꩡꩡ꩷	— ꩡꩡꩡꩡ꩷	—	
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— ꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡ	§540	
— ꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡ	§543:4	
— ꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡ	— 5	
— ꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡ	§546:5	
— ꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡ	— 7	
— ꩡꩡꩡꩡꩡ꩷	— ꩡꩡꩡꩡꩡꩡ	§547	
— ꩡꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡꩡ	§552	
— ꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡ	§554:1	
— ꩡꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡꩡ	— 3	
— ꩡꩡꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡꩡꩡ	— 7	
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— ꩡꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡꩡ	— 4	
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— ꩡꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡꩡ	— 9	
— ꩡ	— ꩡ	§556	
— ꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡ	§557	
— ꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡ	§558:2	
— ꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡ	§564:1	

'It is used to designate distant periods of future time' Read, It is used to designate periods of future time §564:3

For	Read		
ꩡꩡ	ꩡꩡ	§564:3	
— ꩡꩡꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡꩡꩡ	§575:2	
— ꩡꩡꩡꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡꩡꩡꩡ	§575.2	
— ꩡꩡꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡꩡꩡ	§580.1	
— ꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡ	§589.2	
— ꩡꩡꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡꩡꩡ	§589.3	
— ꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡ	§599	
— ꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡ	§600	
— ꩡꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡꩡꩡ	—	
— ꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡ	—	
— ꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡ	—	
— ꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡ	—	
— ꩡꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡꩡ	—	
— ꩡꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡꩡ	—	
— ꩡꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡꩡ	—	
— ꩡꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡꩡ	—	
— ꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡ	—	
— ꩡꩡꩡ	— ꩡꩡꩡ	—	

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For	Read		
ဘံၢဍ္ဍ	ဘံၢဍ္ဍာ	§600	
— ဒဗ၁ဃိၤ	—	ဒဗ၁ဍ္ဍ	§603.4
— nချိ၁	—	nဍွိ၁	— 7
— b၁lb၁ဂ၅	—	b၁lb၁ဂ၅	— 9
— nဂ၁ါဒ၁	—	nဝ၁ါဍ	§603.15
— l၁ဗ၁ံၤ	—	l၁ဗ၁ံ၁	§604
— It thundered	—	It thundered and light-	
ened			
— တံဈံ၁ယှိ	—	တ္ၢဈံ၁ယှိ	§604
— ဍွံၢဘံ၁ဒ၁ှ	—	ဍွံၢဘံ၁ဒ၁ှ	—
— ဓြဥဓိၤ	—	ဓြဥဓိၤ	—
— ဗ၅ၤဗ၁ၤ	—	ဗ၅ှဗ၁ၤ	—
— ဘ၁ံဂ၁ံ၁	—	ဘ၁ံဈံ၁	—
— ဘ၁ံဘ၁ံ၁	—	ဘ၁ံဘ၁ဒ	—
— ဘ၁ံဘ၁ဍွံၢ	—	ဘ၁ံဘ၁ဍွံၢ	—
— n၁ံဖဘ်	—	ဘ၁ံဖဘ်	—
— ဘ၁ှံှ၁ှ	—	ဘ၁ှံှ၁ှှ	—
— ဘ၁ံဒ၁	—	ဘ၁ံဒ၊	—
— ဏ့ဓဏ	—	ဏ့ဓဏ့	—
— ဓါဒ၅၊	—	ဓါဒ၅၁	—
— ဍွ့ချံ၅	—	ဍွၤချံ၅	—
— ဗ၅ှဘ့၅	—	ဗ၅ှှဘ့၅၁	—
— ဘံၢဘ၁ံ၊	—	ဘ၁ံဘ၁ံ၁	—
— b၁ှ	—	b၁ှ	§605
— ဒ့ဖ၅့	—	ဒ့ဖ၅့	§606
— n၅ှ	—	n၅၊	§608
— b၁ံ၅b၅	—	b၁ံ၅b၅	§611.2
— ဘဖံၤ	—	ဝဖံၤ	§613
— ဒံၢင၅၊	—	ဒံၢင၅ဒ်	—
— ဒ၅b၀၅	—	ဒ၅၊b၀၅	§615
— l၅b၀ှ	—	lb၀ှ	§616
— Two spires	—	One spire	
— n၀ှ၃ဖါ	—	n၀ှ၃ဖါ	§616
— ဂ၊ဘ၀၊	—	ဂ၊ဘ၀ှ	—
— တ၃ဖုး	—	တ၃ုး	—
— ဖဂါ၅	—	ဖ၀ါ၅	§620
— ဝ၊	—	ဖ၊	§623.1
— ထ၃ှ်ခံး	—	မှ်ထခံး	— 2
— ဂဒ့ဖံၤှ	—	ဂဒ့ဖံၤှ	§624.1
— ပ၅ှ၅၅	—	ပ၅ှ၅၅	—
— နၢတ၊်	—	နၢဝတ၊်	—
— ဖ၅ဒဒ့	—	ဖ၅ဒဒ့	—
— ဖ၀ံ၅ဖ	—	ဖ၀ံ၅ဖှ	§627
— ဂ၀ံ၅ဖါ	—	ဈံ၅ဈါ	§628
— ဈ၀ဓ၊	—	ဘဈ၀ဓ	§628
— ကကိ	—	တကိ၊	—
— Pondeteria	—	Pontedera	
— ဖ၅ဘ၆	—	ဖ၅ဘ၆	§628

For	Read		
Odorotisimus	Odoratissimus	§628	
— ဍွိၤဂ၀၅	—	ဍွိၤဂ၀၅	§629
— b၁ဒဘ	—	b၁ဒဘ	§631.2
— ဖ၀ဘံ၀ဖ၀ဘံ၀	—	ဖ၀ဘံ၀ဖ၀ဘံ၀	§634
— ဖ၀ှ၀ဖှ	—	ဖ၀ှ၀ဖှ	§635
— ဂှ၀ဈံ	—	ဂှ၀ဈံ	§638.2
— တထူ၊်	—	တထူဒ်	§640
— l၀ဘ်	—	l၁၀ဘ်	§645
— ဝိ၊ဗ၅	—	ဝိ၊ဗ၅	—
— ဖ၀၁ဘှ	—	ဖ၀ှဘ၁	§649
— ထဘှ၀ှံ၅	—	ထbံှ၀ှံ၅	—
— ချိ၊ဍ၅	—	ချိ၊ဍ၅	§655
— ဒ၀၁ဓ၀ှါ်	—	ဒ၀၁ဓ၀ှါ်	§662
— ဓဍဘ၀	—	ဓဍဘ၀	—
— တံ၊ဒ၁ှ	—	တံ၊ဒ၁၊	§663.3
— l၅၊	—	l၅၊	§664
— ခ့ဝံ၊	—	ခ့ဝံ၅	§671
— ဘိဖ့၊	—	ဘိဖ့၊	§672
— ဘိ၁ဗဘ	—	ဘိ၁ဗ၊	§675
— ထ၊သ့	—	ထ၊တသ့	§675
— ဝံ၊ကိ၊်	—	ဝ၊ကိ၊်	§676
— ဂံ၊ဆံ၁	—	တံ၊ဆံ၁	§677
— See 181	—	See 180	
— တံ၊ှ	—	ဖံ၊ှ	§691.3
— l၀၅	—	l၀၊	§692
— ဓ၀ဝံ	—	ဗ၀ဝံ	§692
— ပက—ပ	—	ယက—ယ	—
— l၀ဒ၊	—	l၀ဒ၊	§721
— ဝ၀ဝံ	—	ဗ၀ဝံ	§723
— ခဂနဲ၃်	—	ခဂနဲ၃်	§724
— ဖ၊l၀ဖါ၊	—	ဖ၊l၀ဖါ၊	§728

For	Read	Sgau index 85
— ဗ၀ဂ၅	— ဖ၀ဂ၅	— ကဉ်
— ဆဉ်ဆီး	— ဆာဉ်ဆီး	— ဆာဉ်
— ဂ၀ဂ၀ှ	— ဂ၀ှ၀ှ	— ဒိၤဓိဉ်
— ဝှ၀ဒှ	— ဝှ၀ဟှ	— ဓိဉ်ဆီၤ
— ဘ၀ါ၊	— ဓ၀ါ၊	— ●
— ဓဒ့ှ်ဘှ	— ဓဒ့ှ်ဘှ	— ဃ့
— ဘံ၁ဈှ	— ဘံ၁ဖှ	— ဃဉ်ဃာ
— သ့ှ်ဓ၅၊	— ဘံ၁ဓ၅	— မါနှါ
— ချိ၁ဗ၅	— ချိ၁ဗ၁	— ကျဲးစား
— ဒဗ၁ဓ၀ှ	— ဒဗ၁ဓ၀	— ဆိဉ်ဖြဉ်
— ဖွ၁ဗဝံ၁ဒ့ှ	— ဖွ၁ဖဝံ၁ဒ့ှ	— သဉ်ဖြဲးချဉ်
— l့ှ်ဗ၁၊	— l့ှ်ဗ၁ှ်	— လှ၊တက့၊
— ဍွံၢဆ့ံၢ	— ဍွံ၁ဆ့ံၢ	— ကျဲ
— ချံ၁ှ်ဝ၅ှ	— ချံ၁ှ်ဝံ၁ှ်	— ချ၊
— n၀ှ၃ဖါ	— n၀ှ၃ဖှ်	— ဃဲ
— ဂှ၀ဝံ	— ဂှ၀ဝံ၊	— ဃ့ကိ၊

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For	Read	—
ပၤတွၢ်ပတံ	ကၤတွၢ်ပတံ	— ဖြဘိ
— ဆိဉ်	— ဆီ	— ဆိဉ်
— တဲဂါးသူ	— ဒူ	— ဆီ
— ဘဝံးဖတံးဘံးစး	— ဘဃဆံးဘံးစတံး	— ဘိသလိး
— ဒးဂဝံး	— ဒးဃဂဝံး	— ကွး
— ဒဈဲးဒဃ	— ဒဈဲးဒဃ	— ဆံးစၢ်
— ခဃး	— ခဃး	— ကတၢ
— ဘရှဲးဃဝံး	— ဘရှဲးဃတံး	—
— lဘံးlမဲ့	— lဘံးlမဈဲ့	— ထံဉ်
— ဘံးဖၢ	— ဘံးဖဘဲ	— ဆီ
— ဘဝံးဟံး	— ဘဝံးဏံး	— ပွဉ်
— ဘဝံးဖဒဝံး	— ဘဝံးဖဒတံ့	— ထိး
— ဘဝံးဘံ့ဟစၢဘဝံးဆံး	— ဘဝံးဘံ့ဖစၢဘဝံးဆံး	— ထိး
— ဖဝံးbဝံး	— ဖဝံးbဝံး	— ဆား

For	Read	—
မ့သူ	မ့ၤသူ	— မ့ၤ
— ဘဩlဩ	— ဃဩlဩ	— သိတ့ၤ
— ဃဒဒးဖဝံးဘစ့	— ဃဒဒးဘစ့	— ခဲ
— ဘဝံးတံး	— ဘဃတံး	— ထိဉ်ဗီး twice
— nဘဃိ့	— nဘဃိ့	— တနှ်
— ဝစၢဘ့ဘံၢ	— ဝစ့ဘ့ဘံၢ	— ဖြ
— nဘ့ကၤ	— nဘ့ဝၤဒသိၤ	— နီ
— ဘဝံးဟ့ဝံးbဘံၢ	— ဘဝံးဟ့ဝၤbဘံၢ	— သိ
— ဟၣ Father	— ဟဘ	— ပၢ်
— တံ့ဓးဒး	— ဘံ့ဓးဒး	— သ့ဉ်စူဒိဉ်
— ဝဝံးဖတံ့	— ဝဒးဖတံ့	— ယၣဇၣ
— ဘံးဏ့ဃ	— ဘံးဏ့စၤ	— ဆဲဒိ်ပ့်
— ဘံးဃဘံ့	— ဘံးဃဘံး	— သဉ်မဲၤသိ
— ဝဘ့lဘ့ Go around spirally—ဒွၢ်ၤ Rise as vapour, ဝံ		

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